Poona Oriental Series No. 89

RELATION OF THE EPICS
TO THE
BRĀHMAṆA LITERATURE

WITH REGARD TO
HISTORY, RELIGION & SOCIOLOGY

BY

PROF. V. V. DIXIT, M.A.



ORIENTAL BOOK AGENCY
15, SHUKRAWAR, POONA 2 (INDIA)

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INTRODUCTION

The book was undertaken first as a thesis in 1929. It was presented to the Bombay University for Mandlik Gold Medal and Prize (1930). There were only two competitors. Curiously enough, the syndicate on the recommendation of the referees did not award the medal and prize to either of them on the ground that none of the two works came up to the standard. Subsequently I sent the manuscript to the editor of Bhandarkar O. Research Institute's Journal. It lay there idle in the pigeon hole for nearly two years. A sharp reminder from the author was necessary for its restoration. Then it was shown to Prof. V. G. Paranjape who went through it and offered his opinion about its publication. After some vicissitudes it was finally accepted for publication by Dr. N. G. Sardesai. The first four formes (Pp. 1-64) appeared in the *Poona Orientalist* regularly. Afterwards there was a long break. This was due to shortage of paper. The remaining portion was published in the years 1949-50.

Unfortunately Dr. N. G. Sardesai is no more with us. His son Dr. R. N. Sardesai is carrying on the legacy of his father with a sense of duty and devotion. Had he shown less zeal, this book would not have seen the light of the day. I must thank him heartily for his co-operation and good-will.

When I was collecting the data for the thesis, Prof. V. G. Paranjape made valuable suggestions and generously supplied me with rare old texts. I acknowledge here with gratitude his help.

I collected ample material but while writing the thesis I was compelled to be brief. I could have easily trebled the volume of the book but the University regulation required that

the thesis should cover about 100 pages. This would explain the brevity and also the cryptic style of the book. As it is, the book is a valuable guide to the reader who is interested in Ancient Indian Culture.* I request the Indologists to go through it and offer their remarks and suggestions. At the time of second edition I would try my best to incorporate them. I have not quoted my sources fully. At some places, I have only mentioned the chapter and the verse. I am conscious of these drawbacks, and if I receive encouraging response to this initial attempt I would certainly present a better and amplified version to the reader in due course.

Poona City,
January 1950.

V. V. Dixit.

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* He will find that every statement is corroborated and supported by texts. For the proper appreciation of the book, he should read the references and notes carefully. They form an integral and vital part of the work.

धर्मो विश्वस्य जगतः प्रतिष्ठा ।

RELATION OF THE EPICS TO THE BRAHMANA LITERATURE WITH REGARD TO HISTORY, RELIGION AND SOCIOLOGY

(V. V. Dixit)

Introductory : —The term 'Epic period' can be interpreted in two different ways. It can denote a period when the actors in the drama of the great Bhārata and Rāmāyaṇa war lived and fought. According to the calculations based upon the genealogical data Pargiter concludes that there is a gap of five centuries between the dates of the two famous wars. According to him Rāma lived in the fifth century before the war of Mahābhārata which took place in 1100 B.C. Vaidya and some other scholars put it at the beginning of Kaliyuga i.e. about [illegible] B.C. Western scholars in general would not [illegible] beyond the period fixed by Pargiter.

If the genealogies of the solar and lunar races given in the two epics are compared it would be found that there is a difference of 7 generations between Rāma and the Pāṇḍavas. This establishes the priority of Rāma but the difference between the two periods is less than [illegible] years. There is a slight discrepancy between the two epics as regards the solar genealogy. [illegible] is put down as the son of [illegible] in M. Bhārata whereas Rāmāyaṇa puts him much lower.

Another interpretation of the 'Epic period' would be the time when the works were actually composed. [illegible] a period of four centuries [illegible] the main portion of [illegible]. Indian scholars would put [illegible] Rāmāyaṇa [illegible] We are concerned with the dates of their composition as much as the period when the heroes actually lived. Other books that are to be included under this period would be the law-books of [illegible]

[illegible]

As regards the [illegible]

would roughly represent the time when Rohiṇī and afterwards Kṛttikā rose at the vernal equinox.[3] This covers a period of a thousand years. Some Brāhmaṇas like Gopatha are very late yet they are prior to the epic by 500 years. The two periods are divided by a deep gulf of about 1000 years.

A mighty wave of revolution in social and religious field passed over India which affected seriously the Vedic religion in the 6th century B. C. The old Kernel of Jaya was developed into M. Bhārata with a view to combat the growing power of this new force *i. e.* Budhism. Brahmanism rallied all forces at their command and made Brahmanic religion more attractive and easy. It was so modified as to suit the public taste. The continuity of the Vedic religion was cunningly maintained. Rāmāyaṇa however has no such motive. The historical and social data supplied by it is, therefore, more reliable and accurate than the other epic, barring of course the instances of poetic exaggeration.

The two wars and the heroes : — Doubt is expressed in various quarters about the historical data of the two epics. Dutt observes to the followiug effect. As works of history they (the epics) have no value at all but they reveal to us the customs and manners of the people living in those days.[4] Draupadī along with five Pāṇḍavas, Dhṛtarāṣṭra and his hundred sons, the war that was fought between them, these are all fictions according to him. Max-Müller holds a diametrically opposite view. Says he " whenever you come across anything in the ancient literature of Hindus which is repugnant to their feelings and opposed to their sacred traditions, be sure that it is genuine. Brahmans would have got rid of the uncomfortable and inconvenient fact of Polyandry about the heroes of the epic if they could ; but it was too strong for them to be ignored or to brush aside. They, therefore, had to invent excuses to white-wash it."[5]

Some scholars hold that originally it was a Kuru Pāñcāla war. Later on Pāṇḍavas appeared on the scene and the poets fabricated accounts connecting the latter with Kuru family. Holtzmann thinks Bhīṣma must have been appointed to marry his brother's wives. He may be the real brother of Paṇḍu who

was later on made a descendant of Kuru family for the purposes of the narrative.[6]

An altogether different view is quoted by the author of the Cambridge History. 'Brahmanical civilization received a crushing blow at the hands of the non-Aryans at Kuru-Kṣetra which was the scene of the greatest disgrace to the vanquished Aryans. The poets in revenge and despair turned the spot into the holiest shrine and completely aryanised and idolised the conquerors to efface the memory of the disgrace.[7] The view appears plausible so far as Pāṇḍavas are concerned. They certainly show traces of non-Aryanism. Their suspicious birth, Polyandry and system of joint property point at the same. Vaidya opines that they represent another horde of Aryans who entered India through the valleys of Himalayas from the North-East at a much later date and came into conflict with the settled Aryans in the Gangetic plains.

Dahlman thinks that the war is an allegory and represents the eternal conflict between the justice and right and injustice and wrong. This is due to Christian bias of mind. It may be noted that Dharma (Yudhiṣṭhir) is not a paragon of virtue. Dharma and Duryodhana cannot be compared to Christ and the Devil. It may be noted that the same explanation is offered in the case of Rāma and Rāvaṇa by others.

The mythological explanation, viz., Kunti = the earth, Karṇa = ear of corn, Kṛṣṇa = piercing intellect, Pāṇḍvas = animal kingdom, needs no refutation. It shows too plainly how easily human intelligence succumbs to temptations offered by the magic wand of fancy and becomes its willing slave eternally.

Some would believe that the original hero was Karṇa. He was superseded by Pāṇḍavas in the revised version. This is purely instinctive and cannot be established by facts.

The whole trouble has arisen owing to the fact that Pāṇḍavas are not mentioned in the sacred books. Śatr[illegible] Brāhmaṇa mentions Arjuna as a favourite name of Indra. It also mentions Subhadrā, this is all. On the other hand [illegible] is a [illegible] very old. Aitareya, Śatapatha and Gopatha Brāhmaṇas [illegible] to Janamejaya, son of Parikṣit, as being [illegible]

ya by the performance of Rājasūya. Lalitāvistāra
āṇḍavas as a mountain tribe.

When we turn to the other epic we find many scholars offering allegorical and mythical explanations. The reason is obvious. When we find many supernatural events in any place we suspect its historical worth. Rāvaṇa with ten heads and twenty arms, the size of Kumbhakarṇa, the feats of Hanūmat and Vāli are of the same type. Certain characters are Vedic in name. Sharamā, the companion of Sitā in her exile, plays the role of a messenger of Indra at the court of Panis in Ṛgveda. Vṛśākapi in Ṛgveda who plays pranks with Indrāṇi and destroys the festival or sacrifice (of Indrāṇi?) very likely suggests the figure of Hanūmat who sets fire to Laṇkā. Sitā is nothing but the furrow on the sacred spot out of which she is said to be born. It is not so easy to banish the personality of Rāma. However he is identified with the moon. The ups and downs in his career represent the waxing and waning of the moon. Fourteen years of exile correspond to the dark fortnight. His return to the capital symbolises the appearance of the new moon. Sītā is only his splendour (Lakṣmi).

The critics often forget that Rāmāyaṇa is neither purely a work on history nor on mythology. It is a combination of both worked by a genius into a harmonious whole. For historical purposes we must separate the two elements. Slow but steady penetration of the Aryans in south India is the one outstanding fact revealed by the epic; and it is impossible to controvert the same by any argument. If we hold fast to this clue it is not difficult to shift fact from the mass of fiction. There should not be any doubt as regards the war. It was a struggle between the Aryans and the Dravidians or non-Aryans, whatever might be the cause.

Janaka the philosopher king of the Upaniṣads is a distant predecessor of Janaka II, the father of Sītā. They are separated by the duration of 18 generations. This indicates that Rāma's period is posterior to the period of older Upaniṣads by about 400 years.[8]

The old tribes and their kingdoms :—The centre of Ṛg-vedic culture was between the river Saraswati and the Driśad-vati. During the period of the Brāhmaṇas it is shifted to

Kurukṣetra. The western tribes lose their importance & power and are spoken of with contempt in Aitareya and Śatapatha Brāhmaṇas. Saraswati continues to be the scene of long sacrificial sessions for some time. The most prominent tribes are the Kurus and the Pāñcālas. Kurus occupied a minor position during the Vedic period. Ṛgveda mentions them indirectly (*cf.* Kaurayāna). *Sṛñjayas were closely allied to Kurus as they* had a common Purohita for some time. The once powerful Bhāratas have lost their supremacy along with Purus. The following kings belonging to Bhārata tribe are noted:

1. Satrājita who defeats the king of Kāśis.

Bhāratas

2. Pratardana a descendant of Divodas, who attacked the Vatsas (Haihayas) to avenge the death of his kinsmen.

There was a family feud between the two families: Haihayas, the rulers of Vatsa and Bhāratas who were at the head of Kashis. Haryaśva was defeated in a bloody battle on the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges by Haihayas. Sudeva succeeded Haryaśva. He met the same fate at the hands of Vatsas. Divodāsa succeeded Sudeva. He founded the city of Vārāṇaśi on the northern bank of the Ganges. Haihayas again attacked him. Divodāsa was worsted in the fight and had to run away from the city. He took refuge at the hermitage of Bhāradvāja, his preceptor. Through Bhāradvāja's favour he got a son (Pratardana) who fell upon the Vatsas in their own capital and completely routed them.[9] According to a Brāhmaṇa narrative he met his death on the battlefield.

Kurus

3. Dauśanti vanquishes Satvantas on the banks of the Ganges and Jumna. The first great king of Kurus is Parikshit. The kingdom prospered exceedingly in his reign.[10] Prātisutvana (Pratiśrava) and Pratīpa are his grandson and great-grandson. Janamejaya is a descendant in the same line whose Horse-sacrifice is described in Śatapatha. The capital of Janamejaya was Asandīvant.

Maṣṇāra, a Kuru-king not found in the epic list is noted by a Brāhmaṇa. Sanvaraṇa was defeated by Pāñcālas and was forced to retreat to the river Indus near the mountains. Vasiṣṭha

came to his help and led the Bhāratas (followers of Sanvaraṇa) back to their own country in glory. It is likely that the Vedic tribe (the Bhāratas) was, during the Brāhmaṇa period, partially amalgamated with the Kurus and later on became identical with the latter. The rivalry for supremacy, between the Kurus and the Pāñcālas, is as old as early Brāhmaṇa period.

Pāñcālas

The ancient name of the tribe is Krīvis. It is a mixed tribe. Grierson's view viz. the Kurus are pro-Brahmanical and later immigrants, compared with the older Pāñcāla tribe which represents anti-Brahmanical warrior spirit is not borne out by the epic. The theory that Pāñcālas are non-Aryans is worth investigation (Pancha + Ala (cal)). The people may have some sprinkling of Dravidian blood in their veins.[11]

The following names are recorded in Brāhmaṇa literature :—

Kraivya and Shona (son of Satrāsāha) as performers of the Aśvamedha. Pravahana Jaivali is a philosopher and a king holding discussions with the learned at his court.

Other tribes

The Janhus and the Yādavas to which Viśvāmitra and Kṛṣṇa belong are sub-divisions of Kurus.[12] The capital of Yādavas was Mathurā. They gave it up and fled to Kathiawar and settled at Dwārkā for fear of the invasion of Jarāsandha, king of Magadha.

In the south the following people are mentioned: The Vaśas, the Uśīnaras and Satvants. During the epic Uśīnaras were also known as Śibis after a king of that name. Śibi occurs as a name of the author of a hymn in Ṛgveda. This indicates the high antiquity of the people. Coins, bearing the legend Mazamikāya Sivijanapadasa, are found.

Other kingdoms in the south are the Niṣadhas and Vaidarbhas.[13]

In the extreme North beyond the Himalayas there were the Uttara-Kurus and Uttara-Madras. The former were invincible and were practically cut off from the main current of Aryan culture owing to difficulty of communications.[14] The Kurus proper migrated southwards where they remained on the plateau. The gradual march of the Brahmanical civilization from the West to

the East is described through a legend in Śatapatha (1.4.1). Māthava Videgha carried Agni Vaiśvānara in his mouth. His priest uttered a verse in praise of Agni and it fell down from the king's mouth. At this time he was on the bank of Saraswati. Agni went on burning the earth towards the East. The king and his priest followed him. Agni came as far as Sadānīrā (Gunduck). Brahmans did not cross the river in former times thinking it had not been burnt by Agni....Now-a-days there are many Brahmans to the East of the river, which formed the boundary between Kosala and Videha.[15] Atharva Veda knows of Magadha and Aṅga as distant lands. The reputation of Magadhas as minstrels is very old. It is suggested that Kikatas of Ṛgveda may be the inhabitants of this country. They are also identified with Vrātyas of the Brāhmaṇa period. They display anti-Brahmanical traits throughout the pre-epic and the epic period.[16] The people of Magadha play a very important part in the religious revolt against Brahmanism led by Buddha, Jarāsandha made it a sovereign power in North India for some time. The Bhojas, a new tribe, were in alliance with Magadhas. Videha was formed into a kingdom at the time of Tāṇḍya Brāhmaṇa[17] by Nami. During the Upaniṣadic period it was a flourishing state. It became the centre of culture and learning under the patronage of Janaka I. Kosalas were divided into Kosala proper and North Kosala. The solar dynasty, founded by king Ikṣvāku, with Ayodhyā as its capital, ruled over the former. The two kingdoms may have been united during the reign of Daśaratha after his marriage with Kausalyā. Śatapatha notes Śālvas and Kaikayas for the first time as western tribes. This shows that there was a regular influx of the new tribes from the West as the older ones penetrated further into the South and East. A Śālva King figures in M. Bhārata. Kaikeyī belongs to the other tribe. Matsyas are coupled with Śālvas in Gopatha Brāhmaṇa. Aryan colonization of Sindh is older than the Brāhmaṇa period.[18] Jayadratha takes a prominent part in the Bhārata war. Kuśa of Videha pushed further East and founded a kingdom on the bank of Soṇa.[19] In M. Bhārata Kāmarūpa (Assam) and its ruler Bhagdatta are mentioned. Bālhika and Gāndhāra are [illegible] western countries. The former is contemptuously referred to in the epic and the Brāhmaṇas.[20] Aitareya Brāhmaṇa refers [illegible]

number of non-Āryan tribes in the episode of Hariścandra.[21] The Aryan settlers had to struggle very hard with the aborigines whom they called Asuras, Rākṣasas, Nāgas and Sarpas. Śatapatha vividly depicts the conflict between them: Asuras conquered the world by defeating the gods. They then began distributing and measuring the land from West to East: Gods approached them desirous of getting some share. They placed Viṣṇu at their head. They requested the Asuras to give them a share in the land. Whereupon the latter replied in malice, "You shall have as much share of land as is covered by Viṣṇu".[22] In the end the Gods pushed back the Asuras in all directions and occupied their country. The Sarpas and the Nāgas are two distinct but allied non-Āryan tribes. Arjuna married three Nāga Maidens. Agastya had a Sarpa mother. The Nāgas had a number of settlements on the northern bank of the Ganges but their greatest city was Taxilā, founded by Takṣaka. The incident of the burning of Khāndava forest reveals the fact of a whole-sale massacre of the Sarpas with great cruelty by Arjuna. The new conquerors wanted free land for expansion and they resorted to such wicked means when it was not possible to get it by using gentler methods. The Nāgas must have given a lot of trouble to the new-comers by looting their cattle and women. Their position was impregnable when they were once in-side their natural fortress. Orissa, East Bengal and Assam were also the homes of the Nāgas.[23] Gītā refers to their greatest kings Ananta and Vāsuki.[24] During the epic and the Brahmanic period the Āryans were not so much afraid of the Nāgas and the Sarpas as they were of the Asuras and the Rākṣasas. The latter had wrought such a terrible havoc in the Āryan fold from the days of Ṛgveda that they (the Āryans) never forgave them. At the beginning of every religious rite they wished doom and destruction to their eternal enemies.[25] The Dasyus or Dāsas may be a distinct non-Āryan tribe or a generic name for any foreign tribe.[26]

The Government of the Country

India was divided into a large number of principalities. Each kingdom covered an area of about four modern districts. Some kingdoms were smaller than a district. There was an eternal conflict for sovereign power between powerful king-

doms. Generally the supreme power was satisfied if the feudatories offered a fixed tribute by way of presents on ceremonial occasions.[27] The paramount power did not interfere with the internal administration of petty states. Every state had a population which spoke the same language and were united by the ties of blood. They had a homogeneous culture and traditions. Under these circumstances bonds of friendship or hostility between neighbouring states continued for centuries. Every state was ruled by a chief or King whose office was hereditary. The form of government was limited monarchy. The powers of the king were restricted in religious and legal matters by the authority of Purohita and the royal clan. The land could not be given as a gift by a king without the previous sanction of the clan during the Brāhmaṇa period.[28] There was a popular assembly for the whole state mainly composed of the martial chieftains and the learned Brahmans. Repeated mention of the expulsion of unpopular kings proves that the nobility and the clergy exercised real control on the affairs of state and acted as a wholesome check in case of misrule. We find a similar instance in the political condition of medieval Europe when the hand of the Church and the nobility in political matters was felt very strongly.[29] At the time of coronation the king had to take an oath before all that he would forfeit everything: his gifts, good deeds, life and offspings, if he played false to the priest. The oath is mutual in Kaushītaki, showing clearly the close association of Brahma and Kshatra.[30] It implies an indirect promise that the king would not violate the old Āryan traditions and would safeguard the status and prerogatives of the priests. There were very few states conducted on a republican basis with an elected chief. They were small tribes known as [illegible] and Gaṇas.[31] They compare favourably with the city states of ancient Greece. Buddha praises the republican spirit of [illegible] clan and compares their assembly with that of the gods. They had 7707 rulers of the royal clan. They formed the [illegible] assembly at Vesali, their capital. It had an elected president who performed the functions of the [illegible]. [illegible] had a similar constitution. The following [illegible] from the organisation and working of [illegible] working of the popular assemblies [illegible]

(i) Rules were laid down regarding the moving of resolutions.

(ii) Quorum was fixed.

(iii) Open voting and voting by ballot were known.

(iv) A Committee was appointed to discuss a complicated issue and in case it did not come to a decision the matter was considered in the full assembly.

(v) Rules were laid down for the legalisation of the Acts done by an illegally constituted assembly.

There is a dialogue between Dharma and Bhīṣma in Śānti Parva where the causes of the downfall and prosperity of the republican bodies are discussed. It is suggested that the Gaṇas should exalt worthy men in the state and be firmly united under the guidance of their leaders (Mukhyas). Factions and mutual jealousy would ruin them.[33]

Yādavas had also a republican form of government. Fifty six Koṭis of Yādavas are local organizations having one supreme body. Hereditary kings looked down upon the chiefs of these republics as they were not crowned like kings. That is why Kṛṣṇa the leader of the Yādava clans was inferior in status in the eyes of Śiśupāla and others.

The King

Bodily defect such as blindness, lameness and incurable disease made a man unfit for the office of the king. A person could be set aside for his general incompetence. Karṇa quotes three different sources from which a King may be elected.[34] In case of incompetency a brave soldier or an efficient general became the ruler. Women were debarred from holding the office of the king permanently.[35] The rule of primogeniture was usually adhered to.[36]

The Cabinet or the executive council

Taittirīya Saṁhitā and Brāhmaṇa supply the list of officers present at the time of coronation. (1) They are: Purohita, (2) Rājanya, (3) Mahiṣī, (4) Vāvāta, (5) Parivrikti, (6) Sūta, (7) Senāni, (8) Grāmanī, (9) Kṣattri, (10) Sangrīhītrī, 11) Bhāgadugha, (12) Akṣāvāpa. Tāṇḍya gives only 8 officers whereas Śatapatha gives 10 only with a slight difference.[37] The

Executive council of Dharma had 8 members including the king himself. They were all appointed by him.

1. Bhīma : Vice-regent corresponding to the prime minister and Rājanya or Rājabhrātṛ of the Brāhmaṇas.
2. Vidura : Political and foreign secretary.
3. Sañjaya : Auditor general and finance secretary.
4. Nakula : Head of the royal forces, controller of food-stuffs and pay-master.
5. Sahadeva : Aid-de-camp and private secretary.
6. Arjuna : Home secretary (Internal and external defence) and Superintendent of prisons etc.
7. Dhaumya : Head of the religious department, legal adviser etc.
8. Dharma (King) : Highest tribunal and the head of the cabinet. He was advised and helped by jurors and Purohitas.

This is certainly an improvement over the older system of Brāhmaṇas. The queens, it appears, had a direct hand in the administration of the country. During the epic times they lose their importance considerably.[38] Their indirect influence and power are however much dreaded.

Rāmāyaṇa gives 8 officers in the kingdom on whom the king is to keep a watch through three spies each. The eleven officers who are not members of the cabinet are under one or the other member of the body.[39] The cabinet exercised great influence on the administration and served as a check on the king's wilful conduct. The relation between the king and the cabinet was similar to that between the viceroy and his council in India. The king dared not override their unanimous decision.

The legislative Council

There was a bigger body to frame the laws and decide the policy for the state. It consisted of 4 Brāhmaṇas, 18 Kṣattiyas, 21 Vaiśyas, 3 Śūdras and 1 Sūta (in all 29 members). Out of this body the king selected 8 ministers for the transaction of ordinary business.[40] Manu (VII. 54) recommends a council of 8 ministers including the prime minister, who is a learned Brāhmaṇa. The king is advised to consult them individually

and jointly before taking any measure.[41] Their decision was not binding on the king but it carried great weight.

Units of administration

The village administration was vested in the headman who was assisted by the village council. It was the smallest unit in the kingdom. Ten villages had one supervising officer. Two groups of ten had another. A third ruled over a hundred villages. Ten such groups had the highest officer.[42] The headman was responsible to his superior and had the following duties: collection of taxes, keeping law and order, trying petty civil and criminal disputes, maintenance of a land record etc. He had four assistants. The village enjoyed freedom in internal affairs and the state had very few occasions to interfere in these matters.[43] Jātakas throw considerable light on the relation between the local council and the headman. A certain chief prohibited slaughter of animals and another the sale of strong drinks; the villagers protested against these regulations on grounds of long standing custom. His orders were repealed by the higher authorities. One headman, who allowed the robbers to loot the village, was degraded to the rank of a slave.[44] The whole village was jointly responsible for the loss of the cattle of an individual and had to make good the loss. The king punished that village where Brāhmaṇas who were unobservant of their duties, and ignorant of the Vedas subsisted by begging.[45]

An Ideal King and State

Rāmāyaṇa depicts the following picture. There were no
widows, no m... and no disputes even
among wom... re virtuous and law-
abiding. I... tions of a general
state of prosperity... e found in ... e country
is ruled by a j... ise king. ... ve like
a pregnant w... care of ... sonal
likes and di... she ... n on
the safety o... e is
be impartia... e.[4]
the social o...
him.[48] He ...
maintain h...
observe sa...

the interest of cows and Brāhmaṇa' was a slogan during the epic. He is warned against infuriating his subjects by levying heavy taxation. The fire created by the friction resulting from the oppression of people would not only destroy the king but would ruin his whole family. A straightforward policy is not always possible for him.[50] He is not to touch the wealth of a Brāhmaṇa (by taxation) under any financial or political crisis. He should pay equal attention to the three Puruṣārthas and should not confide his secrets to women.[51] He was not to indulge in charity at the expense of public exchequer.[52] He should guard himself from excessive indulgence in women, gambling, hunting and drink. He should be neither too strict nor too lenient in dealing with his servants. Above all he should be ever watchful and alert[53]. The doctrine of divine nature of the king was impressed on the people. He is identified with Viṣṇu, Indra or Eight guardian deities.[54] The political conditions were more stable during the epic. There is an evidence of prosperity all round due to growth of trade and commerce. The king usurped more powers and grew despotic. This is due partly to the estrangement between the two ruling communities the Brāhmaṇas and the Kṣatriyas. The incidents of dethronement of kings are generally [illegible] The idea of divinity naturally made them irresponsible in course of time. Creation of a mercenary standing army [illegible] more power for the members of the royal class.[55]

Administration of justice and the penal code

The practice of wergeld was current from the days of Ṛgveda. A man is often 'śatadāya' one who can be redeemed for hundred cows or the price of his blood is equal to that amount. Śunaḥśepa is purchased by Rohita from his father for a hundred cows as a substitute for his life. This leads us to the information that a man of a high social position committing a murder had the chance of saving himself by payment [illegible] person. [illegible] was reduced to the status of a slave for his crime. He could win back his freedom by the same payment.[56] [illegible] initially represents the [illegible] of a [illegible]. [illegible] for his crime [illegible] Kings [illegible] different punishments for the [illegible] of

different castesmen, e. g. a man killing a Vaiśya was punished with two years' penance and a ransom of 100 cows and one bull. The same ransom with one year penance sufficed for Śūdra.[58] Brāhmaṇas received preferential treatment in law. They were never punished with the decapitation or death for any crime. The maximum punishment for them was branding and exile.[59] A Brāhmaṇa murderer however is looked upon as the highest sinner.

Sexual union between the father and the daughter, and brother and sister was punished with death.[60] Decapitation was prescribed for simple theft.[61] Theft of gold, drinking liquor (for a Brāhmaṇa), adultery, abortion are other serious offences.[62] A less serious view was taken of adultery during the age of the Brāhmaṇas.[63] Heretics and those who broke the law of caste were strictly dealt with.[64] Treachery to the king (state) is recognised as a capital offence.[65] Trial by the fire ordeal in a civil case is noted by Tāṇḍya Brāhmaṇa (14-6-6). Vatsa was accused to be the son of a slave woman by his rival. He walked through fire and established the purity of his blood. Chāndogya mentions a general case of theft where the accused is compelled to hold a red-hot axe in his hands. Later law-books give the ordeals of a balance, water, etc. They were resorted to in absence of any witness. But such cases were extremely few. The procedure of trial was systematised during the epic period. The village courts could fine a cultivator for neglect of work and expel (or fine) a thief or an adulterer out of the village. Serious cases of robbery and murder were excluded from their jurisdiction.[66] These were sent to divisional courts. The highest tribunal was in the capital of the state. The work of the courts was shared by guilds, religious, and corporate bodies who decided cases by Arbitration when authorised by the king. The king enforced their decisions and heard appeals from them.[67] These bodies enjoyed greater latitude when the central authority was less organised.[68] Besides these there was the ecclesiastical council which was empowered to decide points of law. It consisted of ten members who were specialists in different branches of law.[69] It seems that the council acted only when any matter was referred to them by the government or the people.[70]

M. Bhārata lays down some general principles for the guidance of law courts.[71] (i) Acts done in a state of insanity should be condoned; (ii) If an offence is repeated a second time the culprit deserves death penalty though it (offence) be not grave. First offence should be condoned; (iii) Those who commit an offence deliberately and deny having done so should receive drastic punishment even for a slight crime.; (iv) There is no penalty for killing a man in self-defence under certain circumstances. In some Republican states the procedure of trial was different. The accused had to pass through six different courts, but the highest court alone had the power to convict him. Any lower court could acquit him if he was found innocent.[72]

Defence

The army was divided into four distinct branches: (i) Those who fought in chariots; (ii) Cavalry; (iii) Those who fought riding on elephants; (iv) Foot-soldiers. Although elephants are mentioned by the Brāhmaṇas (cf. Ibhya Grāma) the science of using them in warfare is not developed. Similarly cavalry was not organised into a division. Poor members of Kshatriya caste along with free non-Āryans formed the bulk of infantry. Some Brāhmaṇas took to military profession in preference to priestly functions. Besides these there were the drum-beaters, musicians and sappers and miners drawn mostly from Śūdras.[73] The nobility fought in chariots with bow and arrows. This was the most important part of the royal forces. Superiority in this branch decided the fate of a battle. The infantry used broad axes and swords in ancient days. In the epic it used various weapons.[74] A Rathin received 1000 coins a month, others received less.[75] The smallest unit is Patti containing 1 chariot, 1 elephant, 3 horses and 5 foot-soldiers. Ak[illegible] is the largest unit.[76] Importance of making payments regularly was absolutely necessary, otherwise the army would [illegible] discontented.[77] It was considered safe to fight an enemy whose [illegible] was ⅓rd less.[78] Soldiers from different countries were [illegible] with special modes of fighting: The G[illegible] and [illegible] Sauvīras had specialised in javelins; [illegible] were [illegible] their steadiness and could handle all weapons; [illegible] Kāmbhojas and people around Math[illegible] were [illegible]

(Niyudha); Southerners were good swordsmen. Various mental and physical tests are given, indicative of valour.[79] As the kingdoms are mostly inland naval force is out of question.[80] Principal cities were fortified and surrounded with a moat and bridge. For internal security military stations were kept in important villages.[81]

Sources of income

Land revenue : All arable land was classified under three groups. The owner had to pay the $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, or $\frac{1}{12}$ share of the crops to the state according to the fertility of the land. Cattle-breeders paid $\frac{1}{5}$th of the increment in the live stock. Villagers had to pay $\frac{1}{6}$th of the produce of timber, honey and fruit.[82] *State labour* : Every artisan had to work 12 days in a year for the state so also all labourers (Śūdras).[83] Merchants were taxed according to the value of the merchandise they sold. Shipping duties were paid in kind. Income tax was levied at the rate of half per cent on profit. In towns legal fines were collected in coins.[85] States maintained cattle farms of their own which yielded considerable revenues.[86] Special brands were used to distinguish state cattle rom the private. A royalty was levied on mines. Actors and courtezans gave personal service to the state like artisans. Revenue from gambling halls and liquor shops added much money to the state treasury.[87] When the state treasury was completely drained owing to wars and famines an emergency tax was levied on all wealthy people.[88] The state worked as a central bank lending money to merchants and farmers on interest[89] which formed an important item of income.

Heads of expenditure : (i) Private purse was fixed. (ii) Defence absorbed a good deal of money. (iii) Sacrifices and charity are included under public expenses. Brahmans revolted when this head was curtailed by the king.[91] (iv) Public works. (v) Civil services; Narada recommends the ratio of 4 : 3 between Income and Expenditure.[92]

Foreign policy : Kaṇikanīti contains a synopsis of the policy to be followed by a state (king) towards its rivals. It is frankly unscrupulous. Recourse to poison, treachery and ruthless murder of all political enemies is recommended. A thorough spy system ought to be maintained by the state. Public gardens,

monasteries, temples, drinking houses, holy shrines, rivers, forests etc. were haunted by spies disguised as ascetics, blindmen, beggars etc. to get information. Greatest value is placed in commanding the followers with tact and keeping the counsel ecret.[93] In fact international morality was very low as it had been ever for ages all over the world.

General remarks

The idea of kingship was deeply rooted in the hearts of the Aryans ever since early Vedic period. The institution became sacrosanct by the time of the epic. Anarchy was dreaded and feared as the greatest calamity.[94] There is a world of difference between a king in the epic and a king in the Brahmana period. The former grew more and more autocratic as Brahmans formed a rigid caste and became priests merely. The balance of power was thereby disturbed. A general sense of weakness in an average subject is noticeable in the epics. This may be attributed to increased prosperity, greater safety, climate and the theory of state all taken together. People seldom used their theoretical right to revolt against the monarch on account of misrule.

RELIGION

Cosmology

Prajāpati created first of all Brahman (Holy word or Logos) out of which heaven and earth were made.[95] He was alone but desired to be many. He practised penance and created birds and men, who are nearest to him. They perished. Secondly he created small creeping animals they also perished. He created big reptiles who met the same fate. Then he reflected and found out that the want of food is the cause of their destruction. So he created milk before the birth of animals on the breasts of females. Thus they lived. Milk is food and food is creatures.[96] The Asat (nebulous form of existence) consisted of seven vital forces (Ṛishayas). They could not fashion the universe separately. They joined together and generated Prajāpati out of Āpas (the nebulous form of the cosmos). An egg came out of Āpas. Agni burst forth from the egg. The liquid portion of the egg was converted into a horse. The crackling sound

became the ass. The liquid sticking to shell was transformed into a goat. The shell itself became the earth. The pair Agni and Bhūmi generate wind. Wind and Atmosphere generate the sun and so on till the creation is complete.[97] All accounts agree in putting a conscious life-force, which is eternal, at the root of creation. The exact relation between the nebulous existence and this Primæval power is kept vague. In the later philosophical systems this vagueness gave rise to different interpretations. Sānkhya system postulates two eternal forces which are partly independent and partly interdependent on one another. In the Brahmana period material and spiritual force was considered to be of the same nature. The Act of creation and sacrifice are inseparable.[98]

Sacrifice

Prajāpati is a typical sacrificer who sacrifices in order to remove exhaustion after the work of creation. It brought him food and joy. It is the most precious gift handed over to mortals by him. Sacrifice is identified with different deities.[99] 'It is on a higher moral ground than the primitive totemism in which people tried to bring kinship with animals and thus to get all the supernatural powers by partaking of their flesh and blood in order to assimilate all their qualities directly. It was a sort of communion between the tribe and the animal (common descent was traced). It was not killed for lust or desire for food. Vedic sacrifice shows traces of this feeling. The cow, regarded as sacred, was offered. It is the very sacredness in the cow that made it the fittest victim.[100] Sacrifice on earth is only a miniature representation of the divine sacrifice conducted by the gods.[101] Sacrificial Act is looked upon as a power superior to the gods, who are dependent on it. Sacrifice is the instrument through which the human sacrificer can bring them under his control and get his desired object. The gods in fact attained godhood through sacrifice.[102] Thus there is an element of Magic in the sacrifice. Every object connected with its performance contains divine essence and is endowed with supernatural powers : the cups, the stones, the pillar, the cart, the cooking pan, the fuel sticks, the bundle of holy grass, the two generators of sacred fire and other objects are praised along

with deities. The food, that is left after sacrificing to the deities, has marvellous powers of generation and is highly lauded.[103] Five sacred fires are born of five leaps of Virāt (issue of Prajāpati). Āhavanīya (for offerings to the gods) is to the East, Gārhapatya (for domestic rites) to the West, and Dakshināgni (for the Pitṛis) to the South of the Altar, which is broad on the West and the East and contracted in the middle. The remaining two are the aasembly fire and the kitchen fire.[104] The Prānās are identified with first three fires.[105] Speculations on the nature of sacrifice contained the seed of its destruction. Thus in Tait. Āranyaka the parts of sacrifice are identified with human body.[106] Bhārata enumerates seventeen constituents of sacrifice. The use of hair, horn, hoof cowdung and milk would make a cow-sacrifice. A cow need not be killed. In Tait. Brah. the symbolical act of besmearing Purodāsha with the ash of the cowdung enriches the sacrificer with cattle; for the cowdung represents the cattle. The epic carries the symbolism to its logical conclusion by altogether dispensing with slaughter of the victim. The influence of Upanishadic philosophy has also modified the religious outlook of the epics. A man exclaims, 'I shall sacrifice myself to myselI; (my) progeny will not save me.' (म. भा. शा.) This directs the attack at the very root of the system. Sacrifice was as much tempting, if not more, because of its promise of cattle, corn and progeny to its performer, as of its hope of getting a comfortable seat in heaven. Later on some wise people lost their appetite for worldly enjoyments and wished only to secure salvation after death. They discovered an easy path of contemplation and meditation on the nature of the soul or knowledge of self which would bring them to their goal. The costly sacrifice with its round of slaughter of different victims produced a nausea in their mind. It was declared that performance of sacrifice was not the way to salvation.[107] As the word (sacrifice) was too deeply rooted in popular mind it was retained but an entirely different meaning was attached to it in place of the old one.[108] The ethical portions of M. Bhārata roundly denounce those who erect sacrificial pillars and eat flesh. Even the eating of consecrated flesh gives rise a to little sin. Use of a corn-victim is recommended instead of the living one.[109] 'Non-killing is greater than any other religious rite, it is the highest

religion. Real sacrifice consists in charity, truth and penance.[110] Another method is invented whereby Vedic sacrifice is done away with. Observance of fast for different lengths of time would be equivalent to the merit secured from various sacrifices. (Thus one meal a day for a year = Atirātra ; taking ¼th of the normal quantity of food for four years = Vājapeya and so on.)[111] Throughout Brahmana period big sacrifices are connected with the banks of certain rivers[112] (Saraswatī, Jumna Ganges, etc.) The rivers gained in sanctity owing to this historical connection. As the sacrifices ceased they (Riverse) gained in importance. Pilgrimage to these holy rivers and the shrines on their banks was considered as religious as performance of sacrifices (in old days).[113]

Popular sacrifices

The horse sacrifice, was performed by rich people and princes. The horse is given a ceremonial bath and after certain rites it is sent out to wander for a year protected by armed warriors, Vaishyas and—others. When the, party returns the ceremony goes on for eight days. The victim is consecrated and the three queens (wives) are asked to mark lines with pointers on the body of the dead victim for the purpose of dissection the next day. The crowned queen is called upon by the priest to lie near the horse. She is covered by others (queens) who stand near and encourage her. Thereby she gets cattle and progeny.[114] Next day its flesh and fat are offered to deities. Throughout the year there is music and songs. It was performed to impress the people with awe and grandeur after a decisive victory and to consolidate the royal power.

Rājasūya has a similar purpose. It is the coronation ceremony. It lasts for 16 days. Tāndya suggests twelve sacrifices on twelve days at the residence of twelve 'jewels of state'.[115] This brought them into close union and lessened the chances of treachery in the kingdom. Vājapeya is a chariot race and a drinking bout. It is the privilege of the first two castes. The priests wear gold necklaces. The warrior shoots seventeen arrows and seventeen drums are beaten.[116] It resembles a sham fight. Gavāmayana (yearly sacrifice) is the imitation of the annual motion of the sun. The last ten days constitute Mahāvrata. These are the

days of revels when the tongue is let loose to conquer Prajāpati completely. Brahmans play on the lute and sing songs along with warriors.[117] At the end there is a dialogue between the priest and a Shūdra; the former maintains that the sacrificers have prospered and done righteous deeds. Shūdra retorts they have squandered wealth and done evil. This is reminiscent of the old struggle between the gods and the Asuras in which the gods prevailed.[118] The victims are, (1) horse, (2) cow or bull, (3) goat, (4) ram or ewe, (5) man. Human sacrifice was current during the Brahmana period, but it had lost popularity and was discouraged.[119] During the epic we hear of Sarpa-Satra by Janamejaya and Purushamedha by Jarāsandha. The former is incomplete; and the latter did not take place. Even Gomedha became rare. The victims' flesh and fat were shared by all after a portion had been offered to the deities. The worshippers are thus brought into close union with them after death. There was no ante thesis between the flesh and the spirit. The flesh when assimilated into the body of the sacrificer would direct his spirit after death by the same path to heaven by which the spirit of the victim had gone. Elsewhere the victim is identified with Prajāpati and the sacrificer.[120] The antethesis arose in the days of Upanishada and was developed during the epic by a school of philosophy which created a permanent gulf between the two.[121] The sacrifice was a power for good or evil. It was used to destroy or injure the enemy. The sword like implement is thrown with a wish to injure the person whom one hates.[122] Bakadālbhya offers his own flesh, and the prosperity of the kingdom of Dhṛitarāshtra dwindles with progress of sacrifice.[123] Sacrifice without the presence of the wife was no sacrifice at all. In pre-Brahmanic period women played more active part in it. This is explained by Jevons on the ground that women had a prominent share in agricultural operations. Sacrifice is closely related to Agriculture.[124] The women's share in Mahāvrata, Rājasūya and Ashwamedha has been already noticed. The sacrificer has to observe the vows of celibacy, purity and truth along with dietary restrictions. Above all faith in its efficacy is demanded of him.

The altar is the holiest spot on the earth and the centre of universal law. It represents Eternity (Time) which is identified

with Prajāpati.[125] In Hebrew sanctuaries there was a pillar of stone near the alter on which the blood of the victim was sprinkled. It was the visible embodiment of the presence of Deity. This was transformed into the course of time into a statue and the wooden pillar (Yūpa) was made into an idol.[126] The cult of sacrifice was felt to be inadequate as it grew more complex and mechanical. The influence of Dravidian culture on the Vedic religion is already present in later Brahmana period.[127] Vishnu (identified with sacrifice) is represented as coming out victorious among the gods.[128] These two gods Vishnu and Shiva gradually overshadow Indra, Varuna, Agni, Soma and Āditya. Soma and Agni lost their importance along with the decay of sacrifice. Varuna sank into the guardian of the West. Indra no doubt retains his kingship of Paradise, but it is not a place where the wise would desire to stay after death. Brahma-loka is the ideal of Upanishads (Brahman = Cosmic soul). Vishnuloka and Shiva-loka are coveted during the epic. The worship of Phallus which the Ṛigvedic people detested was incorporated into epic religion and praised loudly.[129] The epithet Ishāna clearly discloses the original home of Shiva-worshippers. The god retains his Vedic attributes. He is the lord of creatures, and guards the sacrificial spot. In the epic he dwells on the cremation ground which he regards as the most sacred spot.[130] There is no difference from strictly theological point of view, between the two spots. He is identified with Agni and is the son of Prajāpati and Ushas. He is known as Kumāra,[131] Krishna and Rudra. Rudra as a deity being very old, the people had to invent legends to make room for Krishna in the Hindu Pantheon. The first step is to identify him with Nārāyaṇa or Vishnu both of whom are already worshipped. Secondly, he is made a devotee of Rudra and is said to have sprung from him.[132] Finally Krishna-worship is commended. Theory of Avatāra is the production of the epic genius. It is quite easy to incorporate any local hero or deity into the frame-work of Hinduism with its help. Parashurāma, Rāma, Krishna and Budha are actually thus brought in. Vāmana is developed out of a myth in Shatapatha. Narasinha is suggested by the event of the murder of Namuchi by Indra.[133] The Boar incarnation is, according to some, borrowed from a Non-Aryan tribe in

central India. The story of the deluge gives rise to Fish-incarnation. Tait. Āranyaka suggests the Tortoise. The Brahmans had to fight and counteract the influence of rationalists and Budhists. They had to present a cult that would appeal to the masses who were no longer of purely Aryan stock. Compromise was inevitable. The salvation by the path of knowledge was not meant for an average man. Salvation through faith in a personal deity was discovered to be the only weapon with which all heresies could be easily fought.[13] They made the two deities Rāma and Krishna as attractive as possible by investing them with moral and physical grandeur. Krishna usurps the functions of Indra. Indra and Vishnu won a 1000 cows from Vritra. There arose a dispute between them about the share of each. Indra secured two-thirds, Vishnu got the rest. The position is entirely changed in favour of Vishnu (Krishna) in Harivansha. Indra destroys Ushas' chariot; Vishnu kills the mother of Shukra (Venus). Indra kills the demon lying flat; Krishna kills MuchaKunda in a cave while he is sleeping. Vishnu of Brahmana and the epic (old) period is not a full-fledged Man. Rāma worships Nārayana (Vishnu) by offering butter in fire and spends the night in the temple (Āyatana) of Vishnu.[136] The temple of Vishnu is the sacred room where the three fires are kept. There is no trace of image-worship. Images of gods are introduced after the advent of Budhism, (new epic period). Even Shiva was given a human form besides the phallic emblem. Shiva is a newer form of Rudra. He had to make his way into the pantheon with some difficulty. Daksha admits eleven Rudras, who are Vedic, but refuses to acknowledge Maheshvara. The new deities contract even the vices of the old ones. Both Indra and Krishna are adulterers.[137] Non-aryan Shiva brings with him other gods and goddesses. Skanda, with his Grahas both males and females, is worshipped for the welfare of new-born children.[138] The worship of Kumāra (an old name of रुद्र नामा) is only another form of Phallus worship.[139] Durgā is the female counter-part of Skanda. She is fond of dance, wine and flesh, wears serpent-ornaments and is represented to be an eternal maiden.[140] Her chief abode is Vindhyāchala—the stronghold of the aborigines. She combines in herself the traits of a virgin mother, Vishnu and Shankara. In the hermitage of Agastya Vedic and non-

vedic deities have their shrines.[141] Ambikā, originally the sister of Rudra, is confounded with Durgā the wife of Rudra.[142] A mouse is offered as a permanent victim to Rudra so that he may spare other cattle. He is the lord of Ganas.[143] From these hints post-epic Ganapati is fashioned. The Vināyakas are the destructive deities classed with Pishāchas, Bhūtas, etc.[144] They might be compared to the host of Vedic Rudra. The supreme spirit was given a triple form. Brahmā creates, Vishnu protects and Mahesha destroys the universe. The seed of the idea is contained in Upanishads.[145] Rudra retains his destructive nature, Vishnu, the god of Aryan expansion and colonization, is fitly called a protector and Brahmā is Prajāpati in a new form. Thus a continuous tradition is maintained. Faith is a vital part of every religion. It is identified with truth and its reverse (want of faith) with falsehood. Agni is the guardian of Shraddhā.[146] Tait. Brahmana exalts it into a goddess. 'She is the foundation of the world: She dwells within the gods and makes them divine. It is said to be aroused in the heart of yajamāna at the sight of sparkling Soma. The enemy of Shraddhā is Avarice or Niggardliness (Arāti). She is a charming woman with a golden complexion.'[147] A Medieval friar's sermon opened with an attack on greed as the greatest sin. Similarly faithlessness and avarice are condemned everywhere. Anything that is offered to deities, any penance, gone through or any gift given—these become null and void if not accompanied with faith. Men devoid of faith do not get salvation.[148] Faith is active as well as passive. The faith of a Vedic Aryan in Indra belongs to the former category. It is cheerful, assertive and welcomes this life with its pleasures and duties. The epic faith in Krishna-Vishnu is of the second type in many respects. There is a gravity, a sombreness about it which is chilling in its effects. Upanishadic cult has produced its full harvest. The passive aspect of Vedānta philosophy is stressed upon. All that savours of life-vigour is cried down. Both Indra and Varuna are painted black. The moral grandeur of the latter is no more.[149] In the dialogue between Bali and Indra, the latter is vanquished and put to shame by his rival who appears as an ass eating chaff. Namuchi the Vedic enemy of Indra is morally his superior. Vritra is a saint and devotee

of Vishnu. This is quite Christian. Power and glory are at a discount. Nietzsche rightly calls it the morality of revenge or a chāndālā morality. All those who are vanquished and down-trodden become saints being unfit for anything else.' This is the dominant and woeful note struck in the ethical parts of the epics. If we confine our attention to the actors in the epic drama, we come to the conclusion that they were not affected by this withering morality. Their faith is active. The author (of सभा०) has to take note of this outlook. It is said 'Everything that a strong man does is wholesome, holy and lawful'.[150] In the chaos of religious views, the life of Krishna and his doctrine : duty for the sake of duty, stand out in bold relief.

Life after death

Agni (Sacrifice) is the bridge leading to the gods with whom the dead live in friendship.[151] This life is a preparation for the next.[152] In the stars is the life of virtuous men who go to the celestial world.[153] Death makes him die again and in the yonder world, who goes there without escaping it (death). The tortures in the city of Yama described in detail in the epic are fore-shadowed above. The picture of Paradise as a land of pleasures is common. The man wishes to be with his wife and sons there. He drinks Soma in the company of Gandharvas. The virtuous enjoy there the lakes filled with ghee, honey, wine, milk and curds.[154] The epics bring in a host of beautiful damsels who surround the virtuous man with dance and music and take him in aerial cars of different types.[155] Epic paradise is on the whole more voluptuous and corrupting than that of Brahmanas, the older conception of Yama as the first mortal and king of the departed souls is in the background, although community with the manes is coveted. He now becomes a god of justice.[156] Life of immoral pleasure led by gods and nymphs is fully depicted to attract the vulgar mind. A popular religion has to come down to the level of the vulgar.[157]Shatapatha describes six routes leading to Brahman. They are: Agni, wind, waters, the moon, the sun and lighting.[158] The philosopher and the warrior dying on the battlefield go through the sun's orb.[159] The story of Mudgala illustrates how all the worlds except Vishnuloka are vitiated with one defect or another. The antethesis between Vidyā and

Karma, and Ātmayājin and Devayājin is fully developed in the epic. The latter is roundly denounced in Gītā.[160] Sinners have to experience various tortures according to the nature of sins committed by them. Shatapatha refers to Naraka loka.[161] Another method of retribution is rebirth of a sinner as a vile creature. He is reborn as a serpent, boar, tiger, insect, etc. Wicked men are also reborn as trees and hewn by their foes.[162] Complete destruction of individuality is rarely mentioned. Katha gives a hundred and one paths by which the soul can leave the body ; one that passes through head gives immortality. Shāntiparva develops this idea assigning different worlds for different passages.[163] Bliss, truth, merit and light constitute Paradise. Untruth, darkness and misery make up Hell.[164] Immortality with the earthly body is denied.[165] It is believed that a gift of a thousand cows would enable the soul to travel the distance from earth to Paradise.[166] A rationalist wonders how a cow's gift before death can save a dead man.

Religion and earthly life

The Brahmanas concentrate their attention on this life. A sacrificer is bound to prosper. In the epics it is not always so. The devotee welcomes pain, suffering and penury as an encouragement to greater devotion. This is the result of exalting spirit at the expense of flesh.

Religion and state

Both are inseparable. The sphere of religion covers a wide field. It commands, advises or directs in all social and political activities. The whole life of a man from birth to death is a sacrament. This worked well so long as the state was small and homogeneous. All defaulters could be easily dealt with by social ostracism as was done in ancient Greece. The number of heterodox persons grew fast in the epic, who asserted their independence in religious matters. With the breaking up of Vedic sacrifice there was anarchy in matter of worship. Social organisation completely broke down owing to promiscuous fusion of blood वर्णसंकर. This produced confusion everywhere. The Aryans had to pay heavily for proselytising the non-Aryan tribes wholesale.

Sociology.—Caste system

Originally there were no restrictions as regards diet, marriage and freedom of action. In other words there were classes based on profession but no castes. All enjoyed the same rights.[167] This is true of Aryans. The Non-aryans slave (Shūdra) who was admitted into the fold of Aryanism was assigned a special status. The primitive stage when every person was his own priest and defender was long past. Some devoted themselves to the study of Religion while others took to arms. The rest followed agriculture and handicrafts. The art of defence was most valuable and useful then. The very existence of Aryan society depended upon good generals and their followers. The king of men was a general who led an army successfully against his enemy even as Indra was the king of gods. A brave king however is not a successful administrator and ruler. He has his limitations. He wants a councillor who would help him to consolidate his power. The man of intellect, the priest, is fitted for this job. He knows the weakness and the strength of his society. He frames a code of law, religion and morality which subdues the intractable elements in society. He takes pretty good care to see that his position is made secure in the body politic. The ruler cannot grudge him this much. The priest's rank is directly below the king's. He is the direct descendent of Agni and claims superiority over all classes. Brahmans are gods on earth to be propitiated with gifts.[168] The king has to remember that he is ruling the earth because the Brahman has waived his claim on the kingdom. The king is in theory a deputy.[169] The conflict of interest is hinted in the following. 'I have recourse to the holy power; may the holy power guard me from lordly power. I have recourse to the lordly power. Hail to the lordly power'.[170] The struggle between Vasiṣhṭha and Vishwāmitra repeatedly alluded to in the epic symbolises a state of tension between the two professions which have not hardened into castes. It is considered to be a misfortune for a warrior that there should be born in his family a man having natural inclination for Vedic studies rather than the spirit of conquest and domination over others.[171] 'A Brahman is an acceptor of gifts, drinker of Soma. seeker of livlihood and dependent on the nobility.' Towards the close of the epic period

has been able to destroy it. This marvellous tenancity is entirely due to it. So long as the first three classes could freely exchange profession and inter-marry among themselves and occasionally could admit even a Shūdra the system remained healthy. When the professions were determined by birth generally and inter-marriages ceased it began to deterioriate.[182] The liberality shown by the ethical parts of the epics towards Shūdras is only theoretical. 'Conduct is the only test of Brahmanhood. For Brahmanhood is the same everywhere.' 'A person who is Shūdra by birth may be a Brahman (by virtue of conduct) and *vice-versa.*' He is allowed to study. A learned slave is giving moral instructions.[183] The processes of ascent and descent from the original caste were governed by certain rules. These fell gradually into disuse.[184] It is argued that the system is tyrannical and unjust to Shūdra and Vaishya. The only reply is that no civilization and culture of any worth has ever been reared up on principles of equality and fraternity for all. The Western or White civilization is based entirely on the exploitation of the black man, Roman and Grecian cultures had also their Shūdra class.

Family and Property

Among the Aryans patriarchal system prevailed. The father was the head of the family and could dispose of his property among his sons as he liked. He had full control over all the members of the family. Vishwāmitra disinherited his unsubmissive sons and adopted Shunasshepa. Yayāti set aside four elder sons and handed the crown to Puru. Dasharatha gave a promise to Kaikeyi's father that Kaikeyi's issue would succeed him. An intelligent and able son was not given any share if he had a number of brothers.[185] Ajigarta even sold his son. Ordinarily the property was equally divided among the sons, the eldest getting a few extra things. A daughter fetched dowry to the father.[186] The personal property of the mother passed on to the daughter. The maternal grandson inherited the property of his mother's father in absence of sons. Polygamy was current in the upper classes.[187] Polyandry was not countenanced. Karna openly declares 'Draupadi is a prostitute as she has many husbands.' Even Drupada and his son put up a strong protest when the proposal of five brothers wishing to marry her was placed

before them. Niyoga is an old custom. It is gradually dying out in the epic.[188] Great stress was laid on having a male issue. No sacrifice was too big to get a son. The scandalous practice of the priest being invited to generate sons on the queen by her husband is either a myth to cover up the foibles of the five heroes or is intended to show complete dependence of the warrior on the priest—a pure propaganda to establish Brahman's superiority. "Wind attempted to blow and burn also."[189] The practice is at any rate not supported by Vedic authority. Different views are expressed about the eligibility of a daughter getting a share in paternal wealth. Some maintain she is ineligible because, (i) she can be sold, (ii) she can be given as a gift, and (iii) she can be exposed after birth. Others hold that the grounds given are fallacious as they apply equally to a son.[190] Somahūti refers to a daughter claiming the property of her father. A widow did get some share of her husband's property.[191] Partition is favoured as a rule. The system of joint-property came into vogue when the advantages of guilds were realised. Tribal societies stand on different footing altogether. Dravidian influence is also a potent cause of its incorporation into Aryan Society.[191a]

Professions and Occupations

Tait. Bra. enumerates victims fit for human sacrifice. The list includes almost all professions. They are: Acting, Prostitution, Music, Charioteership, Pottery, Smithy, Jewellery, Arrow-making, Bow-making, String-making, Rope-making, Hunting, Magic, Basket-making, Fence-making, Washing and Dyeing (women), Horse-master, Keeper of elephants. Cow-herd, Shepherd, Vintner, Forest guard, Carpenter, Fishérman, Sailor, Tanner, Acrobat, Keeper of the gambling hall, Umpire of gambling. In the epic period many of them organised themselves into guilds. Jātakas give a good deal of information about their administration Merchants and traders had also their organizations. Damayanti accompanied the caravan traders when deserted by her husband. Some guilds were big enough to form a village or town. A Greek historian tells us that Tatta, now in ruins, on the bank of the Indus had a population of forty thousand weavers at the time of Alexander's invasion. Different localities and streets were assigned to smaller guilds in cities.[192] The head of the

guilds was called Shreshtthin or Jetthaka who represented it at the court. Those who broke an agreement with a guild or stole its property were banished and their property confiscated. The guilds framed rules of business for themselves and had their own courts to try the members.[193] Besides doing their work proper they served as banks, accepting money for safe custody and advancing loans on interest. The merchant worshipped the god of wealth (Kubera) probably borrowed from the non-Aryan merchants.[194] Sometimes they resorted to 'cornering' and got fabulous profits.

Physical Sciences

The Indians were the first to invent a system of numbers commonly known as the Arabic system.[195] The rudiments of geometry and trigonometry were discovered in connection with the building of altar, construction of the three sacred fires and observations of the heavenly bodies. There is an allusion to Rohiṇī as the first constellation which was at the vernal equinox, the beginning of the year. Kṛittikas occupied that position at a later period.[196] The precession of equinox is recorded by Tāndya Bra. The beginning of Gavāmayana is (i) the 8th day of the dark fortnight of Magha or (ii) the full moon day of Phālguna, or (iii) the full moon day of Chaitra. The difference between the solar and the lunar year was corrected by setting apart twelve days annually or by the addition of two months at the end of five lunar years.[197] The Pāndavas observed the lunar year and had already completed their vow when Arjuna appeared. The Science of Astronomy was developed by Atri-family in pre-epic days. Atri could calculate the time and duration of a solar ecplise.[198] Garga was a famous astronomer under whom a number of scholars studied the science.[199] The Pole star and the Great Bear are noted in ancient marriage ritual. Planets and their motions are recorded including the retrograde motion of Mars. Astrology, which is probably borrowed from foreign sources, is unknown to the Brāhmaṇas.[200] Anatomy was studied indirectly through the sacrificial victim. It was essential that the various parts of the victim's body should remain intact. A skilled surgeon was appointed to slaughter the animal. He was a Kshatriya or a Vaishya, if a Brāhmaṇa was not available. In all there were thirty-six parts; each part was assigned to one

participator at the sacrifice.[201] Gradually however the post of a Surgeon was considered low. Ashvins who are on equal footing with other gods in Ṛgveda become Śūdras because they frequently move among men.[202] They knew the art of rejuvenation and substituted artificial limbs. Taṇḍya recognises the skill of Atharvans in medicine. Substitution of the scrotum of the ram was resorted to to gain virility.[203] Royal says 'Egyptians possessed a wide knowledge of practical Botany and their vegetable drugs were numerous and efficacious, some which they obtained from India.[204] Administration of medicine with the help of magic is very common.[205] It is likely that a good deal of knowledge concerning the use of herbs was received from the Non-Aryan tribes. That is why a physician's profession was looked down upon. Witch-craft and sorcery, specially developed by Rākṣasas, Piśāchas and Yakṣas, is the science of medicine under disguise.[206] Antidote to snake-bite and poisoning is discovered.[207] Four varieties of leprosy are noted.[208] From the relation between heart and gold we can infer that it was given internally to cure the diseases of heart.[209] Sand bags were used to stop bleeding. The value of out-door life in treating tuberculosis was fully realised.[210] Sterility was treated.[211] Charaka and Sushruta advise dissection of human body. Yoga-philosophy had a physical side. Without a sound knowledge of nervous system and physiology it could not have made any progress in making the body perfectly healthy by means of breathing and other exercises.[212] Sulabhā by Yogic powers entered the body of [illegible] who at once felt her influence. Vipula, a disciple of [illegible] pervaded the body of his preceptor's wife when the [illegible] inclined to commit adultery with Indra. He controlled [illegible] movements and thought and thus saved her from [illegible] merged his individuality into Yudhiṣṭira's and died. [illegible] felt himself stronger as a result. Assuming [illegible] motion through space was possible for Yogins. [illegible] fully developed as a science in the epics.[213]

Zoology

Atharvaveda names more than a [illegible] The dove, the [illegible] birds of ill-omen. [illegible] according to [illegible] Horses and bulls were first to get [illegible]

closely associated with human activities in every walk of life. Ashvins are the oldest veterinary experts. In the epic period, king Nala is called अश्वकोविद्. He was noted for his horsemanship, king Shalya is another example. Nala and Nakula are also specialists in Ashva-shastra. Bhima had studied the bul and the elephant.[215] The horse of Sind is famous in Vedic and epic literature.[216] The dog was a closer companion of man in the Brāhmaṇas than in later times.[217]

The world is divided into Dvīpas and Varṣas. Each Dvīpa is covered on both the sides by an ocean. Jambu is the smallest in extent, the second Dvīpa is double in diameter of the first. Third is double of the second and so on. Varṣa is a sub-division of Dvipa. Every Dvīpa contains seven varṣas, marked off by six mountains.[218] The earth is covered by seas, the seas are encircled by Tamas, which again is enveloped in Fire. Space is infinite Even the gods are ignorant of its magnitude. God alone may know it.[219] Seven aerial regions lying one upon the other have their respective functions.[220]

Other Sciences and Arts and Philosophy

The Brahmanas know that there are maleficient and beneficient powers which are to be counteracted and to be pleased by different rites. The theory of Karma has not yet become complex. Predestination has not cast its gloomy shadow over human life. Freedom of will is the sheet anchor of Upaniṣadic philosophy.[221] Predetermination, Indeterminism and freedom of will are all voiced in the epics.[222] The theory of eternal flux and continuous growth is alluded to.[223] The philosophy of Yājnavalkya approaches Nihilism of Budha.[224] He becomes the exponent of Sānkhya system in Mahābhārata. The roots of the philosophy go back to Ṛgvedic period.[225] Time, Nature, Predestination or Chance is imagined to be the prime mover. Complete bifurcation of body and soul is the prevailing idea. The word Ātman which meant a living body becomes now pure spirit. Brahman is conceivd to be Finite and Infinite, Manifest and Unmanifest.[226] The doctrine of Māyā (Nescience) is the inevitable outcome of Sānkhya philosophy. Jābāli expounds materialistic view. He is condemned by Rāma. A hedonist is put on the same level with Budha.[227]

Ethics

Nahuṣa discusses the comparative merits of truth, charity and non-voilence. He points out that absolute gradation is not possible. One may be superior to another according to the data of a particular case. Religious conduct is associated with virtue, nonviolence and:prosperity. Others say it consists in obeying the injunctions of Śruti; but everything in life cannot be governed by Śruti. It is pointed out that the function of religion is to make the life of man orderly. Religion, therefore, changes.[228] The idea of relativity is here duly recognised. It is absent in Brahmanas. Formation of a perfect character is put highest elswhere. It is to be built up by practising universal love, charity and good acts.[229] Bodily torture would not yield merit, still its value in atonement of sin is admitted. Confession in public reduces sin.[230] A man's action is judged according to his caste. Begging in the case of a Kṣatriya, is a great sin, whereas it is not reprehensible if a Brahman does it.[231] A man is restrained from doing wrong for three reasons (i) the fear of society, (ii) the fear of the laws of state, (iii) the fear of punishment after death.[232] The first was more effective in the early period owing to solidarity and homogeneity of social units. The law of Karma is systematised. It is not permissible to wash off your sins and throw them on your enemy's head. The rites, having sinful ends, are at a discount. The growth of humanitarian feeling is already noticed.[233] It is assumed that man is responsible for his acts normally though technically there is a difference of view on this point. An ordinary man has to follow the practice of forefathers and the virtuous in society, who are safe guides. Individual conscience is not raised to the level of Deity. Conscience of perfect men alone is infallible. They are a law unto themselves.[234] Faith alone will not save. It must be joined with good acts.[235] A small gift (from wealth righteously earned) is more precious than the performance of Ashvamedha with booty.[236] Another guide in ethics is 'Do to others as you wish to be done by them.'[237] 'Do that to others which others will not be able to do to you.' is the formula of Brahmanas. Sexual morality of the epics is on the whole the same as Brahmanas.[238]

'Ten organs are priests; their objects are the fuel sticks. The functions of organs are oblations offered into Āhavanīya (mind). Vāchaspati (Deity of Speech) is born out of this sacrifice. In other words language is produced by mutual action and reaction of the various functions and mind upon each other. Mind is divided into two parts-static and dynamic. Speech is said to be superior to dynamic mind as it requires the help of words for its motion.[239] (When mind is fully developed it can dispense with speech.) The theory of knowledge is opposed to intuitionalism. Mind claims superiority over senses. They contend that it is powerless by itself and it has to accept knowledge of things conveyed by them. All activities of mind in waking and dreaming states are wholly dependeut on them· They support life when persons lose their mind. Mind would be non-existent without them. All knowledge is empirical.[240] Sacrifice was the centre of culture. Learned men assembled there and held discussions on problems-theological, metaphysical and linguistic.

Psychology.

The art of debates and the science of logic were cultivated and rules weie laid down to regulate the debate between the two parties. Assemblies at the court of Janaka excited jealousy in the mind of other kings. Dialogue between Aṣṭāvakra and his rival reminds us of the old debates. There were also spiritual mediums who delivered esoteric knowledge in trance.[241] Sometimes foolish questions are gravely discussed, e. g., Why hair grow first on the head; why men have beard and women are without it; why teeth fall and grow again; how does a sacrificer reach heaven? What is his ladder?[242] Semantics and etymology often formed subjects for discussion.[243] Some people made it their profession to go about and earn descent living by their skill in debates.[244] They are the sophists of India. In architectural skill the Āryans were far inferior to Asuras and Rākṣasas. The latter lived in fortified cities. The credit of building a unique assembly-hall belongs to Mayāsura. The skilled workers were all Asuras.[244a] The material used for fresco painting was kept secret by them. Big cities are unknown to Brah-

Science of Logic

manas. They are the out-come of settled conditions in society. Ayodhyā was 96 miles long, 36 miles broad with roads well laid out. Principal streets were daily watered and flowered. It had several public gardens and groves of mango trees. The palace stood in the centre from which roads ran in four directions. Lankā was more gorgeous than Ayodhyā. It had buildings of seven and eight stories with pavements of crystal.

Music, Dancing and Stage

Ritual furnished amusement from Rigvedic times. The dialogues between Yama and Yami, Indra and the rival gods and Urvashi and Pururavas must have been staged by priests and nobility during the sacrificial recess. Mahāvrata is a musical pageant. Like ancient Grecians we note a grave and austere note running through their mirth. Almost all sacrifices were accompanied with music-vocal and instrumental.[245] Krishna witnessed a dance and play in Arjuna's company at the festival of Raivataka. Young princesses were given instruction in music and dancing by tutors. Women dancers were usually prostitutes and slave women.[246] The Aryans learned much from Gandharvas, Yakshas, etc., who had made greater progress in these arts. Hanumat witnessed an expert dancer (woman) sleeping in a dancing posture at Ravana's palace.[247] Women played their part themselves. It was considered reprehensible to exchange dress at sports.[248]

War

A chariot was protected by four guards. Two looked after horses, others protected the chariot's sides. Each tribe used its distinctive banner and standard. Chief warriors chose their own Dhvaja. Some used in Bharata war are-Lion's tale, five stars, lotus, alter with a gourd and bow, serpent, bull, boar, swan, sharabha, vulture, moon with stars.[249] The fighting units were arranged in different positions to suit the strength of the army. A small army fighting against odds formed itself into needle position.[250] Besides various weapons the army had-Boiling wax, raw sugar, sand, explosives, jars full of serpents. The elephant's body was covered with a leather armour. It had two drivers, two archers, two swordsmen and a man with a trident. Investiture

of a general was performed with great pomp like the coronation. The general addressed his soldiers before the fight commenced.[251] Signal was given by blowing the conches to commence the operations.[252] Musicians inspired the warriors by war-like songs and music.[253] If a Brahman appeared in the middle of the two armies desirous of bringing peace they stopped fighting.[254] (Brahman is a white flag of peace.) Alliances were sanctified in presence of sacred fire, the parties taking mutual oaths. Certain conventions were laid down for guidance of combatants in war–i. A fight was fair if carried between two persons whose equipment was similar ; ii. use of poisoned arrows was forbidden (Poisoned lances were allowed); iii. the fight stopped when signal to retire was given ; iv. A soldier without arrows, one with a broken armour and weapons, one who gave up arms and one who fled away, were not attacked.[255] Silk bandages soaked in oil along with ghee were kept ready to dress the wounds. Wives and mothers of soldiers were pensioned.[256] When the city was besieged the following measures were taken: The bridges leading to the city were cut off and the ferry service stopped. No one was allowed to enter or leave the city without a passport. Actors, singers, beggars, eunuchs and drunkards were sent out of the city. Suspects were kept under safe custody. The acrobats, gymnasts and magicians kept up the spirit of citizens by their feats. Liquor shops were closed. The ditch was strewn with pointed iron bars and dangerous creatures. An allowance for active service was paid to soldiers and arrears were cleared. The country round the fortified city was made unfit for habitation by polluting the water-supply and cutting down trees. When the enemy was very strong whole villages were deserted and the standing crops destroyed.[257] The envoy from the enemy's camp was in no case to be killed. If he were found impudent he might be whipped or disgraced in some other way.[258] Flight from the battlefield was considered ignoble. Death, without being hit by weapons, deprived a man of good worlds after death.[259] Bond of loyalty among the members of a clan was very strong. Seven hundred followers of Shalya sacrificed their lives on the battle-field after the death of their chief by making a desperate attack.

Euthanasia

In extremity of distress men and women practised self-immolation. The origin of Satee can be traced to this practice. It was resorted to for winning over or persuading one's friend to one's point of view. Fire, water, poison and rope were the usual instruments. Sitting in a fixed posture was considered more heroic.[260] Bāṇa's tirade against it proves that it was held to be quite legitimate in old days. Brāhmaṇas do not show any trace of this practice.[261].

Eschatology

The corpse was dressed in silk and garlanded. The procession (in the case of Āhitāgni) was headed by all sacrificial implements and the sacred fires. The priests followed. The corpse was borne by men in the centre. It was accompanied by the wives of the deceased and their female friends who were fully decked. The priests chanted Sāmans which were confused with the weeping of the women. Some wives entered the sacred stream instead of resorting to fire. The funeral of Rāvaṇa tallies with that of an Āhitāgni. The cow is duly consecrated and spread over the corpse limb by limb.[262] Daśaratha's corpse was kept in oil for about a weak till Bharata arrived. The elders came out of the house first, the youngsters following. When the procession returned the order was reversed. The deceased is looked upon as an offering to the sacred fires. The body of Yogins was not burnt.[263] Ait. Brāhmaṇa prescribes a rite (Pālāsha Vidhi) when the body of the deceased is missing. A wooden statue of life-size is prepared and the usual ceremony is gone through. Loss of bones of the deceased deprived him of good worlds.[264] The burial of bones was performed in a special cemetary.[265] Culprits were hung on trees at the cremation ground and remained there without any funeral rites.[266] From the account of Kīchaka's funeral it appears that the favourite object of the deceased was originally sacrificed on the same pyre. It was customary to decorate the pyre of the warrior with the weapons.[267] Funeral rites continued for a year. New sacred fires were generated and various gifts were given to the Brāhmaṇas. It was believed that the gifts would make the position of the deceased comfortable in the next world. Absence of the funeral rites was a serious misfortune.[268]

Marriage

Exogamy was current among Vedic people. Sāpindya terminated with the fourth ancestor and sometimes with the third.[269] The interpretatian varied in different provinces. Political marriages with non-Aryan tribes increased during the epic period.[270] Rāvaṇa is a Rākshasa through his mother. Kubera, his step-brother had an Aryan mother. A king (Riksha) of the lunar race married the daughter of Takshaka (Naga chief).[271] Out of the eight forms of *marriage Paishācha and Asura* were condemned. In actual practice many marriages were contracted on a financial basis. Beautiful maidens were a great asset to their tribes and parents. Yādavas were blamed for their excessive greed on the eve of Subhadrā's marriage. Gāndharva form of marriage which was commended to Kshatriyas, was borrowed from Gandharvas as the name itself indicates. Svayamvara is a special type of Gāndharva. It has two varieties. In the first the girl was allowed full freedom to choose a husband from among those invited for the purpose. In the second a test was prescribed. Anybody belonging to a good family could get the hand of the bride if he passed it. Many a time an inter-tribal marriage marked the termination of a tribal feud. Feudatory princes or weak tribes saved themselves by giving fair maidens in marriage to the supreme power as a tribute. (Rajput princes continued this tradition by giving their daughters to Moghal Emperors). The ratio of age, between the bride and the bride-groom recommended by Manu was certainly not observed during the pre-epic period. Even during the epic it might have been observed by some Brahmans only. All Kshatriya maidens attained puberty before marriage. The marriage was consummated immediately after the ceremony.[272] Besides regular marriages women belonging to Shudra caste were kept for enjoyment. Prostitutes on contract for a fixed period were also available.[273] Marriage is a sacrament. The orthodox view is that the girl can be given only once. The idea of purchase is deeply rooted.[274] The auspicious constellation for marriage was Uttarā Phalguni. The festival commenced three days early on Maghā. Shrāddha was offered to the manes and a simple sacrifice was performed. Sacred fire was the holy witness in whose presence the bride-groom took a solemn oath to protect and maintain the bride and share his prosperity and religious

merit with her. Gārhapatya fire was kindled and worshipped by the pair every day until death.[275] The procession from the bride's house to her new home is beautifully described in Āsh. Gr. Sutra. Laws of eugenics were observed at the time of selecting a husband or a wife. Evil effects of matches contracted in violation of these laws are described.[276]

The status of women

Women enjoyed more freedom in some provinces than in others.[277] In the pre-epic period the custom of purdah was unknown. Women took an active part in agricultural operations and sacrifices. In Rigvedic period some women fought on the battle-field and composed holy hymns.[278] Women philosophers like Gargi and Sulabhā had enough courage to challenge the greatest philosophers of their day in a public assembly. Women were best fitted for the work of mediumship in spiritualism.[279] Women like Sulabhā and others remained life-long maidens, leading a life of wandering ascetics. Marriage was believed to make a man or a woman perfect; without it he or she remained imperfect.[280] Gargi contracted a marriage lasting for a night to escape this technical difficulty. When the ideal of ascetism got the upper hand there was no necessity to go through this formality. Salvation was secured without marriage.[281] A maiden was to wait for three years after puberty. If the father failed to find a suitor for her she was at liberty to choose anyone she liked.

Shakuntalā and Satyavatī dictated their own terms before making an engagement. This freedom was not however exercised by all. The moral influence of a woman on the life of man was fully appreciated. It was the duty of men to honour them by giving ornaments and other accessories. 'Gods reside with pleasure in houses where they are respected.' All pious works yield no reward where they are ill treated. If a woman is protected and restrained she becomes glory itself.[282] The picture of a house-wife is equally glorious in the earlier age. They believed with Nietzsche that slavery was the only condition under which weak-minded men and especially women flourish. Ethics for women is different. 'She is for God in her husband.' Service of her husband is her sacrifice, penance and Shrāddha. Women enjoyed immunity from capital punishment like Brah-

mans and children. She could be expelled from the house if found guilty of faithlessness. Whipping and segregation of the wife for some period are permitted to the husband. An evil-tongued wife may be deserted.[283] An ideal house-wife was expected to be up and doing, looking to the comforts of servants and guests. She practised economy and managed the finances of the house-hold. She was to be genial, smiling and mute in the presence of strangers. Spending too much time in gardens or in idle gossip with other women was not in her line. She avoided meeting alone her stepson. Excessive inquisitiveness was shunned by her as it was injurious to her chastity. She did not even observe closely the sun, the moon and a male tree! She observed the rules of Purdah.[284] System of polygamy and fear of Varṇasankara are largely responsible for these rules. The class of slaves had become numerous. Slaves were closely associated with household affairs. The lot of king's wives was indeed pitiful. The favovrite wife wielded great power over the king. This gave rise to jealousy, hatred and intrigues. The position of the favourite was very unstable. She was ousted the moment the king sighted a new star. Vātsyāyana quotes cases of murders in the harem in the post-epic period. Kautilya gives various precautions to be observed by the king for his safety in the harem. The situation was not so dangerous in the epic times. The Brahmanas sanction only three wives for a king. The favourite queen was not crowned. The discarded one was the third.[285] With the growth of prosperity the life at the court became more luxurious and at the same time vicious. The number of inmates at the harem multiplied fast.[286] At the royal weddings thousands of slave women were given as a gift by the bride's father. Besides these, there is a class of women arising out of mixed marriages and illegitimate issues, leading an independent life. They were experts at toilette, singing, dancing and the art of decoration. Both Damayantī and Draupadī served in this line in days of adversity. The institution of prostitutes was recognised and controlled by the state. They had to put in their appearance on occasions like royal weddings, Coronation, religious and social festivals.[287] Some of them were taken in state service. They had a separate quarter. It was the richest and most luxurious in the whole city. They rode in

gold cars. The state used them as spies to decoy the enemy and to get secret information. Budhist nuns were also employed for this purpose. The maidens conquered in war were also the property of the state. The king disposed of them after a year in any way he liked. The best of the lot were kept in the harem, the rest were given in marriage to the nobles.[188] Women owned property. The gifts given by her father's relatives and those bestowed on her by the husband and others were exclusively hers. A widow had a right to her husband's share even though she had no issue. She was sometimes cheated of it by wily kinsmen. It was considered disgraceful to rob her of her dues[189] They had no right to their father's property after marriage. Tradition and custom in different provinces differed. The lot of the wives of actors and gamblers was indeed pitiful.[190]

Women and ornaments, dress etc.

Gold and silver were commonly used in making ornaments. The rich had ornaments of pearls, emeralds. crystal, coral, saphires, ruby and diamond, They were worn on different parts of the body.[191] Women wore shorts at the time of dance. At the time of sacrifice grass shorts were put above the ordinary garments for purity.[192] Rich ladies wore silk garments. Sitā's lower garment was yellowish and artistically embroidered with figures of swans. The upper garment was red and scented.[193] The auspicious mark on the forehead was put on ceremonial occasions. Rama puts the mark on Sita's forehead with red arsenic powder. It was originally an amulet to win the affection of the lover. Collyrium was common to both the sexes.[194] Afternoon was reserved for toilette. Hair was braided in different fashions.[195] Women were found of using flowers instead of ornaments at times. Sandle paste allayed the heat in summer. Saffron was known for its erotic quality and was freely employed to heighten the complexion.

Sports and amusements

In summer men and women went out to the country side. Ladies danced, played various games, took bath in streams, fought in joke, drank the best wine and exchanged secrets. Sometimes the party consisted purely of women.[196] A water picnic of Apsaras is hinted in the dialogue between [illegible]

Maidens finely dressed went out for sports to the parks, specially provided for them.[297] There were public halls where instruction in dancing and music was imparted by trained persons. The kings employed old men or ennuchs to teach their daughters. Shatapatha notes extreme attachment of women to these arts.[298] Elephant and bull fights, tournaments and gambling were other pastimes for rich ladies.

Women exercised silent but potent influence over men in social and political spheres. Women like Kuntī, Draupadī, Sītā, Vidulā and Kaikeyī have changed the destiny of nations.

The glory and misery of womanhood

The seamy side of her character is painted with equal frankness. Urvashī reminds her lover 'Friendship with women is a dream. They have the hearts of hyena.' 'Women are falsehood.' 'They are as fickle, mysterious and hard to be pleased as the speech of the wise.' 'Woman is an extract of the edge of a razor, poison, serpent and fire.' 'They cannot be trusted with a secret.' 'A country where the woman predominates is doomed.' Their passion is difficult to control. She weans away man from higher ideals by her seductive charms. She is a friend and medicine to a man in distress, home without her is a desert ; even the root of a tree becomes home in her company. Man is incomplete without her.[299] Women observed certain rules during the menses, Journey of the husband and widowhood. Intercourse with a pregnant woman and one in menses was forbidden.[300] Washing, dyeing and spinning were monopolized by them in the early period. They worked as A. D. C.s among the Rākshasas.[301] (Cf. King Dushyanta's Court in Śakuntala).

Provincial and Racial Characteristics

Vāhīkas, living in Panchanada, were mostly Vrātyas. Every big house there had a slaughter house and brewery. They were fond of decorating their houses, ramparts etc. with garlands and perfume. They spoke vulgar language. Women put on fine woolen clothes. On every black fourteenth night they held a festival in Shākala (the capital). They freely ate pork and the flesh of camel, cock, ass, and cow. Ārattas are a subdivision of Vāhīkas. Distinction of caste was not observed among them. A Brahman became a soldier, trader, menial servant, barber and

again a priest. Property was inherited by sister's son.[302] Tāndya describes Vrātyas. They did not follow Vedic traditions and lived chiefly by hunting and tending flocks of sheep. Their laws were in a state of confusion. They spoke an Aryan dialect but mispronounced certain words. They did not devote themselves to learning. Their leaders were distinguished with brown robes and silver necklaces.[303] A special sacrifice was performed to Aryanise them. All Aryan tribes who were outside the pale of Vedic sacrifice and culture were classed as such. They freely mixed with the aborigines and borrowed many customs from them. Yavanas were brave and advanced in all branches of knowledge. Dravidians were crow-coloured, profligate, fond of women and given to quarrels. Mādrakas are noted for laxity of morals and crookedness. They loved beef and wine. Their women were fond of collyrium (Suvīraka). They were akin to Sindhu Sauvīras. Intoxicated women played a naked dances. Barley mixed with fish was their staple food. Among Angas the sick were deserted and the wife and sons were sold.[304] Originally the people of Anga, Vanga and Kalinga were Mlenchha. Later on any Aryan, fallen from Aryanism, was denoted by the term. It is synonymous with Vrātya in this sense.[305] Asuras and Dānavas belong to the same category. They are distingui-shed from Rākshasas.[306] In the epic the Asuras are driven to the forests of Vindhya mountain. Both were enemies of Aryanism. They are closely associated with Gandharvas and Yakshas. Lure and love of beautiful women was their weak point. The Aryans soon found out this and employed women to win them.[illegible] Their civilization was higher in many respects than that of their conquerors.[350] Vānaras were backward in culture. The weapons they used in war were crude and inferior compared to the bow and the arrow. Their women wielded great influence in the state. They were endowed with gigantic strength. [illegible] swam a distance of 800 miles. Others [illegible] [illegible] up 2[illegible] miles.[illegible]

Language

The earliest specimen of Sanskrit [illegible] is the [illegible] of Rigveda. [illegible] language [illegible] much different. A thousand [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] of Rigveda [illegible] [illegible] quated. Fantastic explanations are offered in [illegible] [illegible]

simple verses.[310] Vaishyas and Shūdras who formed the bulk of the population spoke a language of a mixed type using many Deshī words and intonations. This was due to the growing contact with the non-Aryans. The process of Prakritization which had begun in Ṛigveda developed very rapidly. Sanskrit employed for ritual and educational purposes was least affected by these changes. The language broke up into two. The popular speech and the divine speech.[311] Institution of sacrifice helped standardization of holy language spoken by the first two classes all over Aryan India. Severe notice was taken of the priests who deviated from this standard speech. Asuras spoke currupt Sanskrit.[312] The same was true of Vrātyas an Aryan tribe, cut off from Vedic culture. Vidura conveyed his message of warning to Dharma in Mlencha dialect, spoken by foreigners.[313] The Aryans imposed their language on the aborigines, the Sarpas, Nāgas, Pishāchas and Rākshasas. They modified it to suit their vocal peculiarities, retaining a portion of their old vocabulary. Mahārāstrī, Māgadhi, Shourasenī Paishāchī and Pālī arose in this way.[314] Gradually these were spoken by all illiterate persons. Sanskrit spoken:by ladies of upper classes and Vaishyas was not as currupt as any of these languages in the epic and the Brahmana period, though it differed slightly from that of men. Men spoke polished Sanskrit kindred to holy speech.[316] Unfortunately there is no literary record showing the difference between these two. Classical Sanskrit drama does not represent actual conditions. There were provincial pecularities but they were insignificant.[316] Sanskrit of the epics is the literary descendent of Vedic Sanskrit. The prose portion of the epic roughly represents the language used by the actors in the great war.

Literature

Nothing appears more bald and sterile than the language of Brahmanas to a modern critic. Our interests are not the same as those of the ancient priests. Lively dialogues and anecdotes are the oasis in the desert. Flashes of wit and bumour spring a surprise upon us at times. The dominant note is classic. Rigidity, gravity and earnestness mark the whole composition. There is a sense of superiority and strength about it.[317]

The Brahmanas are the product of scholarly discussions held in religious assemblies. Sacrifice is the pivot round which all topics, which are secondary, move. There is ample evidence of poetic fancy and imagination which are however ruthlessly suppressed. The prose legends, fragments of which are found in them, floating among the people are irrevocably lost because the art of writing was unknown and it was not thought worth-while to memorise them from generation to generation. These would have enabled us to form a complete picture of social life in the period. Mahābhārata, on the other hand, is exclusively fashioned with a view to attract popular attention. It is most indebted to earlier literature. All available knowledge on sundry subjects has been amassed in the book. Like Homer's Iliad it has grown gradually to its present volume. The mind of *several generations has worked upon it. It stands a unique monu*ment of the epic period. Though its purpose is dialectic it vibrates with life. As it was meant for public recitation the dramatic element has been fully developed. You have to add a few touches here and there and you can easily make a drama out of many narratives. Dialogues, characterisation, sentiment, life-thrill are all ready. It is multifaced and has no literary unity. Rāmāyana stands on a different footing. As a lyrical work it stands unsurpassed. The poet has an exquisite ear for music and rhythm. He is justly called the first poet in Sanskrit literature. Force has not been sacrificed to lyrical beauty.[22] Everything centres round the central figure of the hero. The didactic purpose is firmly restrained. Its simplicity and concentration are wonderful. Vālmiki is a poet of nature in all its varied grandeur. He is the direct descendant of the authors of Rigvedic hymns. His knowledge of human heart is thorough. He is inspired but forgets not art.

Education

The academy of Kanva had [illegible] students. The subjects taught were the Vedas, [illegible] logic, [illegible] astronomy, [illegible] of birds and monkeys, [illegible] Vedic representative [illegible] and discussed all [illegible]

rules of procedure. Sometimes members of non-local assemblies came and put forth their own point of view. Different schools (Charaṇas, Shākhās) arose in this way. Mythology was studied in these assemblies. Yāska quotes different interpretations on certain words and hymns, where myths are explained on the basis of Nature, ritual and history.[320] Students were admitted for instructions in these bodies. Advanced students visited famous centres in other provinces to perfect their knowledge of a particular subject.[321] The Academies were supported by princes, public and guardians of students. The land attached to them was exempt from revenue.[322] The students were provided with quarters, food and dress free of charge. Teachers lived there with their families. Rigorous discipline was observed by students along with the vow of celibacy. Meat, wine, flowers as well as scents, sweats, company of women and music were banned. Sporadic outbirsts of passion did occur, otherwise the atmosphere was excellent.[323] Secular sciences were taught by individual teachers :who were either employed by princes or led an independent life.[324] The academies generally admitted Brahmans and turned out statesmen, philosophers, jurists, priests, ambassadors, physicians and men of literature. Women students were admitted in these under exceptional circumstances. Secular schools were open to all Aryans.

The four stages in life

Normal limit of student-life was twelve years. A few remained lifelong students observing celibacy. These included women also. An average student married after completing his studies. Then began a round of sacrifices and ceremonies which ended according to Brahmanas at the time of death. Vānaprastha and Sanyāsa did not exist for a householder. Upanishadic philosophy with its emphasis on meditation and retired life gave undue prominence to contemplative life. It was preached that after student-ship one could directly become a Sanyāsin. This is different from permanent studenthood in which one has to observe the regulations of student-life. During Vānaprastha the man could take his wife with him and live a stable life in retirement. A Sanyāsin had no fixed habitation. He led a nomadic life maintaining himself on public charity.

He had no property. He enjoyed immunity from civil law.[326] Budhism overthrew the old order and divided society in two groups, the ascetic and layman. The former was organised into a powerful institution. It built monasteries, charity houses and shrines and conducted schools for laymen. Women were ineligible for the order of monks at first. Later they were freely admitted. Corruption and vice soon stepped in and polluted the sacred atmosphere. Brahmanism did not establish Vihāras for their Sanyāsins and discouraged women from ascetism. Women and money have been the disruptive forces in all religious institutions.[327] Ascetics covered themselves with bark garment or tattered clothes sewn together. Some roamed naked. They arranged their hair by using the juice of trees. Ingudi seedcrush was applied before bath. Pindas offered to manes were made of Ingudi and Jujube fruit.[328] Manu gives various methods by which Sanyāsin is to hasten his death. This idea of torturing the flesh to meet death is contrary to Brahmaṇas.[329] The orthodox view is voiced in the following. 'If through renunciation any one can get salvation, the mountains and trees would soon attain it.'[330] Gītā makes a compromise by reinterpreting 'renunciation.'

Amusements

Gambling was popular ever since the days of Rigveda. Two officers controlled the game. The manager collected royal dues and the umpire gave decisions. Bibhitaka was used in making dice. Cowries were also current. Draughts were made of four different colours. Kings made them out of emerald, gold, ivory and mercury (gilded red). The cubical pieces were arranged on a wooden board with houses. The play by proxy was allowed, other party consenting. Stakes included all articles of utility. Slaves could be staked. Nala lost his kingdom but refused to stake his wife. Staking of a wife is unparalleled. A gambling house was a rendezvous of all bad characters in society. Fraud and deception were common. It ruined many an honest man. There were public duels (armed and unarmed) of the warriors and gymnasts. Men also fought with lions, tigers and elephants.[331] Usually all festivals were accompanied with music, dance and dramatic representation. Hunting was a favourite pastime with Kshatriyas. The party was accompanied by trained dogs. It

was thought respectable for warriors to eat the flesh of the game hunted by them. Travelling was encouraged by making visits to holy shrines a part of religious duty. Corporate travelling was a source of pleasure and knowledge.[332] The king appointed jokers at his court to get relief from tedium of routine.[333]

Ceremonies

Coronation was a very important function. Shāntiparva gives the following description. There is a state processsion. Dharma is seated in a chariot drawn by sixteen white oxen. He resembles king Soma who is carried to the sacrificial ground in an ox-carriage. The streets are adorned with white garlands and flags; fragrant powders are scattered and incense kept burning. Pitchers full of water are placed at the entrance of the hall where charming maidens are awaiting his arrival. The priests consecrated him by sprinkling water fetched from oceans, rivers, ponds, springs and other sources, and reciting holy hymns.[334] The king formally appoints officers to look after various departments, receives gifts from feudatories, rewards friends and servants and destributes charities.[335] The Shatapatha account differs in some respects. Four wooden jars are carried along by the priest, kinsman, friend belonging to his caste and merchant. Seventeen kinds of waters, already procured, are poured into those jars. After the bath he ascends the tiger's skin representing the strength of Soma. He puts on an inner silk-piece and an outer garment of white wool. To these is added a robe. The neckgear is put round the neck and its extremities are tied to the lower garment near the navel. According to others it is to be fastened round the waist (like a girdle). He is then given three arrows and a bow. A eunuch is standing near-by into whose mouth he throws a piece of copper to avoid death from serpents, etc. Afterwards he marches to five directions.[336] A piece of lead, representing Namuchi, is thrown on the ground upon which he treads. On one ankle he puts on Rukma; a similar ornament is worn on the head for long life. He prays to Varuṇa and Mitra raising his arms aloft. Adhvaryu sprinkles the waters along with others. A chariot is brought in, which he occupies surrounded by a hundred cows. He puts on a pair of shoes made of boar's leather. He is addressed as Arjuna the

secret name of Indra. He deserves to be so-called owing to his two-fold capacity viz. knight-hood and sacrificership. Then he bestows rewards. He is carried in a royal litter to the gambling hall. The play begins. Kali is counted as the highest throw.[337] The cow is offered as a stake. The priest hands over to him a wooden sword.[333] The oath of allegiance to be taken by the king is already referred to.

Shrādha — Vṛṣākapi (identified with Mahāvarāha himself) appears as the first worshipper of Pitṛs. He offers three Pindas to the manes. The balls are the three lumps of wet earth shaken off from the tusk.[339]

Upanayana is another important ceremony when the student is formally given in charge of the preceptor.[340]

The ceremony was performed a second time by grown up men, when they wished to learn a new science (विद्या) from a teacher. In Upaniṣads learned Brahmins approach Janaka to get the rare knowledge of Ātma-Vidyā. Caste-superiority did not prevent higher castes from approaching even a Śūdra if he could impart any valuable Vidyā.[341]

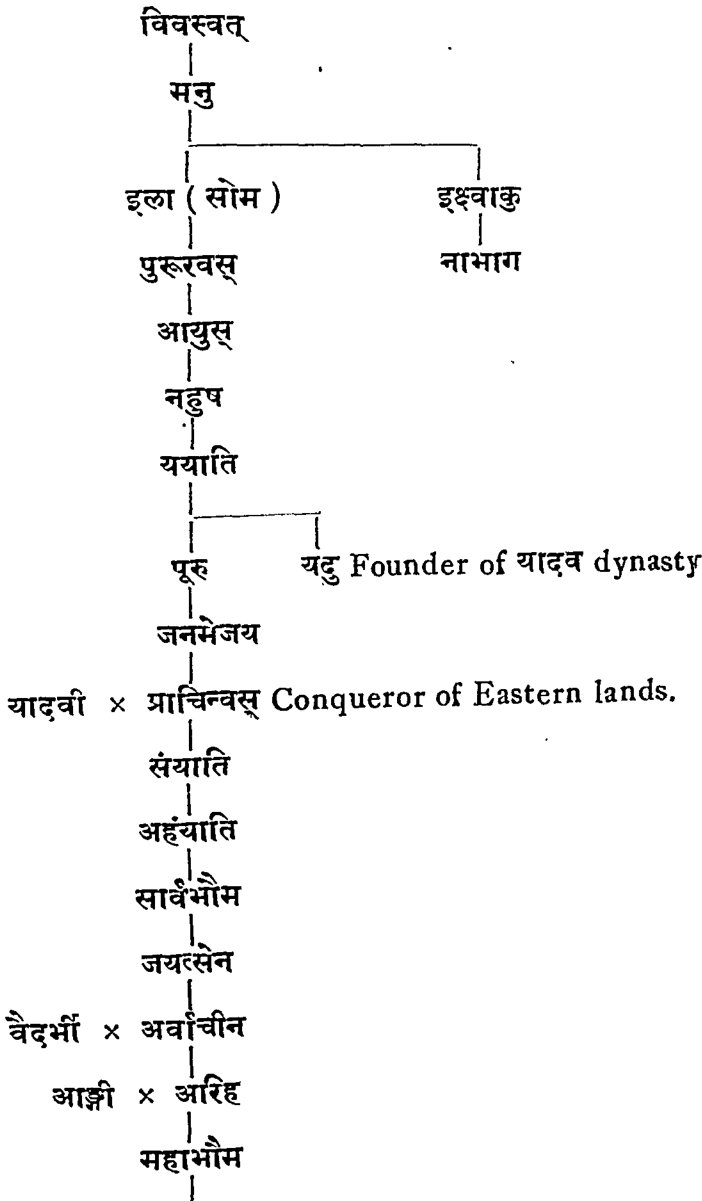
RELATION OF EPICS TO BRĀHMAṆA LITERATURE

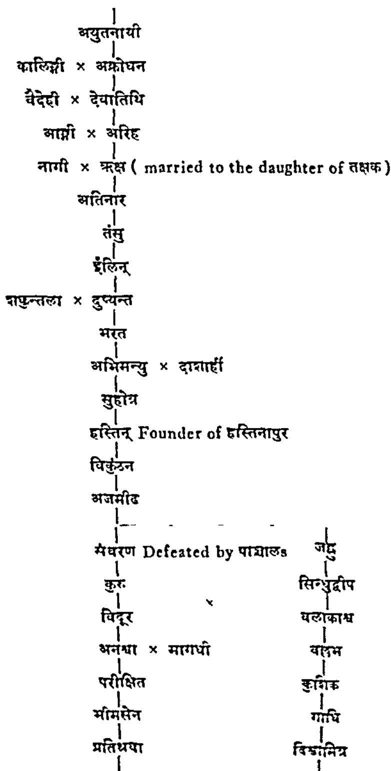
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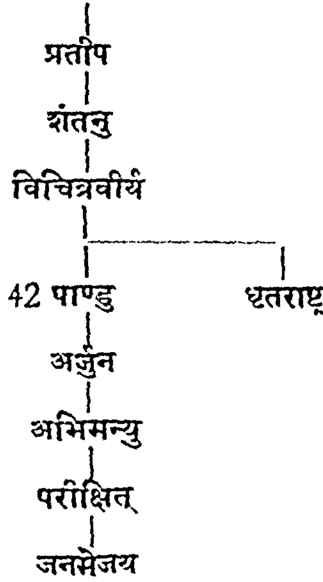
(V. V. Dixit)

(1) Mahābhārata a criticism (C. V. Vaidya).

(2) म. भा. सभा. Genealogy of the Lunar race of kings

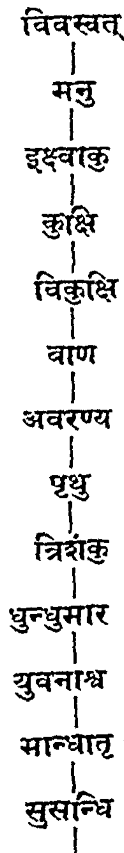



अयुतनायी
कालिङ्गी × अक्रोधन
वैदेही × देवातिथि
आङ्गी × अरिह
नागी × ऋक्ष (married to the daughter of तक्षक)
अतिनार
तंसु
इलिन्
शकुन्तला × दुष्यन्त
भरत
अभिमन्यु × दाशार्ही
सुहोत्र
हस्तिन् Founder of हस्तिनापुर
विकुंठन
अजमीढ
संवरण Defeated by पाञ्चाल
कुरु
विदूर
अनश्वा × मागधी
परीक्षित
भीमसेन
प्रतिश्रवा
जह्नु
सिन्धुद्वीप
बलाकाश्व
वल्लभ
कुशिक
गाधि
विश्वामित्र

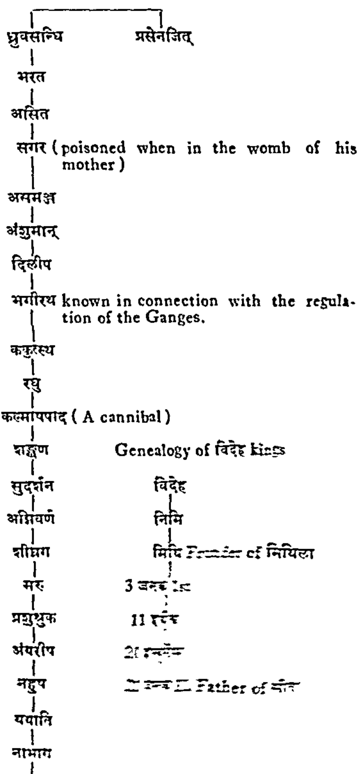


मधुच्छन्द देवरात् and others cf. ऐ. ब्रा.

रामायण–सूर्यवंश



(गो-ब्रा. refers to him as सोमयाजिन्


ध्रुवसन्धि
प्रसेनजित्
भरत
असित
सगर (poisoned when in the womb of his mother)
असमञ्ज
अंशुमान्
दिलीप
भगीरथ known in connection with the regulation of the Ganges.
ककुत्स्थ
रघु
कल्माषपाद (A cannibal)
शङ्खण
सुदर्शन
अग्निवर्ण
शीघ्रग
मरु
प्रसुश्रुक
अंबरीष
नहुष
ययाति
नाभाग
Genealogy of विदेह kings
विदेह
निमि
मिथि of मिथिला
3 जनक
11
21
Father of

That Deegera a bearer wounded petitioner's uncle with a sword while Pooran a Rajput stabbed him with a spear That petitioner's uncle immediately expired.

The petitioner implores the justice of the Provisional Government and requests that measures be immediately taken for the apprehension of Dowkul Singh Deegera and Pooran the murderers of his unfortunate uncle.

3rd.—Arzee of Moonalal.

That he has been employed by Raghunath Rao Acting Subedar to see that all orders for supplies for Bearers Bagarries Coolies are strictly complied and that petitioner has laboured unremittingly for some time past, but has received no payment or wages That petitioner requests orders may be given for his regular payment.

4th.—Arzee of Balajee Pandit.

Petitioner states that he has fulfilled the office of Farnavees of the Pergunnah of Mujhoulee for the last five or six years That his Mutsuddee at present discharges his duties at Mujhoulee, Fakir Mohammed collector of Mujhoulee having driven him out of the pergunnah on account of his remonstrating with him against the payment of his horsemen from the Revenues of the pergunnah when the wages should be paid from the fund set apart for the purpose. That petitioner was deprived of two villages which he has farmed by Fakir Mohammed who further sequestrated divers sums to about 1 000 rupees due to him. That petitioner having been expelled 6 months since from Mujhoulee does not consider himself responsible for any papers etc., relative to the district, although his private Mutsuddee manages in his absence. That although as Farnavees of the pergunnah he should be responsible as well as Fakir Mohammed for the payment of the collections the recording of all papers and the proper management of the district, yet he begs to intimate to the Provisional Government that he denies his responsibility as his advice has never been attended to as the revenues of the pergunnah have been squandered and paid away improperly and as he is not present in the pergunnah.

5th—Arzee of Ganesh Rao

Petitioner represents that the Karnkajee of the pergunnah of Mujhoulee has been filled by persons of his family for 4 generations but that last year Ramjee Tanteea Subedar deprived him (petitioner) of his post and gave it to Fakir Mohammed

Petitioner solicits restoration to office from the favour of the Provisional Government.

6th.—Arzee of the Zamindars of Gurhah.

titioners solicit the dismissal of the present Revenue other public functionaries of the pergunnah as from ce of their past conduct, with respect to the petitioners, t attempts will be made to oppress them or to exact them

Arzee of Dhurnee Ram Patel

etitioner solicits the restoration of his village of which rived by Ramjee Tanteea while Soobahdar of the

Arzee of Ram Jiwan

tioner represents that 2 men, his relatives were robbed ees in cash entrusted to them for the purpose of purtton and murdered in the vicinity of the villages of iparia, Amereea and Moundka between the hours of 3 ock in the afternoon 3 days since Petitioner is certain obbers and murderers of his relatives reside in or near of the 4 abovementioned villages Petitioner requests ures may be taken to trace and secure the individuals d and then deprived his relations of life

Arzee of Asa Ram Patel

etitioner represents that his crops have been most matered and damaged by the followers of the British force in nnah of Gurrah Petitioner solicits compensation for his

—Arzee of Panwairee Paramsukh and Amanee inhabitoolwarree

titioners represent that 11 days since Suwar Singh Gond oondarpoor in the pergunnah of Panagarh at the head ed followers entered Koolwara at an early hour in the d carried off belonging to Petitioners and other resid-Koolwara , 30 seer of Gur, 131 Cows, 38 Bullocks, es, 2 male Buffaloes, 2 mares, 1 Brass Nuttaroee, , 1 Gundara and 25 articles of wearing apparel The request that measures may be taken to effect the restitueir property

Arzee of Asaram Patel

Petitioner represents that he was deprived of the Zamin-Moha-nagpur by Ramjee Tateea and solicits his restoration

—Arzee of Doorjan Kachhi

Petitioner represents that he entrusted 125 Kooroo or years since to Meharban Tiwari That for the last s, he has repeatedly called upon the Tiwari for payment rain but has been informed by him that he cannot pay for

the gram as he had been plundered by the Patel of the village of it. The Petitioner requests that the Provisional Government will make enquiry into his complaint and if it be found just order him pay ment for the gram delivered to Maharban Tiwari

13th —Arzee of Sitaram

The Petitioner represents that on account of his having received the promise of an employment from the Rajah of Nagpur he delivered a valuable Dukhanee mare to Ramjee Tanteea Subedar of Jubbulpore as a Nazar to His Highness the Maharaja. That the mare was entrusted by Ramjee Tanteea to Beni Singh with directions to convey her to Nagpur That on account of the disturbed state of the country Beni Singh not being able to proceed any further than Sreenagar returned with the mare as all hope of obtaining the promised employment was at an end the country in which it was promised having been ceded to the Hon'ble Company That Ramjee Tanteea kept the petitioner for 25 days in suspense, sometimes promising the restoration of the mare and at other times demanding a certificate from Petitioner that the mare had been duly forwarded to Nagpur This certificate of course he refused to give at Petitioner's mare was given by Ramjee Tanteea as a Nazar to Raghunath Rao the Acting Subedar of Jubbulpore. The Petitioner requests that his property may be restored to him and begs to be permitted to produce proofs of the mare being his property

15th —Arzee of Nandoo Joolshee.

The Petitioner states that 2 years since Naroola Nana Daroga of the Adalat of Jubbulpore compelled him to sign a note for 30 Rupees payable to Nandoo Peearee Ruzzag that although Nandoo Peearee is aware of the circumstances under which the signature of the Petitioner to the note was obtained payment of the sum is demanded and Petitioner is daily dunned for the amount. The Petitioner requests the interference of the Provisional Government

16th. Arzee of Chota Jemadar of Police.

The Petitioner represents that he has been dismissed from employment by Raghunath Rao Ingelleea Acting under the authority of the Provisional Government and solicits his restoration to office.

17th.—Arzee of Asa Gooree.

The Petitioner represents that Kotwal Gooree seduced the wife of Toolooram Gooree sometime since and carried the woman off The husband Toolooram Goree having learnt that the seducer and his wife were concealed in the village of Berhar the man and woman out of the place the man by fair words and the woman by promises of pardon, as the seducer was unarmed

Toolooram Goree killed him without much resistance and afterwards his own wife near the village abovementioned The murderer besides carried off the purse of Kotwal Goree containing 45 Nagpur Rupees The Petitioner states that he has secured the person of the murderer of his relative and the money taken and trusts that justice will be despensed to him by the Provisional Government

The Provisional Government having met on the 17th instant deliver the Nagpur Rajah orders of surrender to Takoor Umrao Singh of Piparia, Dowkul Singh Thakur of Emlie and Guge Raje Singh of Narrainpore

A complaint having been professed by Dunnee Ram Patel of Pattan against Ballоojee Naik and Collector of that pergunnah and it appearing that Umrao Singh Choudhri is in confinement in order to prevent the charge being proceeded, the Provisional Government direct an order to be sent for his release and his and other evidence immediate attendance and as the sum stated on account of Revenue to be in his Baloojee Naik s hands amounts to 14,000 Nagpur Rupees and upwards, he is directed to furnish ample security and until he does or produces the Revenue which he has hitherto withheld and denies having two Government Peons are placed over him

The Collector of Seehorah having paid into the Treasury Nagpur Rupees 4 302 on account of Revenue, and Awastee Waqeel the sum of Nagpur Rupees 355 on account of Abkari and Mint duties the President grants his receipts for those sums

The Provisional Government having met on the 18th instant received Jiwan Singh, son of Rajah Niranjan Singh Jagirdar of Bhoree Bund

The papers delivered over by Ramjee Tanteea having been translated, the Provisional Government think it right to include in their proceedings the cause of appearance of two different statements and amount of Revenue due On their first appointment of the Provisional Government they thought it their duty as the Tanteea had absconded to obtain immediately as correct a statement possible of the Revenue due before any collusion could take place between the different Tahsildars and Public Officers They therefore to the Kanungo of the Province and obtained statement No 1, about a fortnight afterwards the Tanteea an assurance of protection and agreebly to orders from his master the Rajah of Nagpur, made out a statement of revenue agreeably to actual assessment as made by himself and delivered, as copy of the Provisional Government which is inserted The Provisional Government have in consequence ordered that the Revenue be collected agreeably to the statement furnished by the late Soobahdar as the just one established for the current year, and that those people be deprived of their grants who still remain without them and that proclamation be issued accordingly.

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Toolooram Goree killed him without much resistance and afterwards his own wife near the village abovementioned The murderer besides carried off the purse of Kotwal Goree containing 45 Nagpur Rupees The Petitioner states that he has secured the person of the murderer of his relative and the money taken and trusts that justice will be despensed to him by the Provisional Government

The Provisional Government having met on the 17th instant deliver the Nagpur Rajah orders of surrender to Takoor Umrao Singh of Piparia Dowkul Singh Thakur of Emlie and Guge Raje Singh of Narrampore

A complaint having been professed by Dunnee Ram Patel of Pattan against Ballojee Naik and Collector of that pergunnah and it appearing that Umrao Singh Choudhri is in confinement in order to prevent the charge being proceeded, the Provisional Government direct an order to be sent for his release and his and other evidence immediate attendance and as the sum stated on account of Revenue to be in his Baloojee Naik s hands amounts to 14,000 Nagpur Rupees and upwards, he is directed to furnish ample security and until he does or produces the Revenue which he has hitherto withheld and denies having two Government Peons are placed over him

The Collector of Seehorah having paid into the Treasury Nagpur Rupees 4 302 on account of Revenue, and Awastee Waqeel the sum of Nagpur Rupees 355 on account of Abkari and Mint duties the President grants his receipts for those sums

The Provisional Government having met on the 18th instant received Jiwan Singh, son of Rajah Niranjan Singh Jagirdar of Bhoree Bund

The papers delivered over by Ramjee Tanteea having been translated, the Provisional Government think it right to include in their proceedings the cause of appearance of two different statements and amount of Revenue due On their first appointment of the Provisional Government they thought it their duty as the Tanteea had absconded to obtain immediately as correct a statement possible of the Revenue due before any collusion could take place between the different Tahsildars and Public Officers They therefore to the Kanungo of the Province and obtained statement No 1 , about a fortnight afterwards the Tanteea an assurance of protection and agreebly to orders from his master the Rajah of Nagpur, made out a statement of revenue agreeably to actual assessment as made by himself and delivered, as copy of the Provisional Government which is inserted The Provisional Government have in consequence ordered that the Revenue be collected agreeably to the statement furnished by the late Soobahdar as the just one established for the current year, and that those people be deprived of their grants who still remain without them and that proclamation be issued accordingly

The Collector of Kummowrie having paid into the Treasury on the 19th instant Nagpur Rupees 497-8-0 Collector of Gopalpore Nagpur Rupees 300 and the Collector of Bhoree Bung Nagpur Rupees 200 on account of the revenue, receipts are granted for these sums by the President

The evidence in support of the charge preferred against Ballooji Naik Collector of Pattan having arrived and particular enquiry made as to their knowledge of the Collector's conduct it is deemed advisable by the Provisional Government to postpone further investigation until the principal Zamindars arrive to furnish statements of what sums each has paid to Balloojee

The following petition received from the Farmer of Town Duties is inserted down to 3rd para. humbly sheweth

That although more than 3 weeks have elapsed since petitioner's liberation yet it has not been decided whether Petitioner is to pay the amount due on account of the 11 days he was in confinement, Petitioner implores the Provisional Government to at once decide upon the point as it may think best

That Petitioner has as yet received no certificate or Sunnud from the Provisional Government of what sums he has to pay monthly during the remainder of the present revenue year fearful that the terms of his agreement may not be comprehended by the future managers of this district or be disputed by the Native authorities, he humbly solicits the Provisional Government to grant him a sunnud

The Provisional Government having met on the 20th instant deliver the Nagpur Rajah's order of surrender of Matunpore to Pancham Singh and then direct the following notice to be published.

The Provisional Government do hereby declare that Ahmed Bhai Bahora the Farmer of customs has been continued in that situation for the remaining four months of the revenue year on condition of paying eight thousand Nagpur Rupees per month including the of 300 Rupees per mensem paid by him at the

The following letter received yesterday from Brigadier-General Hardyman is directed to be recorded.

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NICOLL, PRESIDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT JUBBULPORE.

SIR,

Convinced of the very great advantage the state has derived from the faithful services of the Provisional Government established for the management of the affairs in particular of the ceded

district of Jubbulpore I consider it my duty to recommend, for the gracious cause and action of the Most Noble Governor-General, the following rate of salary to yourself, Members and Treasurer as a small remuneration, for the very great devotion and vigilant integrity you have shewn in the performance of duties of the utmost importance

Monthly salary for the President—Sicca Rupees 1,000 p m
Monthly salary for each member—Sicca Rupees 800 p m
Monthly salary for the Treasurer—Sicca Rupees 500 p m and which sums are to be paid out of the Revenues of the District of Jubbulpore, the Treasurer taking due receipts for the same

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

Jubbulpore (Sd) N F HARDYMAN,
The 19th February 1818 Brigadier-General

Agreeable to which bills are presented and passed by the Provisional Government The Collector of Ghurrah having paid into the Treasury Nagpur Rupees 12,459, Collector of Koombee 475, Ahmed Bhai, Farmer of Town Duties, 1,600, including the sum of 300 Rupees on account of the Saer, the President grants his receipt to the three latter but declines doing so to the Garrah Collector until he has made good his kist

The Provisional Government having met on the 25th instant the Collector of Panagarh pays into the Treasury Nagpur Rupees 2,193 on account of Magh s kist for which the President grants his receipt

The Provisional Government having assembled on the 23rd instant, and having taken into consideration the circumstance of some of the troops composing the division having been ordered away, which renders it necessary for the President (Lieut -Col Nicoll) and one of the Members Captain Despard, Major of Brigade, to proceed and join their Corps They have in consequence adopted the resolution of bringing proceedings to a temporary close

The Provisional Government feel themselves practically happy that at the close of their proceedings at this early period, they can confidently state the whole of the district North of the Nerbudda, under the denomination of Jubbulpore and Garha, which has been placed under their immediate superintendence is now in a state of perfect tranquillity, that collections have been made and paid into the Government treasury to the amount of 55,747-4-5 on account of the 3rd Kist or payment of the revenue, which expired on the 25th instant That after paying all expenses, attendants on the Government, they leave a balance in the Treasury to the amount of 45,956-10-9 Rupees besides which they have ascertained after a close and laborious investigation, that the 2 Kists (or payments of revenue) to be made to Government for the remaining part of the present year, which expires on the last day of .

Next amounts to 2 01 533-8-11 exclusive of there are other smaller payments that will become due about the same time which the Provisional Government have not had sufficient time to enquire into In the statements here specified as well as in the amount that has been paid into the Treasury the district immediately subject to Jubbulpore is only included, as no statement of revenues of the district South of Nerbuddh, has been received or any sums on that account paid into the Treasury in consequence of Major O Brien not approving nor being able to draw up an official report.

The Provisional Government think it necessary before closing their proceedings to advert to the appointment (recommended by them) of Raghunath Rao who has been represented as having imposed on them, as having held the appointment of Soobah of the district at a former period. When the Provisional Government was first appointed, they found everything in a state of confusion and alarm from the circumstance of all the public authorities having fled they consequently looked out for some Native to place in a high and responsible status under them in the hope of giving confidence to the natives who then were flying away Raghunath Rao was at that time the most respectable man in point of rank and family at Jubbulpore and the one whom the natives looked up to with the greatest confidence he was consequently appointed Then afterwards came to their notice that Raghunath Rao had made an incorrect statement of the situation he was said to have filled but the Provisional Government have deemed it better to allow him to continue in his situation under the restrictions established in their proceedings till such period as the Treaty of Cession to the British Government be published.

P H. NICOLL, Lt-Col
President, Provisional Government.

Letter No 19—The letter mentions the changes that had been made in the Provisional Government of Jubbulpore and the amount of money collected by Col. Nicoll who relinquished charge to Major O'Brien as its President.

FROM—F HARDYMAN BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Chakoh the 26th February 1818

In consequence of the intended removal of the Provisional Government established at Jubbulpore, of Lt.-Colonel Nicoll its President Captain Despord a member and Lieut. Hervey the Treasurer I have the honour to acquaint you that I have temporarily appointed other officers to replace them, as per accompanying order

Colonel Nicoll infoms me, that he had closed his proceedings, and transmitted them to you, having collected during his Presidency upwards of 55,000 Rupees, from the District of Jubbulpore alone This, I hope, will sufficiently prove to you the great utility of the Provisional Government, and I can with confidence assert, that no act of oppression, speculation, or unjustly displacing of any of the old native officers found in authority in the district of Jubbulpore has taken place up to this date

The balance of 45,000 Rupees remaining in the Treasury after defraying the salaries and various contingent charges on the Public account, I have directed to be paid to Lieut Hervey, S A C General, on account of Government and which transfer I have reported for the information of the Governor-General

Brigade Orders by Brigadier-General Hardyman, Commanding a Detachment

Headquarters Bellary, the 24th February 1818

The Regiments composing the Brigade under the Command of Brigadier-General Hardyman being about to separate, the following alteration of temporary appointments in the Provisional Government, established at Jubbulpore, are to have effect from the 1st proximo, subject to the pleasure of the Most Noble the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, viz,—

Major O'Brien to be President, *vice* Lieut-Colonel Nicoll
Lieut Pope, 8th Regt, N C, to be a member, *vice* Captain Despard

Major Manely to be Treasurer, *vice* Lieut Hervey

Lieut Pope is also appointed Superintendent of Police, Town of Jubbulpore, *vice* Lt Swinton

F HARDYMAN,
Brigadier-General

Letter No 20—The enclosure to this letter contains information about the unsettled state of Sirgooja, Jashpur and Chhattisgarh Major Roughsedge informs that he had advanced into Sirgooja and informed Bhonsla's Governor at Ratanpur about it

FROM—MAJOR E ROUGHSEDGE, COMMANDING RAMGARH CORPS

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp on Sir-naddee, the 9th March 1818

I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter addressed on the 4th instant to Mr Adam

To—JOHN ADAM ESQUIRE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that after making the movement described in the 5th paragraph of my letter of the 11th ultimo, I was enabled to procure accurate information of the state of things in Chatteesgarh and Sirgoojah and finding that Dhan Singh Jemadar had relinquished the idea of bringing Beni Singh into the last mentioned district and that no troops of the Rajah of Berar were, in fact, within its limits or expected to arrive I determined to return to the foot of the Pushtoo Ghat where I encamped this morning

The Jagirdars of Sirgooja accompanied by Jeet Singh of Palamow and headed by Lal Isaree Singh are wandering in and about that unfortunate district, apparently determined to evade submitting either to the Mahratta or British auhorities and I am informed that the orphan Rajah of Jashpur and his family have been carried to a remote part of that Zamindari

General Toone's return to Danpooree will place the general charge of the frontier and the command of the five companies of the 4th Native Infantry to be stationed at Oataree Ghaut in my hands when if it be the pleasure of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General either the steps for the opening of the communications described in my letter of the 11th ultimo or any other measures for the settlement of this frontier which His Lordship may deem most advisable can be carried into immediate effect.

I availed myself of my advance into Sirgooja to address a letter which was safely escorted through that district to the person in authority at Ruttunpore advising him of my situation and begging an immediate communication of the orders, I did not doubt he would very soon receive from his sovereign on the subject of Sirgooja

The horse entertained by me for General Toone are recalled from the frontier and will be paid up and discharged without delay receiving a reasonable extension of the allowances for the purpose of carrying them to their respective homes I shall also disband on the 15th instant unless prevented by the nature of your orders which I may in the interim receive, the Burkandauze raised by Rajah Ghanshyam Singh and the Chichoree Jagirdar reported in my letter of the 31st of December last to Mr Acting Chief Secretary Bafley in the Political Department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant,
E ROUGHSEDGE Major

Camp Sirnaddee
The 4th March 1818

Letter No 21 —The letter refers to the "spirit of disaffection exhibited at Mandla" and to the measures to be adopted to crush it Further, Major O'Brien suggests that the "protection to the Pergunnahs of Gurra, Jubbulpore, Burgee and Seoni-Chapara are matters of material moment". Hence he means to raise a contingent of 500 horse and 1,000 foot

FROM—MAJOR O'BRIEN, COMMANDING AT JUBBULPORE,

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Jubbulpore, the 12th March 1818

Under existing circumstances, the spirit of disaffection exhibited at Mandla and the numbers that have joined the standard of Rebellion, I have commenced the adoption of your suggestions regarding Sebundies, as the means of straitening the enemy and adding to my own resources of defence Protection to the Pergunnahs of Gurra Jubbulpore, Burgee and Seoni-Chapara are matters of material moment and as the attendant expence must be defrayed by the Nagpur Rajah, I have not hesitated in following up such plans, as seemed but calculated to attain the object in view I have given out that I intend to raise 500 horse and 1,000 foot and am disposing of such as I entertained, in situations the most eligible both with reference to annoying the enemy and protecting the villages I shall have three good posts established and considerably distress the Mandla Garrison through their means, reserving my regular troops to take advantage of any favourable circumstances

Protection to the population of Haveli Mandla is impracticable but as they never have been actually taken under British protection they cannot complain of us, however severely they may suffer from the rebels, in which situation they are doubtful to be pitied

Letter No 22 —The letter refers to the reluctance of the Killedar of the Fort of Chouragarh, Khanderao Shirke, to surrender the fort If it was due to the arrears of pay of the garrison Lt-Colonel MacMorine suggested a way out As the fort was not surrendered by the sunset of 15th March he had proclaimed Khande Rao, an enemy of the British, and those who aided him traitors to the British

FROM—LT-COL G MACMORINE, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp 18th March 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you that on the 6th current in consequence of the receipt of the letters forwarded in your private communication on the part of Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan to the address of Khande Rao Sherke, I renewed a correspondence in regard to the evacuation of the Fort of Chouragarh which I regret to say has

not been attended with the success which might have been expected The Killedar having persevered in the same evasive strain which has marked his whole correspondence.

In his reply to the Nawab s letter and those addressed to him under my instructions by the Nawab s former agent Shankar Bhow he held out a hope that an amicable arrangement might result from an adjustment of the arrears due to the Sebundees of the Garrison whom he endeavoured to prove the only obstacles to the surrender In reply I assured him that their claims would meet with the most minute attention and be satisfied in every respect consonant with justice, after an investigation conducted by delegates on either part.

His notice of this proposal was confined to the expression of his intention of compliance and a request for the liberation of some of his followers who had been seized in positive proof of inimical acts also a wish for a perusal of the Rajah s Orders for surrender of the fort which he has twice before perused and for the information of Mahipat Rao Ghautkia.

In this last he was indulged and assurance received of my firm adherence to the original stipulation relative to the arrears due to the Sebundees but limiting him till sunset of that day the 15th as expressed in my former letter

His reply was in most respects verbatim that of his former communicating his perfect comprehension of the Rajah s order of surrender and his intention of sending in the account of arrears due to his troops in a few days and taking no notice of my having limited him to a certain hour for his final answer

As I was determined that nothing which might affect your wishes should remain untried I also addressed the person who had arrived from the Rajah for the purpose of settling arrears Explaining to him my surprise at his apparent want of interest in the important trust committed to his charge, his answer was much of the same ambiguous tenor acquainting me with a severe illness and which he had laboured since his arrival and his intention of shortly waiting on me.

As I had explained my intention of dropping all correspondence with Khande Rao after sunset of the 15th should no arrangements have been made, I have since caused proclamation to be issued holding him to public men as a rebel to the Rajah s Government and an enemy of the British power denouncing all of our subjects in the valley or elsewhere, who may aid or abet him as traitors and announcing to others heretofore neutral That they shall be treated as enemies should they afford him any the smallest assistance.

In this state, therefore, affairs must remain until I have the means of compelling the Killedar to a surrender of the Fort though I have not been led to hope their immediate arrival as by any means probable, a circumstance which I regret extremely

Letter No. 23 —The letter mentions the purpose for which a local corps was to be raised and the duties to be assigned to it They were required to aid the civil authorities and punish plunderers and raiders like the Pindaries and Gonds in the valley south of the Nerbudda

FROM—LT-COL G MACMORINE, COMMANDING ON THE NERBUDDA

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Jeytaria, the 18th March 1818

I have now the honour to forward a scale of the particulars of the local corps proposed to be raised as mentioned in my letter of the 1st instant, since approved of by you, and now in considerable forwardness, except the worse, who are not to be got here and I am endeavouring to get from Jubbulpore

You will observe the scale of pay is at a very low rate, and in the Nagpur rupees, but it being generally more than the (nominal) pay of the Rajah's troops in this quarter, they are quite content with it, and compared with their expences will be sufficient I should, however, recommend in the event of the Corps being made permanent, that the amount for each should you deem it proper, I trust, and I hope Lt Campbell may be confirmed in the charge and command of the Corps, being so capable and deserving

Remarks regarding the arms and ammunition and duties to be performed by the local Sebundee Corps, in the valley, south of the Nerbudda

The Sowars to be armed, each with a good Matchlock and Talwar The Infantry also with a good Matchlock and Talwar and both to keep up a supply of a of powder and 40 bullets

The Corps to be distributed, as circumstance may render advisable, with a view to the protection of the pergunnahs, south of the Nerbudda from the incursions of Gonds, or other plunderers, from the district of Bhouar Garh East, to that of Zimanee West, comprising a computed distance of 140 miles, the whole of which is skirted, by the range of hills named Vindhyachal, inhabited solely by Gonds

The Corps is also to be considered, as available for purposes of police as far as, it can be so used without detracting from its efficiency to render it incompetent, to the principal object of its formation It will, therefore, be the duty of the Corps, when required, to aid the Civil Officers, securing any offenders, or otherwise, in support of their authority, as circumstances may require After performance of the duty required, the party shall return to its post

G MACMORINE, Lt-Col

Letter No 24.—The letter and the enclosure intimate that Col. Adams was proceeding fast to reach Nagpur in six marches i.e., by 29th March 1818 Action for the reduction of Chouragarh had been postponed in consequence of the superior urgency of something else which is made clear in the following letter

FROM—LT-COL. J W ADAMS COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Shahpore the 24th March 1818.

With reference to my letter by express to you of the 22nd instant, I have now the honour of reporting my arrival at Shahpore this morning after a march of 27 miles, and that tomorrow I shall be at Betul.

I beg leave to annex, copy of my letter of yesterday's date to the address of the Adjutant-General of the Army acquainting him that I had postponed His Lordship's instructions regarding Chouragarh, in consequence of the superior urgency and until the completion of the present service.

TO—LIEUTENANT COLONEL J NICOLL, ADJUTANT GENERAL.

SIR

I have the honour to annex for the information of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief copy of a letter from the Resident at Nagpur which reached me by express yesterday evening at 6 p m. and that according to Mr Jenkin's requisition I marched this morning with the troops as per margin under my personal command, a distance of 20 miles and propose, if possible, reaching Nagpur on the 29th instant, to effect which in six more marches the average will be about 26 miles per day

My intention of moving with the troops towards Chouragarh and which I had arranged for tomorrow morning, is now of course postponed I am not, however without hopes, that Mr Jenkins will immediately acquaint me should the Peshwa retrograde, which, I think very probable as soon as he knows that the plot has been discovered and that we have Appa Saheb in confinement. In this event I shall very probably by making a detour to my left reach Chouragarh as soon as the Battering Train which M General Marshall has been requested to furnish, arrives on the Nerbudda.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

J W ADAMS Lieut.-Colonel.

Headquarters

Nagpur Subsidiary Force

Camp the 23rd March 1818

Letter No 25.—In this letter the urgency of Lt.-Colonel Adams' coming to Nagpur is explained with reference to the importance of making Chanda "a primary object of operations" Hence Military contingents, stores, etc, are called for

FROM—LT-COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Multai, the 26th March 1818

I have the honour to acquaint you that soon after my arrival at my ground this morning, an express was put into my hands from you to Captain Sparkes, Commanding at Betul, which I took the liberty of opening, and had the pleasure to receive your letter of yesterday's date, the 25th instant

Fully concerning in the sentiments you have done me the favour to express of the advisability of making Chanda a primary object of operations not only from its importance but also from its distance from the Nerbudda, I beg leave to inform you that I, this day address Major Paphason to move without delay in this direction with the train of the Subsidiary Force from Hoshangabad and that I have likewise desired Lt-Col MacMorine to detach Major Richards and five Companies in charge of the Battering Guns, and Mortars, which General Marshall has been requested to furnish me with as soon as they shall arrive on the Nerbudda, to join me

As the necessity no longer exists for my advancing with such rapidity it is my intention to start tomorrow morning, both as a relief to the troops, and also admit of the many cattle, public and private, which have been left in the to come up I shall prosecute my march on the following day by easy stages, so as to reach Nagpur on or about the 2nd proximo

Letter No 26—The letter refers to the military dispositions that have to be made for the reduction of the Forts of Mandla and Chouragarh

FROM—W JAMES, DEPUTY ADJUTANT-GENERAL

TO—LT-COL G MACMORINE, COMMANDING BATTALION, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

Camp near Damoh, the 1st April 1818

I have the honour by direction of Major-General Marshall Commanding the left Division, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo in duplicate by the regular Dak and by Cossid

The Major-General regrets equally with you the delay which must take place before the siege of Chouragarh can be undertaken which from unforeseen circumstances could not be arrived

The Left Division is now proceeding upon special orders from the Most Noble the Commander in-Chief to Mandla to put chastisement on the Killedar and Garrison of that place for their perfidious conduct towards Major O Brien in particular also for not giving up the fort at the requisition of the lawful authorities

It has been the Major General s intention after taking Mandla to detach a party on the whole of his Saair to Colonel Adam for the reduction of Chouragarh but as Colonel Adams has proceeded to Nagpur with the greater part of his force, that measure will now depend on circumstances and further communication with Colonel Adams also the orders the General may receive from His Lordship

The Left Division will arrive at Jubbulpore about the 8th or 9th instant and at Mundela by the middle of the month

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Letter No 27—The letter reports an encounter with a party of Gonds who had been directed to plunder certain villages by the orders of Chain Shah a relation of the Zamindar of Harrai. The enclosure is from Lt. Wardlow who led the British detachment.

FROM—LT-COL. G MACMORINE COMMANDING 1ST BATTALION NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Kulluanpore, the 8th April 1818.

I have the honour to report for your information that a party of Gonds having attacked the village of Bussooreeah pergunnah Fatehpore, on the 4th instant, and having information that the plunderers came from Chowreepani and of the constant presence there of a body of Gonds to the number of 200 Matchlocks, assembled by orders from Chyn Shah a relative of the powerful Zamindar of Harrai with a view to the molestations of the lately ceded districts as well as the support of the Killedar of Chouragarh, it appeared to me an indispensable duty to attack and disperse them and in consequence I conveyed orders to Lieutenant Wardlow of the 2nd Bn 23rd Regiment, Commanding at Chichil to move with a light Detachment consisting of a complete Company of Infantry and 50 Rohilla Horse, at such hour in the evening as would enable to reach Chowarpani at an early hour in the morning and if possible to surprise and attack without hesitation the party stationed there.

The movement was I am happy to say attended with complete success as will appear by the annexed copy of a report from Lieut Wardlow and I confidently hope that the very prompt and judicious manner in which this officer carried into execution my instructions will obtain for him your approbation although Lieutenant Wardlow s measures have been attended with that success which his zeal and energy had led me to hope, it is a justice

I owe to him to place the affair in rather a more conspicuous point of view than his modesty has permitted him to carry in his public communication of the result which could only have been gained by the secrecy and alecrity with which it was accomplished at a distance of nearly 30 miles, and in a very difficult country

To—CAPTAIN AUBERT, M B, 1ST BN, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you for the information of Brigadier MacMorine that agreeably to instructions contained in your letter of the 6th instant, I marched last night at 8 O'clock, with one complete company and 30 Sowars and arrived at Chowarpanie about daybreak this morning The Gonds on seeing the Detachment advance, left the village, I immediately directed Lieut McHacisin to proceed with the Cavalry to the right whilst I went with the infantry to the left of the village, we came up with them about a hundred yards to the South of the village and succeeded in killing about 60 and taking a number of prisoners

In our side there are 2 Sowars wounded and 2 Horses I request you will state to the Brigadier that I shall march tomorrow morning for Bussoriah and there await his further orders

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Chowarpani F WARDLOW,

The 8th April 1818 Commanding a Detachment

Letter No 28—The letter reports that Major O'Brien, Major Manly and Lieut Pope, who are members of the Provisional Government had gone with Major-General Marshall's force Bargi was the only part of Mandla in which the authority of the British Government had not yet been established

FROM—C A MOLONY, COMMANDING ON THE NERBUDDA

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp near Mandla, the 17th April 1818

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General that I arrived at Jubbulpore on the 11th instant Finding that Major O Brien Major Manley and

Lieutenant Pope the members of the Provisional Government had marched with Major-General Marshall's force on the 9th instant, I immediately proceeded to the Major-General's camp On my arrival, however in Camp on the 14th instant I found that Major O'Brien had been sent in with Brigadier-General Watson in advance. Having now had an opportunity of communicating personally with Major O'Brien I have this day assumed charge of the duties of my office.

2. Agreeably to the suggestion contained in your letter to me of the 10th instant I have requested Major O'Brien to retain for the present the management of the district of Seoni-Chapparah which has been hitherto in his special charge, and also of the adjacent pergunnah of Bargee the only part of the district of Mandla in which the authority of the British Government has not yet been established.

Letter No 29.—The General intimates that he could not send any guns and mortars to Colonel Adams as they were required for the reduction of Mandla. The reduction of Mandla has to be given priority over anything else according to the instructions from the Commander in-chief.

FROM—D MARSHALL MAJOR-GENERAL COMMANDING LEFT DIVISION

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp before Mandla, the 18th April 1818

I had the honour this morning to receive your two letters of the 14th instant, and return you my sincere thanks for the intelligence they contain.

On the subject of my sending to Colonel Adams as many guns and mortars as I can spare without delay I regret to say it is utterly out of my power to send him any consistent with the spirit of the orders and instructions I have received from the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief Captain Sickell my Field Engineer being of opinion that the whole of my present means both in Ordnance and Infantry will be required for taking the Fort of Mandla.

I wrote Colonel Adams yesterday and reported the same to the Adjutant-General that after the fall of Mandla I would proceed against Chouragarh having learnt from the Colonel that such was your wish

On the reduction of Mandla, I propose detaching the 7th Regiment of Native Cavalry to Nagpur for the purpose of relieving the 5th Regiment in obedience to the orders I have received from Head Quarters

Letter No 30.—The General reports that his stores had arrived , the people of Mandla are still holding out , and he expects he would be able to open Batteries on the town in 3-4 days

FROM—MAJOR-GENERAL D MARSHALL, COMMANDING LEFT DIVISION

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp before Mandla, the 21st April 1818

I do myself the honour to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of your two very interesting communications, dated the 15th and 16th instant containing the particulars of Colonel Adams's and Bajee Rao's positions, which appear to me such as must shortly end in a severe engagement or in the precipitate flight of the latter with every prospect of being overtaken

All our stores have come up today, the people of the place still hold out and we are busy in the preparation of our materials for the siege and I expect to be able to open my Batteries on the town in three or four days , after the reduction of the town we shall have to erect other Batteries to break the wall of the fort, and I dare say it will take me the remaining part of this month to obtain possession

After this I shall lose no time in proceeding to Chouragarh

Should any thing extraordinary occur I shall not fail to acquaint you with the particulars without delay

Letter No 31 —The letter reports the "impossibility of receiving a Battering Train from Major-General Marshall in time for the anticipated operations against Chanda before the approaching monsoon" Hence he wants to proceed to Hinganghat to await the arrival of Battering train from Nagpur There is a report from the couriers about the movements of the Peshwa

FROM—LT COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Sheerpoor, the 25th April 1818

In consequence of the concurring reports of our own Hircarrahs together with the several statements of travellers and villagers regarding the movement of Bajee Rao towards Aurangabad adverting likewise to the advanced period of the season and the impossibility of receiving a Battering Train from Major-General Marshall in time for the anticipated operations against Chanda before the approaching monsoon (even were it dispatched immediately which from my correspondence with the Major-General cannot be expected) I have

determined to march on Hinganghat tomorrow morning, there to await the arrival of the Battering train from Nagpur which with the 18 Pounder from Major Pitman I have reason to believe adequate to the service in contemplation.

Hinganghat as a halting place is likewise preferable to Sheer pore in-as-much as the comparative ease and expedition with which supplies of every description can be there collected accord ing to the consumption of the troops

My letter therefore to Lt Colonel Dowell a copy of which I have the pleasure to transmit as well as my immediate movement on Hinganghat will I trust meet with your sanction and approbation.

I take this opportunity of stating the possibility of a wish for terms or negotiation on the part of the Killedar of Chanda and of soliciting your opinion and advice relative to the measures that it would be advisable to adopt towards him whatever line of conduct he may pursue.

Intelligence Report of the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, Camp Sheer pore, the 25th April 1818

No—10.

Names—Chedi Kailu Debi.

Where Stationed—Sent after Bajee Rao

Reports—Arrived this morning in camp left the Division two days after the action passed Piperkheda, Mainly and Damuck in the track of Bajee Rao from Damook went to Berrar 18 coss further in the direction of Mahore, the enemy levied 3,000 Rupees from the Killedar at Berrar the Hircarrahs were within a coss of them at Berrar where there was an alarm of the approach of the Feringhee army from Berrar they followed them to Goorjgong whence they fled to Omurkerah one of the Peshwa s towns beyond the Pain Ganga. Hearing that General Doveton s Army was only 18 Coss to the Eastward of them marched again without rest The country to the Southward and Westward of Omurkerah belongs to Baji Rao is very mountainous and capable of concealing troops

Heard from villagers that the widow of one of the Peshwa s chiefs (nicknamed Naktee Zeelin from having lost her nose) was moving towards Bajee Rao from the Southward with three hundred Guns pursued by a British force under an officer by name Stewart. She had crossed the Ganga Godavary

The Peshwa had listened to the prayers of his troops at Omer kher and issued pay They had been starving for five days. Aur angabad said to be their destination Ganpat Rao was with the Peshwa with only three or four Sowars his own Army having dis persed and gone towards Nagpur

Saw 150 Sowars yesterday near the Wardha going to Curdagong said to be Ganpat Rao s people.

Letter No 32.—The letter reports "the capture of the town of Mandla yesterday evening, and the subsequent surrender of the fort and garrison" Thirty-two guns of various calibres had been taken.

FROM—MAJOR-GENERAL D MARSHALL, COMMANDING THE LEFT DIVISION

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp at Mandla, the 27th April 1818

I have much pleasure in announcing to you the capture of the town of Mandla yesterday evening, and the subsequent surrender of the fort and Garrison

Our Batteries opened against the works at dawn of day and a breach having been effected by 5 p m the place was almost instantly carried by assault Our loss I am happy to say has been very trifling (10 or 12 Sepoys wounded) but the enemy from the obstinacy they displayed in retiring towards the fort have suffered very considerably about 500 killed On the course of the night the remainder of the Garrison were induced to surrender the fort, and to give themselves up unconditionally About 32 guns of various calibre have been taken on the occasion

In obedience to the orders of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief I am about to repair to Cawnpore to assume command of the Field Army, leaving Br-General Watson C B in command of the Left Division, who will proceed with it to the reduction of Chouragarh

Letter No 33—The letter explains why Sahib Roy Hazari killedar of Mandla and Nathoo Ram Hazari were tried for treachery and acquitted One Anand Singh had been found responsible for certain treacherous proceedings The fort of Mandla was not surrendered owing to the secret orders of Appa Sahib. About 25 officers who were of notorious character had been detained and the rest of the prisoners of war had been released

FROM—C A MOLONY, COMMANDING ON THE NERBUDDA

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Mandla, the 30th April 1818

You will have received the greeting intelligence of the capture of the town of Mandla by storm on the 26th instant and of the subsequent surrender of the fort

Agreeably to the instructions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sahib Roy Hazaree Killedar and Nathoo Ram Hazari were brought for trial before a Court Martial on charges of

rebellion and treachery. Both of them being acquitted Major General Marshall was pleased afterwards to make them over to my charge, together with the rest of the prisoners comprising the whole of the Garrison who survived the storm.

The Court, I understand, saw reason to be satisfied that Sahib Rao was not a party to the treacherous attack made upon Major O'Brien while it appeared originated solely with Anand Rao, the commandant of a portion of the troops composing the Garrison who fell in the assault. It was further ascertained to the satisfaction of the court, that the refusal of Saheb Rao to surrender the place to Major-General Marshall is also attributable to Anand Singh who, it is said had latterly acquired an influence over the soldiery paramount of that of the Killadar and had assumed a control over the proceedings of the latter under strong threats of personal violence.

Sahib Roy has however no plea of this motive to urge in defence of his conduct in refusing obedience in the first instance, and the public orders transmitted to him from the Government of Nagpur for the surrender of the place. His justification on that charge rests I apprehend solely on the treacherous counter-orders which he had received from Appa Sahib. Nathoo Ram also having voluntarily remained at Mandla after the order for surrender had been disobeyed, and until the capture of the place must be I presume considered equally with Saheb Roy implicated in the treachery practiced towards the British Government by their late master. I accordingly detained both Sahib Roy and Nathoo Ram in confinement till the orders of His Excellency the Governor General can be received.

It would, I conceive be regarded as a circumstance of aggravation in Sahib Roy's conduct, that when Major-General Marshall called upon him to permit the unarmed inhabitants to leave the town the demand was only partially complied with a large proportion of the population having been denied. As, however the evidence adduced on the trial proved to the satisfaction of the Court, the entire ascendancy of Anand Singh's authority it is difficult to determine how far any subsequent act can be considered as really attributable to the Killadar.

Of the other prisoners detained over to my charge I have thought it proper to detain in consequence, all those who bore the rank of officers or were supposed to have any command or influence over the soldiery. Amongst them are some persons inhabitants of Mandla and of Seoni-Chapara of notoriously turbulant character whose immediate liberation would therefore, be dangerous to the peace of those districts. The others might, I conceive, be set at liberty after the fall of Chouragarh and of Chanda. The whole number detained is 75. The rest of the Garrison have been liberated with the warning prescribed in the Governor-General's instructions.

Letter No. 34.—Colonel Adams reports his concurrence with the views of the Resident regarding the fort of Chanda According to an understanding the Killedar of Chanda fort was to surrender without opposition within a certain time, failing which an attack will be made on the fort.

FROM—LT COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Hinganghat, the 3rd May 1818

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo expressing your approbation, and entire concurrence in the return of this force to Hoshangabad, and conveying your sentiments and opinion on the line of conduct to be pursued by me in regard to Chanda

I beg leave to offer my warm thanks for the unreserved and comprehensive communication you have made upon all points connected with Chanda not only as to the Political importance which the possession of the place will be of, to the British interests and those of the state of Nagpur but likewise of your views, and the measures which you have adopted to secure its quiet surrender and I request you will feel assured, that every practicable attention shall be paid to their execution and accomplishment

Major Graham's Detachment joined me this morning and I purpose advancing the troops towards Chanda tomorrow morning by very easy stages This will afford full time for any preliminary arrangement which the Subahdar may have to make for its surrender and should he solicit any additional delay, there cannot be an objection to granting it, under the stipulation allowed him by you, and his being made distinctly to understand that the time expires, and our Batteries open immediately they are ready

Agreeably to your wishes the necessary orders will be given with regard to the authority of Captain Lucas

Letter No 35—The Major reports in detail the arrangements he had made for the management of the districts of Seoni, Hoshangabad and Saoligarh The arrangements regarding internal security and collection of revenue have been briefly indicated

FROM—MAJOR D MACPHERSON, IN CHARGE OF THE DISTRICT OF HOSHANGABAD, SEONI, ETC

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hoshangabad, the 5th May 1818

Agreeable to the instructions contained in your letter of the 10th ultimo I have the honour to forward you a connected account of my proceedings and arrangements for the management of the districts of Seoni, Hoshangabad, and Saoligarh, which you have been pleased to place under my authority.

2 On the receipt of your letter of the 14th of January directing my immediately assuming charge of the districts of Seoni Hoshangabad, I moved towards the former place which I considered as the only one likely to resist your orders and obtained possession of the fort as detailed to you in my letter of the 22nd of January

3 I immediately assembled the heads of villages and with their general concurrence nominated a merchant of the town and Land holder in the district to the situation of Kumavisdar to that as also to the adjoining pergunnahs of Chappara and Nundarwarra. As the removal or supercession from their respective officers of the minor authorities then in employ would have been attended with very great inconvenience, and the whole of the accounts regarding the above districts thrown into confusion I deemed it expedient, (where there was no objection) to retain them in their respective situations

4 The Tannahs I also ordered to be continued though upon a more reduced scale than under the former Government giving instructions that all matters regarding the police of the country should be carried on in the same mode as heretofore.

5 On my quitting Seoni for Hoshangabad I left a party of sepoys in the fort under a respectable native officer to whom in conjunction with the before mentioned Kumavisdar I entrusted the immediate settling of all disputes which were not of consequence enough to be referred to my decision allowing and affording in any instance of dissatisfaction a free reference to me. Part of the regulars left in the fort have since been withdrawn and the duties are now carried on by 25 Sebundees in conjunction with the remainder under the orders of the Native officer

6 I directed general statements to be made out of the villages in each pergunnah specifying whether held in Jagir or included in the collections the amount of land revenue, and Saer duties etc., what properties had been paid for the current year and the balance due. Copies of these have been forwarded to you.

7 I also directed the heads of the villages to produce the receipts for sums paid by them in part of revenue for the present year to the former authorities These receipts were duly compared with the statements given in by the people in office.

8 The charities sanctioned by the former Government and for which sunnuds have been produced or satisfactory proofs given of such charity being customary I have allowed to continue.

9 Similar arrangement to the above have been adopted for the districts of Hoshangabad, the charge of which has been given to Khemchand a respectable merchant in the town

10. On the receipt of your letter of the 29th January last enclosing the orders for surrender of the districts of Betul Multaidehi and Saoleegarh to the British Government I deputed Captain

Sparkes to take charge of and make arrangements for the management of the two former with orders to be in direct correspondance with you and under my own general control Captain Sparkes will have transmitted the required report regarding these districts to you

11 On the orders of surrender being forwarded to Saoligarh and Bhowargarh, both those fortresses were immediately given up to the parties sent to receive charge

12 Statements of the ammunition and stores left in these Garrisons have been duly forwarded to you

13 A Garrison of 60 Sebundees, principally Gonds, together with a small party of regulars was placed for the time being in the fort of Saoligarh

14 The fortress of Bhowargarh was also garrisoned by 20 Sebundies, they have recently been withdrawn in consequence of the works having been distroyed agreeable to your suggestion

15 The Agents of Nimbalkar (the former holder of the country) were called on by me to furnish all documents relating to the districts together with a statement of the sum collected in part of revenue for the present year which were accordingly furnished and receipts granted by me for the districts and forts The heads of villages were also ordered to produce their receipts for sums paid on account of revenue for the current year which were compared with the above

16 The extent of this district, much separated by hills and jungle, rendered the establishing of a Kumaisdar, and three thannahdars requisite viz, a Kamaisdar for the immediate management of the Talookas above Ghats and the general management of the Bhowargarh district, a Thannadar for each of the Talookas of Bhadoogaon, and Rhotgaon, and one for the town of Shahpore in the Bhowargarh district

17 Exclusive of the number of Sebundies employed in the forts of Saoligarh and Bhawargarh, and the different Thanas, I have deemed it expedient to establish Chowkies of Gonds between this and Betul to the number of 30 men for the general security of that part of the country

18 Finding that there were no fixed assessments made by the former authorities for the revenue of the present year, I have taken the amount of land revenue realized last year My general guide for settling the balances now due and in order to ascertain correctly where remissions were necessary on account of the failure of cultivation etc, I procured men of this country well versed in those matters to accompany me on my tour through the districts and by which means I was enabled to check all unreasonable applications

19 I herewith have the pleasure to forward a statement of the amount collected by the former authorities in advance of this year, the balance due for the current year agreeable to the system I have

acted on as above stated, likewise the amount realized of that balance in the treasury after deducting the amount paid for authorised charities Sebundies and all other necessary expenses up to the 1st of this month, a general statement of which accompanies You will observe in the statement of revenue for the Saoligarh District, a sum exceeding 1 000 Rupees is put down as having been collected by the Agents of Nimbalkar from the Ryets in excess to the statement given in by them On being taxed with this they acknowledged the justness of the charge and promised to refund the amount as soon as the grain belonging to Nimbalkar in the district were collected as however payment has since been put off on various pretences. I have directed the grain to be with held from them till your orders on the subject are received I have not yet had the pleasure of hearing from Mr Malony any circumstance of consequence that may take place or alteration in the state of the treasury from this date till the period of my delivering over charge shall of course be duly reported to you

20 I beg leave to conclude by remarking that as far as has fallen under my observation the transfer of the country to the British Government has afforded the inhabitants general satisfaction.

1 The quantity of waste land is at present very considerable from the want of population and the former oppressive system but judging from the numerous applications which have been made for leave to occupy deserted villages I am led to believe that under the immediate eye of one of the gentlemen of the commission the whole of these districts would shortly attain a high state of cultivation as the inhabitants appear to have entire confidence in the European character But if the districts are farmed out or left to the management of Native Agents the result I fear would be very different.

Letter No 36—The letter reports about Mr Molony's having assumed charge of his office and certain other matters regarding the administration of the districts in his charge.

FROM—MAJOR D MACPHERSON

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hoshangabad, the 6th May 1818

I have the honour to report to you my having this day received communication from Mr C. A. Molony acquinting me of his having assumed charge of the office he has been appointed to, and directing Captain Sparkes and myself to retain for the present the management of the districts we have hitherto had charge of reporting our proceedings to him.

I had the honour of addressing you yesterday forwarding the report of my proceedings as required by your letter of the 10th ultimo also a full and detailed statement of the revenue of these

districts with an account of the balance remaining, in the treasury after paying all expences up to the 1st of May

Since that date there has no alteration taken place in the state of the treasury and I shall do myself the pleasure of forwarding copies of the whole of the dispatches to Mr Molony for his information I request your orders respecting the grain with-held from Nimbalkar's Agents in the Saoligarh district on account of unauthorized collection made by them as stated in my letter of yesterday As a remission has already been granted to the Ryets for the amount so taken you probably would wish to let the affair rest there and the restriction to be taken off the grain I also beg leave to bring to your notice Paramsukh being still in confinement in the fort here respecting whom I beg for your orders as to whether the circumstance should be reported to Mr Molony or not, however, on furnishing security for his future good behaviour he might be released

Letter No 37—The letter reports that neither the brother nor the son of the Subahdar of Chanda had come to him to offer submission He had sent a letter to the commandant of the fort calling upon him to surrender it. The translation of the letter is enclosed, and throws light on the proceedings of the British in regard to Nagpur administration.

FROM—LT COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp, Chanda, the 9th May 1818

I have the honour to report for your information my arrival at Chanda this morning with the troops under my command

Neither the brother nor son of the Soobahdar, has yet made his appearance in my camp, nor have I had any communication from Mahipat Rao Gwatkar, himself, but I have not failed to avail myself of the suggestion which you kindly offered to my consideration in your letter of the 30th ultimo, and on my arrival therefore this morning, I sent by Hircarrahs with a flag of mine, a letter in the Persian and Ranguirey character and addressed to the Chief authorities which I had previously prepared and of which the enclosures, are a copy and translation The terms are those offered by you to the Soobahdar and I trust the preamble and expression of the paper will meet your concurrence and approbation

I must confess, I cannot be at all sanguine
reply for I found that the water in some of the parts of the river, at which I am encamped had been attempted to be poisoned, a mark of determined resistance and have reason to believe that the Garrison have considerable from the surrounding country, particularly from Woonee and Raillygaon on the other side of the Wardha and now amount to near 3000 armed men, but there is

probably not much union or connection for I understand the defence has been allotted to two parties one pertaining to the Killahdar Gangahdin and his adherents and the other to Khandu Bapu at the head of the Gonds and Ghossains.

I propose reconnoitring the North and East forces tomorrow morning at day break.

Translation of a letter addressed by Colonal Adams, C B Commanding the British Troops to the Killedar, Balla Jamadar, and the other authorities at Chanda, the 9th May 1818

You have already been informed by communication from Mr Jenkins the British Resident, and the proper authorities at Nagpur through the medium of Mahipat Rao Gwaatkar Soobahdar of the town and province, that you are required to deliver up the fort and town of Chanda to me Commanding a British force, acting in the name and on the behalf of the existing Government of the Nagpur state, that Appa Sahib the late Rajah having been deposed has been sent out of the country and that therefore no plea excuse will be admitted, or remain to you for refusing to obey the orders of your Government or to accede to the terms that have been offered on the contrary any resistance on your part will make you rebels to your own state, responsible in your persons for all the blood which may be shed in consequence before Chanda and as the enemies subject you to the just vengeance of the British Government. But as it is probable, that you may be desirous of hearing from me on this subject, I have for your better satisfaction written this letter and the terms I have to propose to you in communication from Mr Jenkins the British Representative and the authorities at Nagpur provided you do not commit any act of hostility against me or my troops.

1st.—That you and the Garrison shall be allowed to move out of Chanda with your arms and private property and be continued in the service of the state.

2nd—That the property of the state now in the fort or town under charge of Balla Jamadar shall be accounted for and delivered up to authorised agent from the Nagpur Government.

3rd.—That the Guns Arms and Military stores of every description belonging to the store shall be delivered up to me.

You will fully and maturely (bear) in your mind the above terms which I am authorized to guarantee to you either by articles of regular capitulation or in any other mode you may require that is just and reasonable, and as I have come with a large force sufficient for the speedy reduction of Chanda (which I will effect with the assistance of Providence) it will be for your own interest and it is expected by me, that I shall receive a satisfactory answer to this letter by sun-set this evening for no delay on my preparations for the attack of Chanda, can or will be admitted on any pretence whatever

(G SCOTT)

Letter No. 38.—Watson wants to know if orders had been sent from Nagpur to the Killedar of Chouragarh to surrender the fort unconditionally as the Nagpur Raja had ceded the fort to the British by a treaty.

FROM—JAMES WATSON, BRIGADIER GENERAL, COMMANDING LEFT DIVISION

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Deogarh, the 9th May 1818

I have the honour to enclose you an extract of the copy of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army to Colonel Adams's address, dated the 6th March sent for the information of the Officer Commanding the Left Division

In reference to the trial of the late Killedar of Mandla by a Court Martial when he was acquitted of the charge preferred against him by producing satisfactory proof to the Court that he had received counter and secret orders from the Rajah of Nagpur not to deliver up the fort committed to his charge, but to maintain it to the last extremety, I beg leave to request you will inform me if any summons to give up the fort of Chouragarh has been delivered to the Killedar of that place since the late change in the Nagpur Government, in order that in the event of a Court Martial being held on him he may not have to plead a similar excuse, which the receipt of subsequent orders from the existing Government of the country would completely do away

I shall be obliged by your informing me if it is necessary on arriving before Chouragarh for me to send the Killedar a formal summons to surrender the Fort unconditionally in virtue of the late Treaty with the Nagpur Rajah ceding it to the British Government and in pursuance of the orders he has received to that effect from his sovereign

Extract of a letter from the Adjutant General of the Army to Colonel Adams C B dated Lucknow, the 6th March 1818

The Commander in Chief being satisfied of the expediency of making an example of some of the Rebellious Officers of the Nagpur Government as a measure which will in the end prove the means of saving many lives His Lordship has directed me hereby to require you, in the event of Chouragarh being taken by assault or if its unconditional surrender, immediately to try the Killedar by a Drum head Court Martial as a Rebel to his sovereign the Maharaja whose orders you are delegated to fulfil, and to carry the sentence, should it be capital into execution upon the spot

(True extract)

W JAMES,
Dy A A General.

Letter No 39—The letter reports that on the 13th the Fort of Chouragarh was evacuated and therefore occupied by the British troops under Brigadier Macmorine.

FROM—JAMES WATSON BRIGADIER GENERAL, COMMANDING THE LEFT DIVISION

To—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Gurrawarrah (Gadarwara) the 13th May 1818

I have the honour to report that the Fort of Chouragarh has been evacuated and taken possession of this day by the troops under Brigadier Mackmorine.

I purpose proceeding with the left Division by the direct route to Saugor without delay

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Letter No 40—The letter intimates certain facts about the surrender of the Fort of Chouragarh its strength and its occupation by the British troops The Agent from Nagpur and one Shankar Bhow were of very great help

FROM—LT-COL G MACMORINE COMMENDING 1ST BATTALION NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Kalyanpur the 13th May 1818

I have the honour to report for your information that the very strong and important fortress of Chouragarh is now in our possession and I must attribute its evacuation chiefly to the near and rapid approach of General Watson s Division from Mandla.

Some time since an Agent from the new Government at Nagpur arrived here, vested with authority to endeavour to effect the surrender of the fort, but from the numerous disappointments, which I have experienced, I felt reluctant to trouble you with further reports until actually in possession.

General Watson was to have arrived tomorrow with the advance of his Detachment and with the Brigade, under my command would most probably have attacked Chowragarh and the guns on the heights above the town, in order to have established first position of investment. In consequence I yesterday wrote to command the Agent from Nagpur and Shankar Bhow who had also received instructions to aid in effecting the surrender to repair to my camp before sun-set, should the Garrison not have complied to the only terms, I could attend to which were not very short of unconditional surrender or evacuation At about 4 p.m. these

persons sent me intimation that both town and fort were abandoned and in consequence I ordered Major Brown to proceed with four Companies of the 1st Bn 10th Regiment and 100 Rohilla horse to take possession

Major Brown found the town and also the guns in the height evacuated, but admittance to the fort could not be obtained in consequence of the late hour at which our troops arrived I have however, the honour to report that it was entirely evacuated during the night and that our troops took possession at about 7 O'Clock this morning Major Brown reports the fort to be of very great strength, and well supplied with ordnance, stores and grain I trust you may coincide in opinion that it is advantageous our having obtained quiet possession of the fort from the very advanced season of the year in which our operations would have commenced

In conclusion I beg leave to mention that the exertions of the Agent from Nagpur and Shankar Bhow, have been such as to entitle them to any mark of favour which you might feel disposed to show them Shankar Bhow in particular, I beg leave to bring to your notice for the useful information which I received from him while the newly ceded territory was under my charge

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Letter No 41 —This is a covering letter to the enclosure in which the sentiments of the Governor General regarding Sahib Roy and Nathuram Hazari are expressed. They are to be detained as prisoners in consequence of treachery until further orders

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR GENERAL

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Gorakhpore, the 18th May 1818

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter addressed this day to Mr Molony in reply to one from him of the 30th ultimo, enclosing his report to you of that date

To—C A MOLONY, ESQUIRE

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo enclosing a copy of your report to the Resident at Nagpur relative to the capture of the town and Fort of Mandla and the disposal of Sahib Roy the late Killedar and Nathoo Ram Hazari and of the rest of the Garrison who survived the assault

2 The acquittal of Saheb Roy and of Nathoo Ram Hazaree by the Court Martial of the specific crimes with which they were charged does not exonerate them from the consequences to which they are liable as rebels taken in arms against the British Govern ment nor can the plea advanced by them in their defence absolve them morally or politically from the guilt of rebellion and treachery against the British Government since they were fully aware that the secret counter orders from Nagpur under which they acted were issued in direct violation of public faith solemnly plighted.

3. On these grounds the Governor General has determined the Saheb Rao and Nathoo Ram Hazari as having been willing instruments in treachery shall be retained in strict confinement as state prisoners until further orders You are accordingly desired to hold them in confinement in any suitable place within your own jurisdiction or to send them to Mr Wauchope at Lohargaon who will in this case be instructed to confine them in one of the fortresses of Saugor or Bundelkhand

4. The Governor General approves entirely of your having detained in custody for the present the officers of the late Garrison of Mandla whose immediate liberation would in your judgment have been dangerous to the peace of the country You will retain them as prisoners until in your judgment they may be released without inconvenience or danger when you will apply for the authority of the Resident to release them His Lordship approves of your having liberated the rest of the Garrison

5 Mr Jenkins and Mr Wauchope will be respectively fur nished with a copy of this letter

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

J ADAM

Secretary to Governor General.

Gorakhpore

The 18th May 1818

Letter No 42—The letter reports that the bombardment of the Fort of Chanda had started that morning, and that heavier artillery were going to be used since lighter ones were ineffective against the fort.

From—J W ADAMS COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Chanda the 18th May 1818

I have the pleasure to acquaint you that our battery of 12 Pounders for taking off the defence to the right and left of the point of attack opened this morning, the Purcotah resists our shot

more than I expected and I have, therefore ordered two 18 Pounders into the battery, to assist in lieu of two of the twelves I expect the breaching battery will be constructed this night within 250 yards of the place and it is probable we may be able to assault it tomorrow evening I have much pleasure in acquainting you that Colonel Scott has most particularly solicited the command of the storming party

Letter No. 43—The letter reports that the Fort of Chanda had been carried by assault in the morning that day, and only a few officers on their side had been wounded.

FROM—LT COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Chanda, the 20th May 1818

It is with peculiar satisfaction I have the honour to report for your information, that the large fortified city of Chanda was stormed this morning a little after 5 O'Clock, that the breach was carried with a spirit and energy, I have never seen exceeded, and that in little more than an hour the whole of this extensive capital was in the possession of Colonel Scott who gallantly conducted the assault and the brave troops under his command

I am most happy to add the loss has not been severe, Captain Charlesworth, Lieutenant and Adjutant Watson, Lieut Tell and Casement are the only officers wounded I shall do myself the pleasure of transmitting my detailed account by tomorrow's Dawk

Letter No. 44.—The letter contains a detailed account of how the Fort of Chanda was attacked and taken.

FROM—LT COL J W. ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Chanda, the 22nd May 1818

My dispatch to your address of the 20th instant will have acquainted you that the strongly fortified city of Chanda was carried by assault that morning, and I have now the honour to state for your information the details which led to this glorious result

During the night of the 17th instant a Battery for 4 Twelve pounders, a small one for 2 Howitzers, and a Sunken one for 2 six pounders were finished, and opened on the morning of the 18th instant The former at a distance of about 400 yards from the

wall and I viewed with high satisfaction on visiting them at sun rise, the vivacity and excellent effect with which they played against the place.

The requisite materials being ready the breaching battery for 3 Eighteen Pounders was marked out at a distance of about 250 yards and erected during the ensuing night. At this time I also invested the West and North forces with the 6th Cavalry a Squadron 8th Native Cavalry and Captain Peddar reformed them in detached squadrons and parties at convenient distances

A breach was effected at 5 O Clock in the afternoon of the 19th instant, but the immence extent of Chanda and the assurances of Major Graham that he should be able by the night to prevent the enemy from throwing at any work inside, induced me to defer the attack till the following morning with the view that I might have the whole day before me.

The result was as already reported in my letter of the 20th instant to your address and I have herewith the honour of transmitting a copy of Division Orders which I deem it proper to issue on the occasion.

I have likewise the honour to enclose a return of ordnances taken as also of the killed and wounded and it is with deep regret I report the death of Mr Assistant Surgeon Davies on the 19th instant from fatigue, and of that of Major Graham on the evening of the 20th instant from severe exertion and exposure to the wet.

P S.

I beg leave to add that the number of killed and wounded of the enemy may be between 4 and 500 altogether and that the Killedar Gangadin and a Gond Chief called Aiyah were amongst the former

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Copy of Division Orders by Lieutenant Colonel J W Adams, Commanding Camp Chanda the 21st May 1818

With sentiment of heart-felt satisfaction Lieut.-Col Adams has again to offer his sincerest congratulations to the gallant troops he has the honour to command upon the successful result which crowned their animated and brilliant assault yesterday morning of the strongly fortified city of Chanda, when an ancient and favourite capital obstinately defended by a numerous and determined Garrison with heavy artillery was carried in a style of superiority and excellence not exceeded by any thing he has ever witnessed.

In the due course of the preparations which led to this splendid success, the Commanding Officer has much pleasure in recording the eminent services of Lieutenant Anderson Field Engineer Madras Establishment, assisted by Lieutenant Crawford, Acting

Field Engineer, to the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, whose accurate and frequent reconnaissances, determination of the point of attack for the several Battalions and displayed knowledge so highly creditable to both those officers

The laborious, constant, and arduous exertions of the Pioneers of both establishments under Lieutenant Brown and Tell have strenuously upheld the high reputation of the distinguished Corps to which they belong, and fully acquired by the Commanding Officer, approbation and applause and he sincerely trusts the wound received by Lieutenant Tell in the storm yesterday morning and while nobly planting the British standard in the Breach will not long deprive the force of the services of this brave and excellent officer

To Major Graham, Commanding the whole of the Artillery under whose masterly and scientific direction the enemy's guns were continually silenced, the defences taken off, and the breach effected which led to so glorious a result and whose ardent and animated exertions taken admirable an example to all under his command, Lieutenant Colonel Adams begs to offer the expression of his warm and unqualified thanks, as well as to Captains Roth Macdowell and Mackintosh and Lieut Malcult and all the officers and then of the horse and foot artillery for their active, zealous, exertions so prominently conspicuous throughout the performance of their arduous duties

The Commanding Officer cannot express the peculiar and deep sense of obligation which he feels himself under to Lt Col Scott better than in according and holding up to the division under his command, his admiration and applause of such distinguished conduct which must ever command success when attainable and which inspired the batch of his brave associates of the Assault with a spirit and animation that was irresistible Lieut-Colonel Adams has already expressed the high satisfaction he derived from the honourable office of Lieut Colonel Scott's services, and he could not but owe with admiration the detachment of the Right and left columns from the village their steady but spirited advance, while they ascended and the judicious disposition of the several columns which so rapidly and happily accomplished the successful result now recorded

The Commanding Officer has perused with high satisfaction Lieutenant-Colonel Scott's report of the able and gallant manner in which the Right and left columns were conducted round the rampart by Lt-Colonel Popham and Captain Brook, together with the Lt Colonel's warm expression of applause and obligation to Major Logie and Pobolies, Captain Charlesworth, Baker and Cooper commanding the different Corps employed in the attack, and performs a most pleasing part of his duty in offering to these officers

his unqualified acknowledgements for the distinguished gallantry and animation with which they led on their men as well as to Captain White and Spandier and Brigade Major Taylor and Roope of whom honourable and to all the officers and men engaged in this glorious and memorable assault. Lieut.-Col. Adams feels he could be wanting if he did not notice in this place, the extraordinary effect of Lieutenant Poggerpohl and Hunter in effecting the transport of their guns over the breach into the centre of Chanda.

The Commanding Officer s warm thanks are also peculiarly due, to Lieutenant Hall, Deputy Post Master and Cantonment staff, and to Lt.-Cosement, Baggage Master to the Division the former of whom most handsomely volunteered and led the 1st Gun Company 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment the first Company of the Right Column and the latter who actuated by feeling, equally honourable joined his own Company 17th Bn. 19th N I. in consequence of the four Platoon officers Colonel Adams sincerely regrets that Lt.-Cosement in this zealous discharge of his duty received a severe wound, but he trusts the Division will not be long deprived of his services

The immence extent of the interior of Chanda having presented to the Commanding Officer the necessity of a strong reserve, he records with peculiar pleasure and approbation the cheerful acquiescence with which his wishes for the 5th Cavalry to act dismounted on this occasion along with the light infantry Battalion, was met by Major Clarke and the officers and men of this Excellent Corps. And it is with equal satisfaction he embraces this opportunity of also recording the able and judicious disposition made by Captain Doveton for preserving the important post of entrusted to his charge from the commencement of the siege the extreme vigilance and constant alertness manifested in the defence of this post justly entitle Captain Doveton and the officers and men of the Light Infantry Battalion under his command to the Commanding Officer s best thanks

Lieutenant Colonel Adams while recording his sentiments of approbation and applause so justly due to all engaged in this memorable occasion particularly deplores the loss the service is likely to sustain for some time in Captain Charlesworth, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Watson of the 1st Battalion 1 Regiment N I the former distinguished officer having been twice severely wounded in the ardent discharge of his duties in the short period of six months

The Commanding Officer in conclusion has peculiar pleasure in embracing this opportunity of recording the high sense he entertains of the valuable assistance he has uniformly derived from the zeal and ability of Captain Scott Assistant Adjutant General and

Lieutenant Sandys Deputy Assistant Q Master General, the latter of whom gallantly accompanied the Head of the Storming columns, who in their several important department, have conducted to his entire satisfaction during the siege those arrangements which were so necessary towards the attainment of its successful result and he has already much pleasure in retaining his best to Captain and Brigade Major Hankes of the 5th Cavalry who acted as his Aid de Camp, and to Lieutenant Sandys of the Commissariat Department who also accompanied him on the occasion and to Mr Dyer Superintending Surgeon and Mr Marsell Field Surgeon for the particular and careful attention which has been paid to the comforts of the sick and wounded.

(A true copy)

SCOTT.

Letter No. 45.—The letter reports that Lt. Crawford had been placed in charge of the Treasury and civil management of Chanda along with Bapoo Chintaman subject to the approval of the Resident. The enclosure contains further information about other appointments made for the administration of the town and territory of Chanda.

FROM—LT-COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Chanda, the 22nd May 1818.

Considering the critical state of affairs in this district owing to the recent escape of Appa Sahib and adverting to the necessity of my immediate departure towards Hoshangabad I have directed Lieutenant Crawford to assume charge of the Treasury and Civil management of the Province in concert with Bapoo Chintaman the native Agent subject to your confirmation

In the event of the arrival of Captain Lucas or of any other arrangement you may see it expedient to adopt I take the opportunity of recommending Lieutenant Crawford as a proper person to take charge of the repairs which it will be necessary to make in the fortifications round the town of Chanda, he having acted with credit to himself in the capacity of Field Engineer to the Division under my command for a considerable period

I do myself the honour to transmit a copy of instructions furnished to Lieutenant Crawford which I trust will meet with your approbation, and to state it is my intention to march for Hoshangabad, via Nagpur tomorrow morning having directed 800 of Captain Pedler's reformed Horse and a Battalion of the 11th Native Infantry to remain at Chanda

To—LIEUT CRAWFORD

SIR

By direction of Lieutenant Col. Adams J W I have the honour to enclose an extract of a letter from Mr Jenkins bearing reference to the appointment of Captain Lucas and to state that in consequence of the indisposition of that officer the Lieutenant Colonel has appointed you to act according to the tenor of the extract until you shall receive further instructions from Mr Jenkins

A native Agent by name Bapoo Chintaman arrived in Camp this morning who in concert with you will take charge of the Public Treasury and of the Civil Management of the Province.

You will of course exert yourself to the utmost in conciliating the natives and dissipating the alarms naturally consequent to the coercive measures which the Government lately found necessary to adopt towards the Rebellious Garrison of Chanda

Captain Cooper will be left in military command in the town and has been already directed to afford you every assistance in his power towards the maintenance of good order and establishing an active efficient policy in the town and throughout the districts.

The officer in Command at Chanda will hand-over charge of the treasure already discovered, and give you all the information he has gained relative to the most advisable direction in which to pursue your search.

To conclude the Lieutenant Colonel deems it scarcely necessary to advert to the very important nature of the duty to which you now stand appointed as it cannot fail of being obvious to your self particularly since the recent escape of Appa Sahib from the British Escort conducting him to the Company s provinces the report of which unfortunate circumstance has scarcely yet been thoroughly circulated throughout the country

Camp Chanda
The 2 nd May 1818

(Sd.) H. C SANDYS
Dy Asstt. Quarter Master General.

Letter No 46.—The despatch and its four enclosures are important. The dispatch outlines the scheme of civil government and military defence to be established in the Nagpur territories under the direction and control of the resident. Since Appa Sahib has been dethroned, "the infant, son of Nana Goojar by a daughter of the late Raja Raghojee Bhonsla" has to be proclaimed his successor with "Baka Bai to exercise the office of guardian of the young Raja and Regent of the State." Regarding administration

he was to be "careful to avoid any material departure from the established and constitutional forms of the ancient Government" and "to detect and reform corruption and abuses that disgraced the late administration". The position of Minister held by Nago Pandit has to be conferred upon Narain Pandit. In the treaty to be concluded with the new Raja, Sirgoojah is to be excluded from his territories The forts of Gawilgarh and Narnallah are to be taken away from him and given over to the Nizam's officers, to be held on behalf of the British The Gonds are to be conciliated. The arrangements for the military defence of the territories, suggested by the Lt. General Sir Thomas Hislop are to be adopted Sitabuldi is to be fortified and Lt. Col. Scott to be placed in charge of it The first enclosure—a copy of the letter from J. Adam to Major Roughsedge, refers to the condition of affairs in Sirgoojah, Jashpur, Sambalpur and Singhbhoom, and conveys the approval of the Governor General of the measures that Major Roughsedge had adopted for the management of Sirgoojah. The second, third and fourth enclosures are letters from Major General G. Martindell, Military Commissioner and Commanding at Cuttack reporting the measure he had taken to incite the Rajas of the territories between Ratanpore and Cuttack, viz, Boad, Athmallik, Badah Sambhar, Barpali, etc, who owed allegiance to the Bhonsla to rebel against him. The results of the measures, he reports, appear to have been satisfactory.

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR GENERAL

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Gorakhpur, 18th June 1818

[Paras 1, 2, 3 and a part of 4 are missing]

the Governor General might think fit to adopt your resolution was founded partly on your increased conviction of Appa Sahib's deep personal concern in the transactions which had excited your suspicions, coupled with the apprehension that he would effect his escape from Nagpur, and partly on the reason you now had for believing that the late Rajah Persojee had been murdered at his instigation It suggested itself to you that the Governor General might think it proper to institute an enquiry into that charge which would have little prospect of being successfully prosecuted, while he remained on the musnud, and which indeed could scarcely be undertaken against a Prince actually possessing the name and character of sovereignty

5 The Governor-General does not think it necessary in this place to discuss the question of the sufficiency of the latter charge to form a ground of proceeding against Appa Sahib It is enough to state, that the strong circumstances of suspicion of his treachery increased by your apprehensions of his effecting his escape from Nagpur justified and required the ...

you took of arresting him in his palace and making him a prisoner at the Residency His Lordship considers your vigorous and decid ed concern on this occasion on which you acted excellently on your own responsibility to be entitled to his high commendation.

6 The proofs subsequently attained of Appa Sahib s concert with Baji Rao with whom he was it appears in correspondence at the moment of his first submission (a correspondence continued notwithstanding the renewed pledge of faith to us) together with the other circumstances exhibited in the statement in your dispatch No 33 and in the documents accompanying that dispatch, and No 34 amount to the most complete evidence of the secretly active hostility of Appa Sahib and of the sufficiency of the grounds on which you acted. The arrest of Appa Sahib defeated the design of the confederates which was to have been promoted by the advance of Bajee Rao to the Wardha and while it secured our immediate interests at Nagpur appears to have produced that indecision and wavering in the conduct of Bajee Rao which detained him near the Wardha and afforded Lieutenant Colonel Adams the opportunity of giving him that decisive blow visibly the proximate cause of the dissolution of his army and his ultimate submission.

7 The brilliant success of our arms at Mandla and Chanda, has completed the overthrow of the party of Appa Sahib and the establishment of our superiority throughout the country and it only remains to determine the principles on which the new Gov ernment is to be established, so as to proceed with the least practicable delay to arrange the details of the administration

8 The escape of Appa Sahib from the escort under which he was proceeding to the Company s Provinces is much to be regret ted, as it may tend to keep unsettled the minds of a portion of the inhabitants of the country From all the information that has been obtained however his personal character and qualities are not calculated to render him dangerous and the contempt into which he has fallen by the mingled pusillanimity and profligacy of his conduct has deprived his name of the influence which often attends that of a Prince, even in his reduced condition. Whenever he emerges from the fastnesses of the hills and jungles where he is comparatively secure from our search, and where he must be nearly harmless, the facility of reapprehending him will naturally increase, and even if he shall continue to elude our efforts to recapture him, he must be reduced to the condition of a freebooter

9. The first step therefore ought to be to declare him dethroned and to proclaim his successor You are apprized that the Governor General contemplated elevating to the Musnud of Nagpur the infant son of Nana Goojar by a daughter of the late Raja Raghojee Bhonsla, and you will have been prepared to give effect to that resolution should you not already have done so under the general sanction deducible from the former instructions,

you will be pleased to proclaim the young prince Rajah of Nagpur and to invite Baka Bai to exercise the office of guardian of the young Raja and Regent of the state You will issue a proclamation to this effect, stating the arrangement to be made with the sanction of the Governor General, who had been compelled to remove Appa Sahib from Musnud in consequence of his repeated and incorrigible enmity, perfidy, and ingratitude

10 You will proceed to conclude with the new Government a Treaty corresponding with the draft already approved by the Governor General, with the modifications that may be requisite to adopt it to the new state of circumstances and the change of line

11 The Governor General apprehends that it will be indispensable for the British Government to exercise, for a time at least, a degree of direct interference in the internal Government of the country which otherwise, on general principle His Lordship would consider to be highly undesirable The total dissolution of the Government by the events of the last eight months, and the apparent want of persons of integrity and capacity to fill the principal offices of the state, seem to render this course nearly unavoidable It is the earnest wish and positive instructions of the Governor General, however, that this interference be restricted within the narrowest possible limits, and that even in exercising it when necessary, the earliest practicable restoration of the ministerial and executive duties of the state to their natural and legitimate channels, be not lost sight of

12 It would be infinitely desirable, even, the military force of the state of Nagpur with the exception of a small and select body could be confided to its Native Chiefs, but this His Lordship apprehends is altogether unattainable at present, that there is no choice between making the principal part of the army, in fact a British force, or of exposing the new state and our just and legitimate influence in it to imminent hazard

13 The same necessity does not, however, apparently exist, at least to the same degree with regard to the civil administration and we ought, if practicable, to limit ourselves to the selection of a minister in whom we can place confidence and who will recur to the British Resident for counsel and assistance, and make the interests of the alliance which is identified with the prosperity of the country, the rule of his policy, while he is left unshackled in the exercise of the executive details of the administration, as long as it is kept free from oppression and gross abuse To prevent the latter he must necessarily be accountable to the Resident who will not fail to point out and require him to correct such abuses as he may perceive but will leave the minister to be the ostensible agent of the measures of the Government

14 Conformably with the declared intention of gradually receding from the exercise of direct interference in the administration, you will be careful to avoid any material departure from the

established and constitutional forms of the ancient Government, which if called to their original principles will probably be found sufficiently adopted to ensure regularity and integrity in the transaction of the ordinary affairs of the state. It will be no less your duty than your inclination, to detect and reform the corruptions and abuses that disgraced the late administration and lay the foundation for an improved order of things in the restoration of those wholesome institutions of the ancient Government which have been perverted by the errors and vices of the policy of Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla and his successor In the pursuit of this legitimate and laudable purpose however we are not to seek the attainment of that degree of perfection which it would be practicable to reach under a system to be permanently administered through British Agency With the deliberate intention of restoring to the Native Government the direct executive administration as soon as the agitations and disquietudes arising out of late events shall be composed, and the new Government shall have attained sufficient security and solidity to enable it to conduct its own affairs without our direct assistance, it would not in His Lordship s judgment be either judicious or equitable to attempt the establishment of a system which when it ceased to be administered by the integrity energy and vigour of British Agents would cease to operate beneficially either for the country or the state.

15 Our views then in the reform of the Civil administration must be limited to restoring it as nearly as may be practicable to the character of its original institutions to correcting and punishing gross abuses and frauds in the collection and appropriation of the Revenues to introducing order regularity and economy in every branch of the administration and to establishing such plain simple and efficient regulations on the basis of the ancient usages and laws of the country as shall enable the Rajah s Government to assume the administration with every reasonable assurance of being able to carry it on, under the protection of the British Government with credit and success

16 Even when the British Government withdraws from that direct share in the administration which imperious circumstances compel it to exercise in the outset, it will retain under the terms of the treaty the right of offering its advice and aid and will be able by timely and judicious interposition to prevent any gross mismanagement to recall the native administration to the just and legitimate principles of Government.

17 These general observations will suffice to explain to you the principles on which it is His Lordship s opinion that the internal Government of Nagpur must be established It is one of those cases in which the judgment, sagacity and discretion of the Agent will have more influence than any prescribed rules and His Lordship entertains a perfect reliance on your exercise of those qualities for giving effect to the arrangement now contemplated

18 The choice of efficient ministers will be one of the most important as well as the most difficult practical questions arising out of this system The treachery of Nago Pandit had deprived the two Governments of the benefit of his ability and experience As far as the Governor General can judge, our choice must rest upon Narain Pandit whose tried fidelity and respectable character and the confidence with which he is generally regarded may compensate in a great degree for the want of extensive knowledge of the details of business and natural weight in the country His Lordship concludes however that the Government cannot be without able and efficient instruments in the subordinate departments whose services may be rendered beneficial to the state under the guidance and control of a minister of integrity supported by the favour and confidence both of his own and of the British Government

19 The Military branch of the Rajah's establishments must,
His Lordship apprehends, as has already been stated, be virtuall
a British force It is desirable however both to confine the ex
of the description of establishment to which this principle
apply within the narrowest bounds consistent with the attain
of the object, and with regard to the horse at least to allow
to retain as much of their original character as is consistent
efficiency, so as to render their return under the command of
native chiefs more easily attainable whenever circumstances
admit of that arrangement

20 The Governor-General has already authorized the incr
of the regular infantry on the Rajah's Establishment to a Bri
composed of two Battalions, and you have very prop
and judiciously been employed in completing that co
and have called for the services of several officers to aid y
in the work This proceedings is entirely approved, and I sh
have the honour in a separate letter to communicate to you, Hi
Lordship's resolutions on the subject of this establishment, and t
signify to you the names and stations of the officers to be attache
to it His Lordship approves in like manner of the measures taken by you to form a body of efficient horse on the model of the reformed horse of His Highness the Nizam whose services have been so exemplary during the late campaign This establishment will also be the subject of a separate communication For the present it is sufficient to state that the infantry Brigade and the Select body of horse you are now engaged in forming, appears to His Lordship to be sufficient for what may be termed the regular army of the state of Nagpur, which will stand in the place of the contingent stipulated by the original alliance, and will at all times be an efficient force to act in co-operation with the British Troops A force of a more irregular description including Sebundies will of course be required for the service of the distant provinces and for the realization of the revenues, and the tribute of the dependent Rajahs The amount and distribution of this force must be regulated by circumstances which cannot be within the knowledge or cognizance

of the Governor General. It is only necessary therefore to enjoin the utmost attention to economy in this branch of the public establishments without overlooking the advantage of giving employment to such a number of the military class as shall attach them to the new order of things

21 With a view to this object also it will be desirable to endeavour as much as possible to compose the Horse of the contingent of the different military Sardars of the state, whom the unavoidable results of the late revolutions have deprived of their natural consequence in the country and whose interests in the success of the present arrangements it will be desirable to secure by rendering it a means of giving employment to a portion of their followers Satisfied as the Governor General is of the advantage in point of description and efficiency of attaching European officers to the Native Horse on the plan which has succeeded so well at Hyderabad and Poona, the adoption of this plan to the great extent in proportion to the whole amount of the military establishment, to which in order to render it at all adequate to the purpose it must be carried at Nagpur is not unattended with inconvenience. The intrinsic power and respectability of every native state and its self respect and confidence must mainly repose on the character attachment and just weight in the Counsels of the state of its military chiefs which it is the tendency of this system to undermine The necessity of adopting the present plan is however one of the unavoidable results of the treachery of Appa Sahib and the consequent obligation imposed on the British Government of destroying the power of that prince which has forced upon us a direct concern in the affairs of Nagpur

22 In the actual state of that Government and country however it does not appear to His Lordship that any other system could be adopted with equal promise of security to our interests and advantage to those of the other party The course of events has prostrated the military strength of the Government of Nagpur and rendered it incapable of any well directed effort if left to itself. The Military character of the Nagpur Army never stood high and it is undoubtedly expedient to take the opportunity now afforded of improving that branch of its establishment by restricting its amount and increasing its efficiency There seems therefore no solid objection to the introduction even to the extent proposed of the plan already held on a proportionately smaller scale at Hyderabad while its positive advantages with reference to the security of our interests are manifest

3. These are the only remarks His Lordship judges is necessary to make to you regarding the Civil and military establishments of the Government of Nagpur and the principles on which those branches of the public affairs are to be conducted. They have been made with due advertance to the contents of your dispatches of the 27th of January and 13th and 15th of February and to those of my

letter to your address of the 1st of March, and are in fact founded on the principles explained in those instructions modified according to the altered state of circumstances since they were framed

24 Your knowledge and experience will enable you to follow out His Loardship's views and to establish in concert with the Regency and ministers of the state of Nagpur such a system of administration as shall best secure the tranquillity of the country, the prosperity of its people and Government, and the security of the British interests as involved in its connection with Nagpur

25 An early object of your attention will be the establishment of the authority of the new Government in the more remote provinces The Governor General is not led to suppose that any resistance will be offered to it excepting perhaps by the referactory Jagirdars of Sirgooja unless Appa Sahib should be able to make his way into Rattanpore and collect adherents It will not be practical to undertake military operations on any extensive scale until after the close of the rainy season should they be necessary His Lordship trusts however that will not be the case and that the success which has attended Major Roughsedge's proceedings in Sirgooja, the arrangements made by him for maintaining our ascendancy in that province during the rains, his presence with a commanding force in Sambalpur and the deputation of Captain Edmonds to Ruttunpore (a measure which the Governor General entirely approves) will have the effect of establishing the British authority in the districts ceded in that quarter and that of the Government of Nagpur in those which will remain in its hands You will perceive from my dispatch of this day's date to Major Roughsedge, a copy of which will accompany this letter, the view taken by His Lordship of that officers proceedings and intentions and the arrangements proposed for the future management of those countries as far as His Lordship is yet enabled to form a decided resolution Major Roughsedge and Captain Edmonds will of course correspond on all points connected with their respective duties on which their co-operation can be at all conducive to the success of each other s measures

26 You will have observed from Major Roughsedge's dispatch of the 30th of May, the earnest recommendation of that officer that the Pergunnahs of Kowreeah and Bukhai adjoining Sohagpur should be included in the cessions from the state of Nagpur and that the river Hudsoo should form the boundary of Sirgoojah and Chateesgarh, which would include in the British possessions the Talook of Koorba These suggestions appear to the Governor General to be very judicious and if no objection unknown to His Lordship exists to the proposed arrangement, I am directed to desire that the lands in question may be comprehended in the cessions specified in the schedule to be annexed to the treaty You will of course correspond with Major Roughsedge on the subject of his arrangements in Sambalpore and Sirgooja as far as they are connected with the settlement of the adjacent territories of the state of Nagpur, or may otherwise affect the public interests committed to your charge

27 The Governor-General has nothing to add on the subject of the ceded territories on the Nerbudda to what is contained in my letters of the 13th of March to Mr Molony and to yourself. The conciliation of the Gonds in that quarter will be an object of your particular attention both as connected with the tranquillity of the ceded districts and those of the state of Nagpur His Lordship is not sufficiently acquainted with the interests and character of that tribe to prescribe any particular mode of proceeding for the attainment of this object. Your own knowledge and experience will guide your measures and you will, His Lordship is assured, derive much useful information and able assistance from Mr Molony in the formation and execution of any plan directed to the conciliation of the Gonds The nature of the country they occupy would render the conduct of Military operations very difficult and inconvenient, and this consideration as well as others of no less importance recommend the endeavour to conciliate them to our interests by amicable means.

28 The Gonds of this part of the country are an object of special attention at this time from the circumstance of Appa Sahib's being still connected in the fastnesses of those hills and jungles. It is of course an object of great consequence to endeavour to prevail on them to deliver him up or to require him to leave the country

29. I take this opportunity of referring to your letters of the 17th and 21st and 31st of May and 1st June relative to the escape of Appa Sahib and the measures taken for his reapprehension. In my letter of the 6th instant, I communicated to you the sentiments of the Governor General relative to the terms of the proclamation offering a reward for his person. The whole of your proceedings with the reservation stated in that letter are approved by the Governor General Should Appa Sahib be apprehended or delivered up he is to be sent to Allahabad according to the former orders After the experience we have had of the hazard of affording him any indulgence he must of course be confined under such precautions as shall effectually stop all chance of escape and considerations of delicacy must give place to those of security Even in the supposed however it will not be proper to subject him unnecessarily to any degrading mode of confinement, nor to any greater personal inconvenience than his safe custody demands

30 To return to the subject of the territory acquired by the British Government by cession from Nagpur I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions relative to that portion of it which is situated in Berar including Gawilgarh and Nernalla.

31 The local position of those districts will render them a valuable acquisition to the Nizam's Government while the circumstance of their being nearly insulted by His Highness's territories

would make them a less profitable possession to us It is the intention of the Governor General therefore ultimately to assign those lands to the Government of the Nizam under an arrangement which shall secure the grant of the whole or a portion of them to Salabat Khan on a Saranjamy tenure Your having placed these possessions for the present in the hands of the Nizam's officers to be held in trust for the British Government is entirely approved

32 I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th of May enclosing the copy of one addressed by you to Mr Russell in reply to his of the 1st of that month a copy of which was already in the Governor General's possession In the circumstance in which these lands are placed and adverting to their ultimate destination the Governor General approves of your having transferred to Mr Russell the cognizance of any questions that may arise concerning them or the conduct of the officers of the Government of Hyderabad You will of course receive any representations that may be made to you by the ministers or other persons connected with the Government of Nagpur regarding their personal possessions situated in the ceded territories or in the Nizam's old possessions, and will obtain redress through the medium of the Resident at Hyderabad for any grievances that may be sustained by those persons at the hands of His Highness's officers

33 It is desirable to obtain from the Nizam any lands he may possess to the Eastward of the Wardha, and His Highness's share of lands held jointly by the two Governments within the general limit of the Nagpur territory His Lordship is not aware of the extent or value of such possessions but he believes them to be inconsiderable There will be an obvious convenience however in rendering the Government of Nagpur the exclusive possession of the territory situated to the east of the Wardha in this part of its course and within the general boundary of its territory You will be pleased in concert with Mr Rusell to obtain an accurate statement of the lands coming within the above description, and to transmit to me for the information of the Governor General

34 Although the arrangements just adverted to will be ultimately carried into effect, yet it is desirable to suspend any immediate proceeding with that view and to render them a part of a more comprehensive settlement with His Highness the Nizam, which will arise out of the conquest of the territories of Bajee Rao and the rights which we have acquired by the accession of the British Government to the sovereignty of that country These arrangements will form the subject of future instructions to Mr Elphinstone and the Resident at Hyderabad which will be duly communicated to you, with corresponding instructions for your own guidance

35 The only remaining point which it appears to His Lordship necessary to advert in this dispatch is the British Force to be maintained in the Nagpur territory, its amount and distribution.

36. The corps commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Adams as you have already been informed, will no longer be applicable to this purpose, but it will still, from its position on the Nerbudda be available for the support of our interests in Nagpur should they ever be menaced in such a manner as to require an accession to the British force actually stationed within that territory Although under the present arrangement Lieutenant Colonel Adams will no longer stand towards you in the exact relation of an officer commanding a Subsidiary Force, he will with his usual promptitude and zeal be ever ready to afford you the aid of the Nerbudda Field Force to the extent of his means consistently with a due regard for the security of those interests which it will be his especial duty to defend

37 The Governor General observes from your correspondence with His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop that a force of the strength and composition stated in the margin was by His Excellency and yourself judged to be requisite for the service of the Nagpur territory at least until the Rajah's regular Brigade of Infantry shall be fit for service, when you conceive that the force of regular Native Infantry may be reduced to four Battalions. At the time when this opinion was stated you probably did not contemplate the necessity for Garrisoning Chanda with British troops which will probably exist for a time. It appears from your latest communication on the subject that the force now in Nagpur territory consists of four squadrons of Native Cavalry Bengal Establishment I, Battalion of Native Infantry Bengal Establishment 4 Battalions of Native Infantry Madras Establishment, I Depot Bn. Infantry exclusive of artillery to which I shall advert separately

38 The Governor General approves of your having addressed the Resident at Hyderabad regarding the early junction of the detachments from the 2nd Battalion of the 1st and the 1st of the 11th Madras Native Infantry and the Government of Fort St. George will be instructed to adopt measures for keeping the Corps stationed in the Nagpur territory up to their full compliment. It will not be practicable to relieve the Bengal Troops now at Nagpur until after the close of the rainy season but it is of course desirable that the arrangements for composing the force of troops drawn exclusively from the Establishment which is permanently to furnish them should be completed as soon as practicable and the Bengal Corps rendered available for their own appropriate duties. The necessary measures will therefore be taken for sending a Regiment of Cavalry and a Battalion of Infantry of the Madras Establishment to Nagpur immediately after the rains to replace the Bengal troops. The Depot Battalion of the Madras Establishment is surplus to the force deemed requisite for Nagpur supposing the Corps to be of their proper strength. It will be expediently detained however until those Corps can be completed to a higher establishment as is proposed on the Rajah's Brigade be fit for service. It will of course

on considerations referring to the objects of the formation of the Depot Battalion be desirable that it should be at liberty to proceed to its intended destination as soon as may be practicable Referring to what has been stated, regarding the eventual reduction of the regular force of Native Infantry to four Battalions, I am directed to desire that you will give your attention to the question of the necessity for permanently or during any considerable time occupying Chanda by British Garrison, and whether in that case the total force for the territories of the Rajah of Nagpur will admit of the contemplated reduction even after His Highness's Brigade shall be fit for duty.

39 The Governor General does not apprehend that it will be necessary to garrison any other fort in the Rajah's territory (the works at Sitabuldi of course excepted) and the detachment of regular troops now in Chateesgarh will probably not be required to be stationed permanently in that province On this point you will decide according to considerations of local expediency

40 The Governor-General entirely approves of Lieutenant Colonel Adams having in compliance with your request, left at Nagpur the 18 Pounders attached to his Division Two additional eighteen Pounders and Four eight inch mortars can be supplied from the train with Brigadier General Watson's Division and attached permanently to the Nagpur Force, for which it will constitute in His Lordship's judgment an adequate Battering Train His Lordship concludes from your letter and from an inspection of the latest returns that have reached Head Quarters that there is already sufficient Field train You will however consult the officer Commanding there, on this point, and report the result for His Lordship's consideration You will also consider yourself at liberty to suggest any augmentation of the Battering train above stated that may in Lieut Colonel Scott's judgment be desirable

41 The artillery men and establishments must be furnished from Madras and the necessary application will be made to the Government of that Presidency to furnish them at the earliest practicable period

42 The Horse artillery now at Nagpur appears to exceed the proportion fixed by Sir Thomas Hislop It may be necessary to retain it on its present scale for a time and indeed no part of it could be conveniently withdrawn till after the rains

43 I am directed to convey to you the Governor General's entire approbation of your having authorized the commencement and completion of the Works on the Sitabuldi Hills according to the plan transmitted with your letter of the 2nd of March which His Lordship concludes was submitted to the Officer Commanding the force and other competent judges When the works are finished you will direct the officer employed in constructing them to transmit a minute plan and description of them for the information of

the Governor-General You will be pleased also to state the number and description of Guns with which it is proposed to furnish the works on Sitabuldi that the necessary arrangements may be made for supplying them from the nearest Depot. It will probably be more convenient to send them from these places than from Madras, and indeed His Lordship apprehends that the whole of the ordnance stores required for the Nagpur force will hence forward be more advantageously supplied from the same source. If on communication with the Government of Fort St. George and the proper departments at this Presidency the opinion now stated proved well founded, the necessary measures will be taken for giving effect to the plan.

44 Your proposition for forming at Sitabuldi a Depot of ammunition and stores for the whole force equal to six times the ordinary proportion to troops on field service, and for maintaining stores of grain equal to two months consumption of the force merits attention and will be adopted, wholly or in part, as may on further consideration seem most expedient.

45 The Staff and Departments assigned to the Nagpur force by Sir Thomas Hislop appear to be unexceptionable and have been confirmed by His Lordship They will of course be subject to future rivision according to the regulations of the Government of Fort St. George.

46. Adverting to the nature, extent and importance of the Command of the force, the Governor General is decidedly of opinion that the Commanding officer should be placed in point of allowance on the footing of the Officers Commanding the other established Subsidiary Forces and they will be fixed on accordingly from the date of Sir Thomas Hislop s order for forming the force on its present scale.

47 In confirming Lieutenant Colonel Scott in this Command the Governor General experiences the most cordial gratification in the opportunity it affords of expressing his high sense of the merit of that distinguished officer throughout the late service in Nagpur from the day of the glorious defence of Sitabuldi to the concluding operation of the Campaign the gallant assault of Chanda which was led by Lieutenant Colonel Scott in person.

To—MAJOR ROUGHSEDGE.

Sir

The preparation and dispatch of the instructions which you were led to expect from my dispatch of the 25th of March have been unavoidably suspended by circumstances connected with the state of affairs at Nagpur not necessary to be detailed in this place. I have now the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the dates noted in the margin describing the proceedings adopted by you in order to facilitate the execution of the Governor General s

plans regarding Sirgoojah and Sambalpore, and to lay the foundation of those arrangements which your general knowledge of His Lordship's views and of the condition and interests of those countries led you justly to suppose would be the object of the orders you were about to receive.

2 You have by those proceedings anticipated in a great measure the intentions of the Governor General and have by the judicious employment of your force in Sirgooja and Jashpore, and your subsequent advance to Sambalpore nearly effected all that His Lordship had contemplated before the close of the rainy season should enable you to complete the establishment of the British authority in these countries and the introduction of the system by which they are in future to be governed

3 It is the decided opinion of the Governor General that any attempt to introduce the direct authority of the British Government into the internal administration of those provinces would be altogether inexpedient, and indeed not quite free from question in point of equity It is true that neither the representatives of the old families of Sambalpore or Sirgooja are on the actual occupation of their hereditary territories, and that the Government of Nagpur had commenced, and in a considerable degree perfected arrangements for substituting the direct authority of the state for that heretofore exercised by the hereditary Rajahs The British Government has of course acquired by the cession, whatever rights the Rajah of Nagpur had to transfer, and in strict justice might be warranted in exercising them to the full extent Adverting however to the circumstances of our connection with the families of Sirgoojah and Sambalpore and to the events which have given those unhappy persons a claim on our hospitality and favour, there is doubtless an obligation of liberality if not of direct justice, on the British Government to avail itself of the measure it now possesses of reinstating them in their lost possessions It will be both a fair and a beneficial exercise of the right we have acquired to accompany this restoration by conditions which should combine the security of the rights and supremacy of the British Government with the true interests of the restored Chiefs and the permanent tranquillity and improvement of the country

4 The introduction of our direct authority into these countries is still less recommended by considerations of expediency than by those just stated Their remote situation, their great extent, the natural difficulties of the country, their scanty population and inconsiderable product as well as the system which prevails of dividing the greater part of the country among the numerous body of hereditary chiefs of barbarous manners and unsettled habits and principles, all conduce to render the provinces in question unfit to receive a system of administration suited to the general views and maxims of the British Government and furnish ground for the belief that the interests both of the Government and the people

will be best promoted by leaving unaltered the existing usages and institutions only securing them through the salutary exercise of our controlling authority against serious corruption and abuse.

5 These remarks apply equally to Sambalpore and to Sirgoojah including Jashpore, and you will anticipate from them the resolution of the Governor General to render the restoration of the Rani of Sirgoojah and the Rajahs of Sambalpore and Jashpore to their ancient possessions and authority the basis of the future settlement of those Provinces. The postponement of their return to their former territories until after the preliminary measures to be effected through the advance of the British Troops into those territories shall be executed appears to be very desirable, and you will determine with reference to the progress of your arrangements and to the degree in which the presence of those persons may be advantageous in a more advanced state of them as to the time when they should be invited to return

6. The conditions on which they are to be restored should be the same as those of their original tenure from the Government of Nagpur with such special provisions as you may judge expedient for the more effectual attainment of the objects of the projected settlement and with a reference to the observations contained in the 3rd preceding paragraph. The rate of tribute will remain the same unless any particular considerations should seem to demand a reduction or temporary remission wholly or in part of the amount. In the statements received from Mr Jenkins the tribute is rated as follows —

Sirgoojah and Jashpore—3 000

Sambaipur etc.—1 18,889

your information will enable you to correct any error that may exist in this statement.

7 The Governor General has few remarks or instructions to communicate regarding Sambalpore specially

8 The measures adopted by you as described in your dispatches of the 25th April and 30th of May for composing the differences between Kashi Ram the Killedar of Sambalpur and Sacca Ram Gopal the manager of the Province and that instructions under which you have desired Rajah Joujar Singh of Raigarh to advance to Sambalpur together with the precautions adopted by you for securing the land-holders and inhabitants against the exactions to which they would be exposed from the rapacity of the officers of the Nagpur Government, in the interval between the publication of the Cession and the actual establishment of our authority are entirely approved by the Governor General. On your arrival in the Province you will be able to determine on the expediency of retaining the Marhatta officers in authority provisionally or making some other arrangement for the administration of the affairs of the

province until the state of the season and other circumstances shall admit of the re-establishment of the Rajah in his hereditary possessions.

9 Your time will be usefully employed intermediately in prosecuting enquiries regarding the general condition of the province and in making such arrangements as may remove any impediments to the easy assumption by the Raja of his estates and otherwise facilitate the future settlement of the country

10 The Governor General does not anticipate any opposition on the part of the officers of the Nagpur Government but you will of course consider yourself at liberty to suppress by force any opposition that may be offered after endeavouring to overcome it by argument and persuasion You will of course undertake for a fair settlement by the Government of Nagpur of any just demands which the Officers of the Government may have against it should such an assurance be necessary to facilitate your proceedings

11 The possession of the orders for the surrender of Sambalpur and its dependencies addressed by the late Raja to Kashi Ram and Sakha Ram Gopal may eventually be of use to you though the subsequent revolution in the Government may make them of less consequence Mr Jenkins will indeed probably have applied for and obtained fresh orders from the new Government It has been thought advisable however to furnish you with those originally received and they are accordingly transmitted together with those for Sirgooja and Jashpore according to the enclosed list You will observe that that list does not exactly correspond, though nearly so, with the memorandum which accompanied your dispatch of the 5th of April You will now be able to ascertain their comparative accuracy

12 An early object of your attention on your arrival in Sambalpur will have been to promulgate the transfer to the British Government and to obtain from the Chiefs of the several dependent districts a recognition of its authority Your proceedings in this respect will of course be regulated by the principles so judiciously prescribed for the guidance of Captain Sinnock in Sirgooja of avoiding any step that can disturb the tranquillity of the country while the continuance of the rainy season provides the active operations of the troops You will convey every encouraging assurances to the Chiefs to induce them to acquiesce quietly in the new order of things

13 The Governor General deems it proper that you should be in possession of the enclosed copies of dispatches received from Major General Sir Gabriel Martindell late Military Commissioner in Cuttack, reporting certain measures adopted by him on receiving intelligence of the occurence of hostilities between the British Government and the State of Nagpur to invite the Chiefs mentioned in

his dispatch to rise against the Rajah's Government. The Governor-General is not informed of the effect that may have been produced by this procedure of Sir Gabriel Martindell's and it is the belief of His Lordship that it has not been attended by any. It will be necessary however in the event of any of those Chiefs being in arms to explain to them the change of circumstances and induce them to remain quiet and to manifest obedience to the allied Governments.

14. You will open an early communication with the public authorities in Cuttack and endeavour to establish a free constant intercourse by post with that province. In any arrangements to be made with the Chieftains of Boad or other districts of which the local position or other circumstances may connect them with Cuttack you will consult the wishes of the Commissioner Mr Ker and adopt your proceedings as far as may be practicable to those which may be on progress under his authority.

15. The Governor General is disposed to concur in your opinion regarding the advantage of extending the protection of the British Government to the district of Singbhoom. His Lordship is however not sufficiently informed of the actual condition of that district and the present disposition of the Rajah to form such a connection with the British Government which must necessarily involve some sacrifice of his independence. His Lordship will be glad therefore to receive from you some further information on those points and respecting the exact nature of the relations you would propose to establish with Singbhum. In the mean while you are authorized to maintain friendly communications with the Rajah and the principal inhabitants and to receive any overtures for a more intimate connection that may be made to you without however committing the Government to an acceptance of them.

16. Your proceedings relative to Sirgoojah and Jashpore are equally approved with those which refer to Sambalpur. Your original movement into Sirgooja as reported in your dispatch of the 3rd of March by which you were enabled to ascertain the state of affairs in that provice as well as to produce the other effects anticipated from your advance was a very judicious measure. The Governor General trusts that no attempt will now be made to release or send back into Sirgooja the convicted insurgent Beni Singh but that on the contrary every practicable degree of co-operation will now be received from the officers of the Government of Nagpur in Chattisgarh under the guidance of Captain Edmonds and that no very serious difficulty will be found in suppressing the remains of the insurrection in Sirgoojah and Jashpore.

17. The operation described in your dispatch of the 30th May for the apprehension of Manohar Singh and the other objects in your contemplation is entirely approved. Although your parties did not succeed in capturing the person of Manohar Singh many beneficial consequences have resulted from that movement and the capture of his son the liberation of the young Rajah of Jashpur

and his family and the general impression which must be created by the successful operations of our troops in a country deemed by the inhabitants to be inaccessible to our power, cannot fail to produce the happiest effects on the future tranquillity of the districts of Sirgoojah and Jashpur in which the British Government must now have a direct and permanent interest.

18 The conduct of the Native officers and sepoys and of the irregular Burkandauzes who were employed on this service is highly creditable to their zeal and persevering energy, and His Lordship desires that his approbation may be duly signified to them The small number of casualties with which this service was attended is matter of great satisfaction to His Lordship who trusts that the success occasioned by the exposure of the troops to the unhealthy climate in which their operations were conducted will speedily subside

19 The arrangements you have made for the administration of Sirgoojah until the final settlement shall be effected, and the tenor of your instructions to Captain Sinnock whose selection for the charge you have confided to him is entirely approved, and considered by the Governor General to be in all respects judicious and proper

20 Your attention as well as that of Captain Sinnock will be directed to the formation of arrangements for rendering the restoration of the Rani's authority easy and effectual It is rather the hope than the expectation of the Governor General that the remaining insurgent Jagirdars will avail themselves of the amnesty and return to their allegiance If they should not, His Lordship trusts that the prosecution of active operations against them after the close of the rains will speedily effect their destruction or expulsion The direction of Captain Sinnock's attention to the apprehension of Jeet Singh the principal insurgent in Palamow is entirely proper

21 The Governor General remarks that you suggested the eventual re-establishment of Lal Sangram Singh in authority in Sirgooja His Lordship apprehends however that this plan was suggested only in the contemplation of that district remaining subject to the Government of Nagpur, and that you would not consider the admission of Sangram Singh to any share of the executive authority to be compatible with the arrangement now proposed You are desired however to state your views on this point for His Lordship's consideration, and also whether under any decision of this question, he might not be released from confinement without hazarding the tranquillity of the province

22 In general rules by which you have instructed Captain Sinnock to regulate the proceedings of Lal Himmat Sahy in the provisional management of Sirgooja, the restoration of the estates of the faithful Jagirdars and officers, and the remissions of Malgoozary which you have authorized in certain cases are highly approved as being calculated to promote the general tranquillity and to conciliate the inhabitants to the system about to be established.

23. The Governor General will have much satisfaction in receiving your suggestions for the improvement of Sirgooja and the neighbouring districts They will of course be adopted to the principles stated in a preceding part of this dispatch as the basis of the proposed settlement.

24. The Governor General is disposed to adopt your suggestion for obtaining from the Government of Nagpur the cession of the Pergunnahs of Khonreeah and Bukher to be annexed to Sohagpur and of rendering the river Kudsoo the boundary of Sirgooja and Chatteesgarh so as to induce within our frontier the Talook of Korba, and this subject will be recommended to the early attention of Mr Jenkins

25 The Governor General deems it equitable that Captain Sinnock should receive a salary adequate to the nature and importance of the duties you have assigned him, and he is accordingly authorized to draw a salary of Sicca Rupees 500 per mensem from the date on which you left him in charge until he shall cease to exercise those functions. His Lordship sanctions the establishment you have authorized Captain Sinnock to entertain.

26. Adverting to your recommendation that Captain Sinnock should receive remuneration for his labour and responsibility in superintending the irregular Horse which joined Brigadier General on the frontier I am directed to inform you that the Governor General is pleased to authorize Captain Sinnock to draw a salary of Rupees 500 per mensem while employed on that duty from the 15th October 1817 to the 1st of April 1818

27 The Governor General approves and sanctions the levy of irregular Burkandauzes for escort duty and others employed in Sirgoojah and Sambalpore as reported in your dispatches of the 5th and 25th of April and your arrangements for the collection of supplies and hire in Binjaries

28 You will maintain a constant correspondence with Captain Edmonds on all matters in which your mutual co-operation can tend to the successful prosecution of the duties respectively assigned to each.

29. A copy of this dispatch will be communicated to Mr Jenkins to whom you will transmit copies or extracts of such of your reports as relate to subjects on which it is desirable he should be kept informed

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant,

Gorakhpur
The 18th June 1818

(Sd.) J ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To—J ADAM ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

SIR,

On receiving the intelligence of the late treacherous attack, by the Berar Rajah, on the British Residency at Nagpur, it appeared to me from information I had received that considerable benefit would arise from a diversion occasioned by the Rebellion of the Hill Tribes, tributary to the Berar Rajah, occupying the passes in the Rajah's dominions, which lead into the Hon'ble Company's territory, and who I had reason to believe were disaffected towards the Berar Government, and only refrained from breaking their allegiance, from the fear that the British Government, having hitherto been on terms of friendship with the Raja would send troops from hence to support him against them And also considering the security to the whole line of the Company's frontier from near Hazaribagh down almost to the Godavery by the passes being in the possession of a friendly power, I thought it my duty to endeavour to open an amicable communication with them, and have accordingly sent confidential people to tell them that the Berar Rajah has made himself the enemy of the British Government, and that it is now the time for them to assert their own independance by embracing this opportunity to attack and harass the Rajah's troops, while they are engaged in war with the Company, and advising them, if they desire to be friends with the English, to afford every facility in their power to the advance of and to co-operate with any British troops who may come near their territories

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for me to know the reception of this overture, but I am assured they will gladly seize the opportunity of throwing off the yoke of the Berar Rajah, without offence to the British Government That they will readily shut up every pass in their possession, leading to the Company's provinces, and co-operate to the utmost of their power in aiding the movements of the British troops and I am glad to expect they will immediately send people to my camp, although I have not desired them to do so

The moment I am acquainted with the result I shall have the honour of reporting it for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General, and in the mean time I trust the measures I have adopted, may be honoured with His Lordship's approbation

The country occupied by these tribes is the tract of hills said to extend from near the southern confines of Bagikhand, almost to the Godavery The inhabitants are called Kanns (Khonds) and are under the Government of their respective Rajahs who are all tributary to the state of Berar

The Chief Rajah is named Bhagwat Bhurreah, also called "Raja Auth Mulleeka" (or the Chief of 8 Rajahs) His residence is at Bordah Sumbah (Boodah Sambhar) on one of the

routes or passes from Nagpur said to be about 125 coss (by one road) by another only about 60 East from Nagpur and somewhat more than 200 Koss, a little to the South of West from Cuttack.

Bhurpylee (Barpali) is another principal pass said to be about 50 coss by the road (but about 15 or 17 as the bird flies) north of Boodah Sumbah in the same range of hills The Rajah of Bhur pylee (Barpali) is named Terai Bobarnee Deo (Tribhuban Deo) and his residence is at a place called Jesseepore.

Boodah Sambah and Bhurpylee are the Chief passes leading into the provinces of Behar Burdwan and Midnapur and all the smaller passes are equally under the influence of their Rajahs

There is another Rajah at Bustar a place which command several different passes into the Northern Circars and which being secured by a friendly power leaves no inroad into the Company's Provinces except round by the Hyderabad and the Karnatic.

Bhugwant Bharreah and Terai Bobarnee Deo are men of considerable influence among the other Hill Rajahs and can shut up all communication between the Berar Government and their Eastern most possessions and independent of the political advantage always resulting from a friendly understanding with neighbouring Chieftains possessing such a strong natural barrier of defence to our own provinces their hostility at the present juncture will tend considerably to embarrass the Nagpur State and thereby promote the views of the British Government.

Sambalpur being situated to the Eastward of these Rajahs possessions its communication with Nagpur will in a great measure be cut off.

I trust these circumstances will appear to His Excellency the Governor General to justify the measures I have adopted respecting them and that I shall be favoured with His Lordship's commands as to the course I am to pursue in the event of these tribes making a diversion against the Berar Rajah as it is expected they will and probably are sending agents or Vakeels to my Camp Until I do receive instructions for my guidance I shall endeavour to observe a friendly and conciliatory line of conduct towards them, and I shall relieve them from apprehension of the displeasure of the British Government by any conduct they may adopt against the Berar Rajah without however entering into any engagements, until I may receive His Lordship's authority for so doing

(sd) G MARTINDELL,

Camp at Khurdah — Major General,

The 10th Jan. 1818 — M Comm and Commanding in Cuttack

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

SIR,

In continuation of the subject submitted in my dispatch of the 10th instant, I have now the honour to report for the information of the Most noble the Governor-General that I have received intelligence from Soonpore, dated the 5th instant which states that the Berar Rajah had summoned the Rajahs of Sambalpore, Chateesgarh, and all the surrounding Chiefs to join him with their followers, but none had obeyed the order, although the first summons had been received more than a month and a half ago and it appears that the Chiefs of Sonepore, Sambalpore, Boad, Kusumgarh, Billankur, Bhurpylee, Jasseepore, Boodahsumbah, Bunnye, and Bamrah have all declined joining the Rajah but have not as yet acted otherwise hostile to the British Government A general meeting of these was to take place at Sambalpore at a called Tillah Sunkrantee on the 11th instant and they would then determine how far they would oppose the Berar Government The first act of rebellion would be turning out the Berar Rajah's Thanahs at Sambalpur and this it was expected would be done

The Chiefs had been twice summoned by Hurkarrahs, and the last time by Soowars who were dismissed about nine days ago with a message that they could not attend the Raja as the Ryuts were dissatisfied, had nothing to eat, and their Paiks would not follow them

There is also a report from Boad which stated that of 200 Horses and 50 Peadahs 150 of the former had marched from thence in the direction of Ratanpore some time last month, that the Nagpur Rajah was surrounded by the British troops, that an order had been received at Ratanpore, directing all the Berar Troops to repair to Nagpur, but it had not been complied with, on the plea that a junction was too hazardous from the position of the British troops round Nagpur

There is also intelligence that Jugbundoo had sent Bissoonath Hurreechandra (one of the proscribed) with two Brahmins, two Nais and a Paik on a mission to Ratanpur or Nagpur to solicit, and from the Berar Government on their arrival at Sambalpur they had, an interview with the Berar Chief, named Balajee Balwantrao, who told them their mission would be of no avail as the Rajah was surrounded, and unable to spare a man, but if they were afraid to go back they might remain there

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd) GABRIEL MARTINDELL, Major-General,
Military Commissioner and Commanding in Cuttack

Camp at Khurda
The 12th January 1818.

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

SIR,

My dispatch of this date to the Adjutant-General of the Army will apprise the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings of the intelligence which I have just received from Sambalpore whereby His Lordship will observe that the Rajah of Boodah Sumbah (the person alluded to in the 5th and following paragraphs of my letter of the 10th instant), has openly declared his hostility to the Berar Government, by opposing and dispersing a large body of Horse, who attempted to proceed through the Passes in his territory towards the Eastward and which force would have proved a reasonable reinforcement at Sambalpur just on the approach of the detachment of British troops said to have arrived there from Hazaribagh and which I am thence led to conclude is under the command of Major Roughsedge.

2 It was not known what direction this party of the enemy (which I conclude to be the body reported to have fled after the second action from Nagpur) has taken but should they attempt any incursion, through the passes near Bustor there is every reason to expect they will be resisted by the Rajah there, who it appears is equally disaffected towards the Berar Government.

3 The people sent by me to the Hill Chieftains (as reported in my letter of the 10th instant) not having yet returned I am still without any direct communication from them but I have no doubt the above measure has been adopted in consequence of the message sent to them When I do receive any reply I shall have the honour to report it to you, and in the mean time their military operations will continue to be reported for His Lordship's information, through the channel of the Adjutant-General of the Army

4. It appears that the Sirdars of the Berar Troops at Sambalpur had consented to afford military aid to Jugbandu and was collecting men for this purpose but there is no doubt the advance of our troops to Sambalpore and the hostility of the Hill Rajahs, will force the Sirdars to abandon the intention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd) GABRIEL MARTINDELL, Major-General,

Military Commissioner and Commanding in Cuttack.

Camp at Sawnpudda

The 29th January 1818

Letter No 47—The despatch contains the sentiments and instructions of the Governor-General in regard to the regular Infantry and Artillery, and the reformed Horse to be maintained by the Government of Nagpur.

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL,

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Gorakhpur, the 19th June 1818

In pursuance of the intention expressed in my dispatch of the 18th instant, I now proceed to convey to you the instructions of the Governor-General relative to the regular Infantry and Artillery, and the reformed Horse to be maintained by the Government of Nagpur

2 I have already signified to you His Lordship's approbation of your having taken the requisite preparatory steps for the formation of those establishments, and of your having applied for the services of qualified officers to assist you in that work, with a view to their being ultimately attached to the Corps subject to the sanction and confirmation of the Governor-General

3 It is the opinion of the Governor-General, that the infantry and artillery of the proposed force should be assimilated as nearly as circumstances will admit in their formation, discipline and regulations, to the corresponding branches of our own establishment The number of European officers must necessarily be much smaller than in the regular Battalions of the Hon'ble Company's Native Infantry, but in other respects there will be no material difference, since the Nagpur Battalions will be recruited from the same sources whence we supply our own, their arms and appointments will be furnished from the Hon'ble Company's magazines, and our Battalions will necessarily form the model for their instruction, discipline and regulations The rates of pay fixed for the native officers and men of the Battalion, originally ordered to be raised for the service of the late Rajah will, it is presumed, be the proper rate for the new establishment

4 It is proposed that the Infantry should consist of a Brigade composed of two Battalions, each of the strength and formation of the Battalion raised for the service of the late Rajah (which will of course be incorporated in the new establishment) with such an accession of European officers as will give to each Battalion —

One Commanding Officer

One Adjutant

Two Captains or Subalterns

One Assistant Surgeon.

5 The Officer Commanding the first Battalion may also command the Brigade and receive a proportionate increase of pay and the Adjutant of the same Battalion may in the manner perform the functions of Major of Brigade which is so limited an establishment, will not occasion any material accession of duty

6. The officers attached to the original Battalion will of course have the option of remaining with the new Establishment, and His Lordship purposes to appoint Captain Charles Jenkins to cammand the first Battalion and the Brigade, and Captain R. B Jenkins to command the second Battalion. Captain Bayley who belonged to the former Battalion has been selected for another duty and the only officer remaining of the original Establishment is Lieutenant Fraser

7 The Governor-General is pleased to sanction the employment of the officers named below to do duty with the Rajah s Infantry and you will be pleased to submit for His Lordship s information a statement of the duties respectively assigned to them which His Lordship has been pleased to leave to your selection subject of course to the ultimate confirmation of the Supreme Government —

Capt. Lucas M Establishment.

Lt. Sandys Bengal Establishment.

Lt James Madras Establishment.

Lt. Ritchie, M. Establishment.

Lt. Charles Harry (late of the Royal Marines) Surgeon Wylie, Madras Establishment.

8 There will remain to complete the proposed Establishment one officer and an assistant Surgeon who will be hereafter named.

9 I am directed to take this opportunity of informing you that orders were given on the 28th of June 1817 and 21st February 1818 respectively for furnishing the arms and stores required for the use of the Nagpur Infantry from the arsenal at Allahabad. As it appears from your dispatch of the 4th instant, that only the second indent has been complied with, the necessary enquiries will be made and measures adopted for completing your requisition to its full extent with the least practicable delay

10 The Governor-General concludes that one artillery officer will be sufficient for the Artillery to be attached to the Nagpur Brigade and that you do not propose to attach to it any regular Ordnance Department as all its stores and supplies will be drawn as required from the Hon'ble Company s magazines. Lieutenant Macalister of the Bengal Establishment is appointed to the charge of the Artillery attached to the Nagpur Brigade.

11 The Horse ought in the opinion of the Governor-General to consist of 3,000 or even 4,000 of which at least one half should be selected from among that class of persons who formed the Cavalry of the late contingent, if a sufficient number of men and Horses of the proper quality can be found among them In order to complete the Establishment, the Governor-General has it in contemplation to transfer to the service of the Rajah of Nagpur, two Corps of the frontier Cavalry raised by the British Government in the course of the last few years to meet the particular exigency, and the charge of which, it is extremely desirable to reduce, although political considerations oppose the sudden discharge of so many armed Horsemen It appears to the Governor-General that by transfering a portion of this Establishment to the service of the state of Nagpur, the double object will be attained of completing the Rajah's force in a very short time with trained and tried soldiers accustomed to act under European officers, and of relieving the finances of the British Government from a considerable charge without imposing any additional burden on our ally Two objections only to this measure have occurred to the Governor-General the first is, that the means of effecting the object of conciliating the Military Chiefs of the late Government to the new order of things, by employing their retainers, will be proportionately contracted, by the introduction of our frontier Cavalry into the Rajah's service, and, the other, that the organization of these Corps will not resemble that of the rest of the Rajah's Cavalry Establishment His Lordship is not sensible, however, to the urgency of the whole of this part of the Rajah's Establishment being constituted on one uniform system It is not likely that the whole force will be acting together, and even when that is the case, there is no reason to suppose that any material inconvenience will be experienced Were the objection better founded than His Lordship is disposed to regard it, the difficulty would not be great in assimilating the formation and regulations of the transferred corps to those of the Horse raised in the first instance for the Rajah's service

12 With reference to the other apprehended objection, the Governor-General remarks, that there will still be a considerable body of Horse to be raised from the source referred to, perhaps, indeed, a greater number than it can readily supply, if our officers are particular with regard to the quality of the men and horses

13 On the whole then, His Lordship is disposed to the adoption of this plan, and unless some insurmountable objection not within his contemplation, shall oppose it, His Lordship will be prepared on the receipt of your reply to this dispatch, to make arrangements for transferring to the service of Nagpur two Corps of frontier cavalry of 800 or 1,000 privates, with their compliment of European and Native officers

14 Until this point is finally determined, you will restrict your levies to two thousand, or at most two thousand five hundred horses

15 His Lordship conceives that this part of the Establishment should be formed strictly on the mode of the Nizam's reformed Horse or the Poona auxiliary Cavalry The Governor-General has learned from your private correspondence, that you had invited Captain Pedlar to raise and form the horse for the service of the Rajah a selection which his Lordship cannot but approve. His Lordship purposes to place Captain Pedlar in the command of this portion of the Rajah's Horse and he expects that the service will derive great advantage from that officer's judgment experience, and familiarity with the habits and prejudices of this class of persons as well as from his tried activity and gallantry in the field.

16. The Governor-General is pleased to approve of the officers named below being attached permanently to Captain Pedlar's Corps and Captain Pedlar is authorized to name an officer to act as his Brigade Major subject to the confirmation of the Governor General —

Capt. Hamilton, Madras Establishment.

Lt. Gordon Madras Establishment.

Lt. Wilkinson, Bengal Establishment.

Lt. Cameron Madras Establishment.

17 You will consult Captain Pedlar regarding the formation of this body of Horse and its division or sub-division into separate Corps and will communicate for His Lordship's consideration and sanction the plan that may appear to that Officer's experience and judgment the best adopted to render the force efficient.

18 The rates of pay received by the contingent of the former Government, will probably be considered sufficient for the new establishment, and will now be paid with strict regularity and good faith The pay of a Sowar in the frontier Cavalry of this Establishment is 20 Rupees per mensem but will probably require to be augmented when they cross the Nerbudda. This may be the subject of future consideration.

19. A force of the description authorized in this letter composed of an efficient body of Cavalry Infantry and Artillery will form of itself a complete Corps always available for the service of the British Government and capable of taking much of the duty that would otherwise devolve on the subsidiary force, besides performing its allotted share of the general duties of the Rajah's Government On occasions of joint service also it will be able from its discipline, formation and general efficiency to act with the Subsidiary force with uniformity and effect.

20. To render it thoroughly efficient and to give it the form and character of a complete auxiliary Corps capable of being at all times made available for the joint service of the two Governments, the Governor-General considers it to be highly expedient that an

officer of rank, reputation and approved professional ability, temper and discretion should be appointed to the general command of the whole with a staff officer personally attached to him to assist in the details of duty

21 For this command, His Lordship has been pleased to select Major P Vans Agnew an officer every way qualified for the charge Major Agnew will be directed to proceed to Nagpur, as soon as he is relieved from his present duty at the Court of Malhar Rao Holkar and to place himself in communication with you

22 The official relation between the Resident and the officer commanding the Rajah's force can scarcely admit of any misconstruction Major Agnew and the officers commanding the horse and infantry under him will of course be responsible for the efficiency of the troops, equipments and the description of the men, and will be under the general control and authority of the Resident as representing, in all that relates to them, the Government of Nagpur

23 Major Agnew will be desired to select an officer to act as his staff under the designation of Commandant personal staff, and will submit his name through you for the eventual confirmation of the Governor-General.

24 It only remains to determine the amount of pay to be drawn by the officers of the force, and on this point the Governor-General is desirous of suspending his final decisions until he shall receive a communication of your sentiments founded on a consideration of the nature and responsibility of the duties, the appearance requisite to be maintained by the officers, the general expense of living and the extent of the funds that can be appropriated to the maintenance of this part of the Rajah's establishment The salaries of the Commanding officer of the force and of the reformed Horse and their respective personal staff, should specially be on a liberal scale, adverting to the rank and peculiar nature of their situation, and the allowances of the other officers will be calculated in proportion to their respective stations and duties You will probably have assigned some allowance provisionally to the officers at present employed under your orders, which they will continue to draw until the permanent rates of pay be fixed on the receipt of the report now called for

25 You will make such arrangements for the regular payment of the force as may appear to your judgment to be proper, and will establish such a system of audit and check, as may secure the due application of the Funds and repress any tendency to unnecessary expense

26 It is on every account exceedingly desirable to keep the charges of this establishment within the narrowest possible limits, and the ordinary motives for acting on this principle are greatly enhanced, by the peculiar footing on which our relations with the state of Nagpur are now placed

Letter No 48—Mr Molony reports his views regarding the administrative arrangements and seeks the instruction of the Resident thereon.

FROM—C A. MOLONY COMMISSIONER IN JUBBULPORE

To—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 21st June 1818

You are aware that agreeably to the suggestion contained in your letter of the 10th April I requested the officers who had previously been in charge of the several ceded districts to retain the management of them for the present. I was not at that time precisely aware of the nature of the arrangement which had been made for the management of the Chouragarh district but understanding that the details of business had been conducted by Lieutenant Montgomerie under the general superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine, I requested in conformity as I conceived with the intent of your suggestion that Lieutenant Montgomerie might continue to discharge the same duties under my immediate authority Under this arrangement the functions of Lieut-Colonel Macmorine and also those of Captain Aubert who acted as Treasurer to the Commission established for the management of that district have ceased I presume that the allowances lately drawn by those officers should be paid up to the 11th May the date of the transmission of Lieutenant-Colonel Macmorine's final report to you I have received a reference from Lieutenant Montgomerie regarding the amount of salary which he is hereafter to draw while in charge of the district and I beg to be favoured with your instruction on this point.

Letter No 49.—Colonel Adams refers to the discovery of a treasure amounting to three lacs and ninety thousand rupees in the fort of Chanda after its capture, and solicits the good offices of the Resident with the Government to have the amount distributed among the captors of Chanda as donation in recognition of their animated and devoted service in spite of many difficulties.

FROM—LT-COL. J W ADAMS COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Hoshangabad the 22nd June 1818.

The peculiar circumstances connected with the late siege of Chanda and its subsequent capture by assault, will I trust pardon my bringing to your consideration the subject of the treasure

not falling under lawful prize, but in consequence of our particular relations with Nagpur, as the property of the state, soliciting your warm and able support with Government for the amount about 3 Lakhs and Ninety Thousand Rupees being graciously bestowed in donation to the captors as a distinguished and signal mark of approbation of their conduct and services

I am further induced to beg your earnest attention to this request not only as the treasure cannot perhaps be claimed as lawful prize, and even if it could as its distribution from a general fund would be inconsiderable, but also from the previous peculiar situation of the Captors, the Bengal portion, having suffered almost unprecedented losses during an arduous and protracted campaign, and the Madras, privations and losses equally severe, flowing, therefore, from the spontaneous generosity of government, its distribution in the shape of a donation, cannot but inspire the heart of all with the most lively and indelible sense of gratitude for the indulgent consideration with which the ardent discharge of their services has been viewed and which was performed to the last with the most cheerful and animated spirit and devotion

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Letter No 50—The letter and its enclosure give details of how a hidden treasure was discovered in the palace in the Fort of Chanda by the efforts of Major Logie and Lieut Buckley.

FROM—LT-COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hoshangabad, the 22nd June 1818.

I do myself the honour of forwarding to you the copy of a letter to my address, from Major Logie, to whom the Command of Chanda was entrusted after the assault of the 20th ultimo

In transmitting to you this document, I beg leave to solicit your particular attention to the very judicious and undeviating perseverance, with which Major Logie pursued with unwearied temper, and patience, the toilsome, and extremely difficult task of discovering the hidden treasure, and which, after two days of ineffectual search was finally rewarded with success It is peculiarly gratifying to me to offer you, my unqualified testimony of the upright, honourable, and faithful discharge of this important duty to the state, which in meeting your approbation and warm support, will I trust ensure to Major Logie and Lieutenant Buckley, the usual percentage and to which their very laborious, and unceasing exertions, would appear so justly to entitle them

To—LT -COL ADAMS C B COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

In obedience to your order directing me to state the particulars respecting my discovery of the treasure in Chanda I have the honour to inform you that after having made every arrangement for the re-establishment of tranquillity and order in the city after the storm, I directed my attention to the next object of importance viz. that of searching for and securing the treasure supposed to be concealed in the palace. For this purpose I employed the party of pioneers sent on my requisition, for nearly two days but without success though almost despairing of finding it I reflected that should it at any future period be discovered, I might be thought wanting in that zeal which should have stimulated my exertions. Under this impression I employed my private Hircarrahs and some other intelligent people to enquire after and bring to me, any persons who had been in the habits of frequenting the aware the most skilful finesse and were requisite to oppose the well known and cunning of Mahrattas I gave my whole mind to this important .. after conciliating those I thought it might be useful in the discovery of the treasure, and removing their fears and apprehensions by promises of protection, pecuniary reward, and your favourable notice, I at length had the good fortune to ascertain the spot from whence one lac of Rupees (from a deposit of five) had lately been removed this was late in the day and after the Pioneers had returned to Camps their search having proved fruitless. Lieutenant Buckley of the 5th Cavalry happened to be passing the evening with me, and offered his services to dig open the recess immediately which office I gladly accepted as I felt anxious that no time should be lost by perseverance and hard labour for two hours the stone slab which covered the entrance was cut away and an opening being made in one side of the walls below the Treasure was discovered. I immediately ordered a guard and having posted them round the spot, a party of Sepoys undressed were sent down to remove the money while I did myself the honour of reporting the discovery to you Lieutenant Buckley superintended the working party and continued thus employed till past midnight, when the whole was deposited in large copper vessels the mouths of which were secured and sealed. A memorandum engraved on copper was found among the Rupees stating the deposit to have been made 12 years ago and the amount to have been 5 lacs on the other side of the plate appeared another which stated that one Lakh had been taken out only 5 days before by order of Mirza Saheb a party of Sepoys under an European Officer were sent in search of this man, who I was informed had deserted his house in the disguise of a Fakir subsequently to the assault with much trouble I succeeded in tracing him and he was brought to me the following morning

The plate was shown to him and he acknowledged that he had taken out one Lakh to distribute to the Garrison, this distribution if ever contemplated had not taken place, as I afterwards obtained certain intelligence, that 36,000 had been lodged in one House and 12,000 in another, the money taken out during the preceding day and night being shown to him he told me that as well as he could judge from its appearance it must amount to the four lakhs which he had left Lieutenant Buckley descended to examine the Recess and informed me that his examination favoured a belief that a similar excavation was concealed beneath the treasure, he accordingly dug till another slab was discovered, which being removed a narrow aperture six feet deep led to a third under which was concealed another deposit of treasure, with this no engraved plate was found, when Lieutenant Crawford received charge of the money The greater part had been brought up, which together with what the upper Recess had contained was delivered over to that officer He, as well as Lieutenant Buckley and myself was unable to form any calculation as to the amount never having seen any quantity of Rupees unless in bags but it was generally thought by ourselves, the Guard and Working party that it could not be less than 6 or 8 Lakhs When I quitted the palace at Sunset the Working party which relieved mine were still employed bringing up Rupees Lt Buckley descended into several recesses constructed under the foundation of the palace leading in oblique directions 25 and 30 feet below the surface of the soil It appears from information since obtained that the Treasure which they had contained (about 55 Lakhs) was removed to Nagpur when Appa Saheb was first placed on the Gaddi Lieutenant Buckley discovered in the front verandah of the palace lying loose among some furniture a Copper Plate bearing a memorandum of three lakhs of Rupees deposited as an to the Gods the spot was not mentioned

whole of the Rupees found are of the coinage of the bearing the same current value as those of Nagpur, the

Mint which is near the palace was not within 5 days of the assault and I received information that 12,000 Rupees were at that time ready for deposit and are supposed to be concealed in the House of the Mint Master It is the opinion of the Natives who had access to the palace for some time past that many Lakhs of Rupees still remain undiscovered All these people have been made over to Lieutenant Crawford and I trust the . . . In the hope that I have given him will lead to further discovery. Lieutenant Buckley have my exertions seconded by those of Lieutenant [illegible] terms in which [illegible] with your approbation and that the [illegible] will ensure that of [illegible] have kindly promised to represent them [illegible] Noble the Governor-General

P S—

I cannot sufficiently express the obligations I am under to Lieutenant Buckley for the handsome way in which he offered me his services and the laborious manner in which he exerted himself. My knowledge of his incorruptible and high sense of honour presented him to me as a Gentleman in whom I could rely with the fullest confidence.

Letter No 51—The letter and its enclosure mention the circumstances leading to the occupation of the Fort of Sambalpur, after it was evacuated by its Killedar Kashinath, the Commanding Officer Sakharam Gopal and Mahadeo Rao the Superintendent of the Khalsa villages and general controller of the affairs of the province The Maratha officers were given their arrears of pay

FROM—MAJOR E. ROUGHSEDGE COMMANDING RAMGARH BATTALION

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Sambalpur the 6th July 1818

The Dawk being now established to Ratanpur I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo and to forward a copy of my dispatch to Mr Adam dated the 18th idem.

2 On entering into particulars with the Mahratta Officers in this province I found that a large arrear was due to the troops in number above fifteen hundred men and that they had been kept quiet by assurances that on my arrival their accounts would be settled out of the Revenue due from the country which in consequence of a quarrel between the Killedar and the other two Chiefs and a rumour of the approach of a British force it had been found impracticable to realize. Two kists amounting to more than 50 or 60 Sambalpur currency from the villages and about as much from the dependent pergunnahs and other source were stated by Mahadeo Rao to be due to his Government up to the period of my arrival and on examining a number of the Malgoojars I found no reason to doubt the accuracy of his statement though the country from causes which you will at no loss to guess is so much impoverished that more than one half the balance as has stated to be due cannot under system and principles of Policy be expected to be realized.

3. I considered it very desirable on political grounds to get quietly rid at this season of the year of the employment in their province and I deemed its revenue up to the period, of my taking possession to be justly appropriable to the payment of the

arrears of the troops taking into consideration, therefore, the amount I could reasonably expect to collect from the province, and adding thereto a rough calculation of the value of grain and other articles found in the Fort, a statement of which shall be hereafter furnished to you, I determined to advance to Mahadeo Rao the sum of Nagpur Rupees 32,000 which though Eight or Ten Thousand Rupees short of the amount of arrears stated by him, in the enclosed detailed account, to be due to his troops, was sufficient to pay off all the Hindustanees and to enable him to reach Ratanpur in safety

4 The party quits this place tomorrow morning and both Mahadeo Rao and Sakharam Gopal are entitled to my good their conduct since my arrival hope the arrangement herein described may not turn out to be at . with the treaty, curcumstanced, and I have considered it my duty to adopt it

5 I beg leave to congratulate you on the settlement of the Government of Berar, I have directed a Royal salute to be fired in honour of the accession of Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to report to you for the information of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General that the Fort of Sambalpur was this morning evacuated by the troops of the Berar Government and is now occupied by a Detachment from the Force under my command

2 I was visited yesterday on my march by Kashinath, the Killedar, Sakharam Gopal, the Commanding Officer of the troops employed in the collections of the dependent Pergunna, and Mahadeorao, the Superintendent of the Khalsa villages, and general controller of the affairs of the province, and I found that they had implicitly obeyed my requisition to them to quit the fort (leaving a small party for the protection of the stores and ammunition) and encamp in a position pointed out to them

3 Their compliance was the more agreeable to me with reference to the advanced period of the season, the sickly state of my detachment and the means of resistance at their disposal, and I shall think it my duty to recommend to the favourable notice of Mr Jenkins a line of conduct which is so creditable to them and formed so striking a contrast to that observed by Killedars in general of the Forts ceded by the State of Berar

4 I am busily employed in ascertaining the quantity and description of military stores, guns, grain and ammunition in the fort, and in examining the records and documents of the Civil Administration of the Province and when this necessary work is

finished shall again have the honour to address you. It is my intention either to pay in cash or grant a receipt for as may prove most expedient, the grain in stores and to adopt the latter mode with respect to the Guns ammunition and Public property of all description, which I conclude the treaty has provided for the cession of. I trust this mode of procedure will be honoured with His Lordship's approbation

5 No information was possessed by the persons in authority here of the recent events in Berar but they seem to have abided by Orders received nearly three months ago to prepare to evacuate the province whenever a British force should arrive the quarrel between the Killedar and Sakharam Gopal mentioned in a former dispatch has been patched up but they are still supposed to be bitter enemies the former in a person of good character and the natives give him credit for protecting as much as was in his power the individuals whom his colleagues oppressed.

6. I have opened a communication with Captain Edmonds who I believe, reached Raipur and I daily expect to hear from thence. My own Dawk has unavoidably been much delayed by the nature of the country between this place and Sirgooja, which has never before been traversed by troops I hope soon to receive the missing pacquets however and that amongst them I shall have the satisfaction to find instructions for my guidance.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Camp Sambalpur — Your most obedient humble servant,

The 19th June 1818 — (Sd.) ROUGHSEDGE, Major

Letter No 52.—The letter reports that the villages of Atnari and Sutnair had been taken possession of by the marauders" in Betul, and therefore a further reinforcement of two companies of troops had been ordered there.

FROM—LT-COL. J W ADAMS COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 20th July 1818

I have the honour to report for your information the march this morning of a further reinforcement of two companies of the 2nd Battalion 23o Native Infantry under Lieut. Wardlaw to Captain Sparkes, Commanding at Betul in consequence of a communication that the villages of Atnair and Sutnair had been taken possession of by the marauders.

Captain Sparkes will thus have Eight Companies of Infantry at his disposal and the vigorous and prompt measures they will enable him to adopt will I trust immediately effect the restoration of the wished for tranquillity and deter any future attempts.

Letter No 53 —The letter carries an enclosure that reports the imprisonment in irons of one Beni Singh, who, according to the suggestions of Major Roughsedge, is to be removed to Sheorinarayan The Resident's order is invited about this.

FROM—CAPTAIN EDMONDS, COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE, CHHATISGARH

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Ruttunpore, the 20th July 1818

I have the honour to submit for your information the accompanying copy of a dispatch which I yesterday received from Major Roughsedge The individual to whom the subject of it relates, is now in close confinement in irons, in the fort of Ruttunpore, and I beg leave to request that I may be favoured with your instructions how to act with regard to the Major's requisition for the removal of the Prisoner from this place

TO—CAPTAIN EDMONDS, COLLECTOR AND MAGISTRATE, CHATTISGARH

SIR,

I have the honour to state for your consideration that a Jagirdar of Sirgooja named Benisingh was sentenced by Bakaji Gopal and myself in April 1816 to ten years imprisonment in irons, which sentence was approved by the British and confirmed by the Berar Government

2 I have understood that the individual in question is now at Ruttunpore and deeming it probable that his release on certain conditions may tend to the benefit of the public interests in Sirgooja, it is my intention to submit a suggestion to that effect to Government in the interim I should be glad to receive charge of the prisoner, whose connection with the Berar Government is at an end, and if you should be of opinion that there is no objection to his transfer to my custody, you will perhaps do me the favour to have him escorted to Sheorinarain, to which place as soon as I have the honour of hearing from you in reply to this letter, I will dispatch a Guard to receive him from your party

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Sambalpur
The 16th July 1818

(Sd) E ROUGHSEDGE, Major,
Commanding South West Frontier.

Letter No 54 —The letter reports how a party of 100 sepoys led by Captain Sparkes against the marauders in certain villages was overpowered and almost annihilated with Captain Sparkes being among the killed.

FROM—LT D N HALL, COMMANDING DETACH MENT 2ND BATTALION 10TH REGIMENT

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Betul the 21st July 1818

I have the honour to inform you that Captain Sparkes with a detachment of 100 men marched from this in the evening of the 19th for the purpose of expelling a party of marauders who had possessed themselves of the pergunnah under his charge and were levying contributions whom his arrival at the village of Kechow ley a party of the enemy said to the amount of 3 000 Horse and foot, came out to attack him he after a short time took up a position on a neighbouring Reight and fought till the whole of his ammunition was expended. The Sepoys then took to their bayonets and fought till the last of them fell. Upon being reduced to 25 men and having two severe wounds himself, he sent a flag of truce which was not attended to A part of six sepoys who were left at some distance from the Field in action for the protection of the sepoys baggage etc. are all that have returned to this place. I regret to say that there is only one of the wounded men brought into camp

The enemy are said to be in considerable force all round us They have taken possession of several of the forts in the neighbour ing pergunnahs I have also to inform you that Lt. Gamon with two Companies of the 1st Bn. 23rd Regiment arrived here this morning, and that three more of the 2nd Bn. 23rd may be expect ed in the course of the day

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Letter No 55 —The letter carries two enclosures and reports the untoward fate of Captain Sparkes in his encounter with the marauders It also reports that Appa Saheb was in some hills nearby and has gathered a large army of Gonds.

FROM—LT-COL. J W ADAMS COMMANDING NAG-PUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Hoshangabad, the 23rd July 1818.

It is with real concern I have to forward for your information the accompanying copies of two letters received by express this morning from Lieutenant Gamon detailing the particulars as far as had at the time reached him, of the untoward fate of Captain

Sparkes and almost the whole of the Detachment which had proceeded under his command from Betul on the evening of the 19th instant

The several communications which I have already had the honour to make will have acquainted you of the different reinforcements which I had detached to Betul and which now amount to a Squadron of Regular Cavalry, and 10 Companies of Infantry, and as I cannot but deem this force perfectly efficient, I am not aware that any other measures can be adopted until further, and more correct, information reaches me as to the real state of things, the most particularly as the party have taken to the hills But Major Macpherson will reach Betul tomorrow morning and immediately I receive his report, I shall act agreeable to circumstances

To—CAPTAIN SCOTT, OFFG ASSTT ADJT GENERAL

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you for the information of Colonel Adams C B that Captain Sparkes and the whole of his party are killed with the exception of one Naik and seven sepoys, and one sepoy (torn) is wounded I shall write more fully on the subject during the day, having this moment arrived, I (torn) from the Towah Nallah to this place

The enemy surround us on every side

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Betul (Sd) THOMAS GAMON, Lieut,

The 21st July 1818 Commanding a Detachment at Betul

To—CAPTAIN SCOTT, ASSTT ADJT GENERAL

SIR,

I did myself the honour of addressing you this morning (21st July) on the unfortunate affair that occurred yesterday with a detachment of the 10th Native Infantry, under the Command of Captain Sparkes Captain Sparkes' servants have just arrived and I am sorry to inform you that Captain Sparkes and the whole Detachment (excepting those before mentioned) are killed I have sent out to endeavour to recover Captain Sparkes' body

From the information which I have received I am given to understand that three other parties are on their way to join the Nagpur Raja in the opposite hills,

After having beaten Captain Sparkes Detachment it was the intention of the enemy to attack Betul but hearing of the approach of other troops they made direct for the Hills I also understand that the Raja has a large force of Gonds with him.

Colonel Adams C B of course will be the best judge what force to send on this occasion

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Betul

The 21st July 1818

(Sd.) THOMAS GAMON Lieut.,

Commanding at Betul.

P S—

The villages are not at all serviceable to us

(Sd.) THOMAS GAMON Lt

Letter No 56—Lt Wardlaw reports that 15 000 men Arabs, Sikhs and Gonds have assembled near a village, 20 miles from Betul. A force of 4 000 Sowars were also coming and have reached Melghat. He therefore requests for help

FROM—LT T WARDLAW COMMANDING AT BETUL.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Betul, the 23rd July 1818

The letter I did myself the honour of addressing to you yesterday I trust you have received.

Today I have received intelligence that Arabs are still flocking towards Ruttawrie in large bodies and these are now assembled at and near that village about 15,000 men Arabs Sikhs and Gonds. Rattawrie is not more than 20 miles from this.

I have received from the head men of several villages letters calling on me in the most urgent manner to go to their assistance this I am sorry to say I cannot comply with in consequence of the smallness of my detachment. I have however made the above circumstance known to Colonel Adams and trust that he will send a reinforcement. The situation of the villagers is truly deplorable. The Arabs have called upon them to supply grain and money and

have threatened in case of refusal to attack them I have this instant heard that 4,000 Sowars under the command of Jurry Put have arrived at Melghat on their way to Ruttawile From all these circumstances I am fully convinced that they have some great object in view

I trust you will pardon the liberty I take in suggesting the necessity of troops being sent in this direction for unless some immediate measures are taken to disperse these fellows we shall have flood of trouble hereafter

In the meantime should there be any disposed horsemen at Nagpur, a body of them being sent would I think be of infinite use

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Letter No 57—The letter reports that the Gonds and followers of Appa Saheb have been gaining strength in the districts of Seoni, Chhapara and Addegaon He had received intelligence that villages in Chhindwara and Chaurai had been rendered desolate Before they become more dangerous they are to be checked, and hence military assistance is solicited

FROM—MAJOR L O'BRIEN, COMMANDING AT JUBBULPORE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Jubbulpore, the 24th July 1818

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant informing me of the march of sundry prisoners under charge of Captain MacDonald, and requiring me to relieve the Escort at Tilwary Ghat

This shall be done and every step taken to secure their safe arrival at Lohargaon

By my daily reports from Seoni, Chappara, and Addegaon, it would appear that the Gonds and followers of Appa Sahib, are daily gaining strength, and committing excessive depredations in all the districts south of the Deo Ghur Hills They write to me from Chhindwara and Chaurai that all the villages there are desolate, and some of mine, in Seoni, have also suffered If this mischief increases I must take some of the troops from this town, and try if we cannot drive them back into their mountains But if they increase in any great numbers it would be advisable to give them an early check, for which purpose if you could possibly spare the Squadron of the 8th Native Cavalry and send them up

to Seoni we should be strong enough for all the force they can muster I understand that there are large bodies of the enemy to the Westward in the districts under Captain Sparkes but it would appear that they are followers of Badjee Rao who have been disbanded.

As your information must be of the best possible nature you will be able to judge if there will be any necessity for sending up the 8th Cavalry to Seoni under Lieutenant Kempland. If you should deem such advisable will you make me acquainted with the same.

Letter No 58—The letter carries four enclosures, which report the march of military detachments to several destinations to assist the troops at Betul against the marauders. They also report the movements and strength of the marauders.

FROM—LT-COL. J W ADAMS COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 27th July 1818

In annexing a copy of a letter of instructions to Major Cumming and two copies of letters from Captain Newton, I have the honour to state that although I have deemed it prudent to reinforce Captain Newton's Detachment, I have no apprehension for its safety

I now also beg leave to annex an extract of a letter from Major McPherson, Commanding in Betul, just received, from the tenor of which I think you will concur with me in concluding that the general and prevailing reports are greatly exaggerated. Notwithstanding which however I should have detached the remaining squadron of the 7th Native Cavalry upon this occasion did I not anticipate the possibility of the enemy's entering this valley on hearing that the whole of my Regular Cavalry was absent.

P S—Captain Newton's first communication was received at 8 a.m of this day and his second at 9 a.m. and as Major Cumming had received instructions to push on ahead with the Squadron and Brigade of Horse Artillery he will I expect reach Captain Newton by 6 p.m. today

To—MAJOR CUMMING, COMMANDING 7TH REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY

SIR,

Colonel Adams having just received information of Captain Newton's being about to be attacked by a body of 4,000 Arabs and Gonds distance from this about 35 miles has determined to send to his assistance a squadron of the 7th Cavalry a Brigade of Horse Artillery and four companies of the 19th Native Infantry under your command

I am directed to request that you will commence your march immediately with the Cavalry and Horse Artillery and push on so as to arrive with Captain Newton's Detachment this evening, which is posted within a mile of the Baorah Nuddee

The Companies of infantry you will be pleased to direct to follows as soon and as quickly as possible and make the distance in two marches

After you shall have been Captain Newton's Detachment through the Neempanee Ghat you will be pleased to return to Shahpur, and there await the Commanding Officer's further orders, reporting the same

In the event of your ascertaining the certainty that Captain Newton has been defeated, an occurrence which the Commanding Officer contemplates almost as an impossibility as his Detachment consists of Three complete companies, and a Brigade of 6 Bn you are requested to fall back on the four companies of Infantry and report the circumstance forthwith

Should Captain Newton have been able to have prosecuted his march towards Betul, you will be pleased to halt at Shahpur

(Sd) ROBERT BEDSOR, Lieut,
Offg D A Q M G

Hoshangabad
The 27th July 1818

To—LIEUTENANT BECHER, ACTING ASSTT Q M G

SIR,

I have this instant received information of a body of 4,000 Arabs having this forenoon attacked and destroyed a party of 29 Sepoys left in the village of Shahpur by Major McPherson and

that they are on their march to attack my Detachment being 12 miles distant from Shahpur and the day being far advanced, I have determined on defending myself on my present ground which I have confidence in being able to do until joined by more troops. It is impossible for me to communicate with Major McPherson. The ground I have chosen is between two Nullahs In haste.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

One Mile Boora Nuddee
July 26th, 1818 4 p m. (Sd) THOMAS NEWTON Capt.
One Mile Boora Nuddee Commanding Detachment.

To—LIEUT BECHER, ACTING ASSTT Q M G

SIR,

Since writing to you and about an hour consequent to my arrival here, Subbon Sooent Sepoy of the 8th Bn. Company 2nd Bn. 10th Regiment arrived in my camp and communicated to me as follows Major McPherson on leaving Shahpur left him as acting Lance Naik with 21 Sepoys for the purpose of protecting the luggage of the Battalion in addition to the above party there was a Naik and 5 Sepoys of the 1st Bn 23rd Regiment. This morning about Gun fire, Tillok Chand a Gond Raja with 1 000 Arabs, on foot 1 500 Gonds five hundred Arabs mounted and about 1 500 villagers surprized and destroyed the whole party together with about 20 servants belonging to the officers of Major McPherson s Detachment. He further states that 5,000 men another party will arrive this evening or tomorrow morning at Chicholi for the purpose of attacking Meharban Singh Subedar of the 2nd Bn 10th Regiment acting in a civil capacity Firing was heard from 8 O Clock until 12 at noon on the day that Major McPherson left Shahpur but no particulars known Subboon Sooant states that there are in all five gates of 5 000 each moving about within a space of 12 Coss I am sorry to state that the poor man from whom I have obtained my information is badly wounded in the hand and chest. I have taken every precautionary measures against the attack of the enemy which I hardly expect, and have to assure you for the commanding officer s information, that he need be under no apprehension for the safety of their Detachment which awaits his orders until the receipt of which I shall act entirely on the defensive. The Ghat beyond Shahpur commonly called the Shahpur Ghat is occupied by 5,000 of the enemy Without Cavalry I think I should hazard the loss of my supplies were I to move forward consequently I have resolved not

to move until the receipt of the Colonel's further instructions I calculate upon a reinforcement joining me by tomorrow at noon I regret I have no means of communicating with Major McPherson

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd) THOMAS NEWTON

Camp a mile and a half North
of Bonrah Nuddee
The 26th July 1818

Extract from a letter from Major McPherson Commanding the troops in Betul to the address of Lieutenant Becher

The accounts which I have been able to pick up here are very vague and uncertain, it appears evidently that the men who fought Sparkes, and the greatest part, if not the whole of the first batch that came into our country have gained the hills, and joined Appa Sahib's party There are other parties to a considerable amount said to be at and on the way from Mel Ghat for the same purpose I have just heard of a party consisting of 3,000 men having arrived from that direction at Rambhabhoreea Taluka in the Saoligarh district on the Melghat frontier and about 20 Koss from hence If the report is true, I shall I hope learn more on the subject by the enemy, and if necessary propose moving to Kery tomorrow morning, by or near which place these fellows must pass, I understand to gain the Mahadeo hills The intelligence obtained here appears to be uncertain and vague All the Hirkarrahs I brought out with me have been dispatched in different directions to find out correctly where the enemy are, their numbers and intentions.

From their establishing Dhuriahs on their first coming into the country, it looked as if they intended not to be in a hurry to leave it, but there appears now to be a doubt of whether they have not abandoned all the places in which Dhurrahs were placed Our rear guard had some firing with a party of Gonds who came to the Ghat yesterday after the troops had passed through They got nothing in the way of plunder, except the Head and Heel Ropes of one of the Cavalry Horses There is however a necessity that the road via Shahpur should be kept clear I have written to the Thanadar there on the subject I hope the Dawk by this road will be ready soon

(Sd) D McPHERSON

Betul
The 25th July 1818

P S—There is a road leads to the Mahadeo Hills between this and Shahpur A party of the fellows went by it 6 or 8 days ago, and the Gonds being in the Ghat there at present is rather

an annoyance. The latter threaten to plunder Shahpur If they could be spared it would be a good thing to have a party there but I do not think it would answer to weaken this force in any way considering the state of affairs all round.

(Sd) D McPHERSON

Letter No 59.—The letter throws light on the state of trade, custom duties etc., in the newly acquired territories.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Jubbulpore, the 28th July 1818

I am anxious to bring under the notice of Government as soon as possible the subject of the transit duties levied throughout the acquired districts

2. In this district these duties including those under the denomination of Kotwali duties levied in the towns of Jubbulpore and Garrah were farmed during the past official year for the sum of Nagpur Rupees 80,000 Besides this sum a Nazarana to a considerable amount was given for the farm, and I believe that the farmers profit has been very large.

3. The Revenue realized from the transit duties in Rewa Duckinteer or the Chouragarh district amounted during the past year to about Nagpur Rupees 24,000 in the Hoshangabad district to 16,000 and in Betul and Multai to 11 000. In Seoni Chappara and Mandla the average amount of the collections of former year from the duties on grain alone stated by Major O'Brien to have been about 25,000

4. The principal source of the collections in this district is the traffic on the great road between Mirzapur and Amraoti which passes within a few miles of Jubbulpore. With the exception of the collections from this source I believe that by far the greater part of the amount collected throughout the acquired districts arises from duties on grain

5 Under these circumstances I conceive it may be considered advisable to abolish altogether the transit duties, and to establish a custom house at Jubbulpore for the collection of such duties as it may be thought proper to levy in the trade passing through this district.

6 Town duties might also be levied at Jubbulpore, and Gurrah on the same system as prevails within the provinces subject to the regulations.

7 From the result of my enquiries I do not conceive that at present a custom house could be established as town duties levied with advantage, at any other place within the districts

8 The expediency of continuing the Kotwali duties levied at the several Kasbas may however be a matter for future consideration They are connected with Police arrangements and till I have an opportunity of visiting the districts and enquire minutely into the nature of the duties levied and the efficiency of the establishments for which they provide, I can form no conclusive opinion on the subject

9 The transit duties levied on the principal articles of trade passing through this district are I believe as follows —

1st On goods passing from Mirzapore to Amraoti, viz on sugar, spices, and drugs per bullock load of 2 maunds 30 seers—

	Rs	a	p
In Rewa Ooturteer, or the Gurrah district—			
by the Government	1	8	1½
by Zamindars	0	7	6
	1	15	7½
In Rewa Duckunteer . ..	0	8	0
	2	7	7½

or 12 Annas 10½ Pies per maund of 96 Ca Sa Wt to the seer

	Rs	a	p
In Rewa Counter			
by Government	2	8	3
by Zamindars .. .	0	7	6
	2	15	9
In Rewa Duckunter	0	8	0
	3	7	9

or Rs 1-2-7 per maund of 96 Ca Sa Wt to the seer

2nd On goods passing from Amraoti to Mirzapur consisting chiefly of cotton, drugs, spices, sandal-wood and copper—

	Rs	a	p
In Rewa Duckunteer	0	8	0
In Rewa Uttarteer—			
by Government	1	7	1½
by Zamindars . . .	0	7	6
	1	14	7½
	2	14	7½

or Annas 12, 10 Pies per maund of 96 Ca. Sa Wt to the seer

3rd On sugar spices drugs silk and piece goods passing from Hindustan to Nagpur on 5½ md.—

	Rs.	a.	p
In Uttarteer—			
by Government	4	8	0
by Zamindars	0	7	6
	4	15	6
In Mandla and Seoni Chapparah—			
by Government	2	14	9
by Zamindars	0	3	9
	3	2	6
	8	2	0

or Rs. 1 11 8 per maund of 96 Ca. Sa Wt. to the seer

4th. On salt imported from Saugor to Jubbulpore—

In the Garrah district annas 9 pies 6 per bullock load of 3 maund or annas 3 pies 2 per maund.

10 The transit duties levied within our districts on cotton, the produce of the pergunnahs of Bhowargarh and Shahpur in the Duckunteer amount I believe, to somewhat more than those on the cotton brought from Amraoti

11 Of the duties stated above to be levied by Zamindars within this district amounting to As 7 pies 7 on a bullock load of each discription of merchandize, As. 4 pies 3 have been resumed, and the remainder will I believe be readily relinquished for a moderate compensation

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Letter No 60—The letter carries two enclosures which report intelligence about the strength, movements and intention of the Gond and other insurgents.

FROM—LT-COLONEL J W ADAMS COMMANDING THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR,

Hoshangabad, the 29th July 1818

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter from Major Cumming and a copy of my instructions in reply

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TO—LIEUTENANT BECHER.

SIR

Dilsukh Hirkarrah in the employ of Major McPherson having escaped from confinement out of Gond Tackoor's camp informs me that the country in every direction is over run by Arabs and Gonds principally headed by Gond Chiefs. That from all the information he has been able to obtain the chief object appears to be the total annihilation of Major McPherson's and his detachment. He states that Shahpur Ghat is strongly stockaded having a party in the Ghat of 500 Arabs and a thousand Gonds—also about 1,000 Arabs on the Betul side of it, between the ghat

and Neempany He further states that Major McPherson had an affair yesterday with the enemy in which he lost 50 men killed This action took place near the village of Gickarrie Chander Ghat with the Seoni road is occupied by the enemy, who have also a body of 4 000 men near Suttanwarry and Ranipur under Gond Tackoor Two hundred Horsemen crossed at Tickarrie Ghat and have joined the Tackoor These men were in the employ of Captain Blacker

I got intelligence about an hour since of a body of one hundred men being within 3 miles of my camp and have dispatched a troop and Light Company after them under Captain Jones I beg leave to acquaint you for the information of Colonel Adams that the four Companies and Guns having just joined me I propose marching tomorrow morning for Shahpur The Companies are very weak and have no spare ammunition The Squadron of the 7th Cavalry is also without spare ammunition, and we have no guns for the horses

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd) A CUMMING, Major,
Commanding a Detachment

To—MAJOR CUMMING, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT

Sir,

Your letter without date or time has been duly submitted to the Commanding officers and from the previous accounts he has received from Major McPherson and Captain Newton he is led to hope the Hirkarra in question has considerably exaggerated the force opposed to us

If Major McPherson has had an affair with the enemy at the village of Tickarrie it would seem he was advancing upon Shahpur and thus the enemy will be between both our Detachments and in that case in particular as also in a general point of view it would be advisable to effect a junction with Major McPherson when you will assume as senior officer the general command and act accordingly till further orders, instead of confining yourself at Shahpur

On the junction of the two detachments I should suppose you strong enough to attack and defeat the most considerable body of the enemy that would be brought against you, unassisted as that enemy is with Artillery and any Chiefs of note

It will be impossible to send any reinforcement from this for some days as we are completely helpless and unable to furnish cattle even for the extra-ammunition nor would it be advisable to weaken the force here as the enemy would no doubt take advantage of that measure and enter the valley by Seoni the Ghat to which it would appear by your letter as well as by no Dawk having arrived by that road they have occupied

Hossingabad (Sd.) R. BECHER, LIEUT
The 29th July 1818 Offg D.A Q M.G N S Force.

Letter No 61—The letter conveys the sentiments of the Governor General on the occasion of the accession of the new Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur—grandson of Raghoji II, and also his instructions that Baka Bai was to act as Regent and Goojaba as controller of domestic affairs under the direction of the Regent. Goojaba was to be set at liberty from Allahabad.

FROM—J ADAM CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William the 31st July 1818

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 35 of the 26th of June reporting that Baji Rao the Grandson of the late Rajah Raghojee Bhonsla had been placed on the musnud of Nagpur according to the arrangement sanctioned by the Governor General with every demonstration of the public satisfaction at his accession. You will receive from the Persian Secretary a letter of congratulation addressed by the Governor General to His Highness on this auspicious occasion and you will be pleased to accompany its delivery with suitable verbal expressions of the satisfaction experienced by the Governor General in Council at His Highness's accession to the Musnud of his ancestors and of the cordial good will entertained by the British Government towards the person of the Rajah and the State of Nagpur You will further be pleased to offer to the Rajah in His Lordship's name, presents adopted to the occasion His Lordship in Council understands that the articles of presents designed for Appa Sahib and transmitted to you last year are still in store, and as they will probably for this occasion you are authorized to apply them accordingly

2 The Governor General in Council entirely approves the arrangement under which Baka Bai is to sustain the office of Regent and His Lordship willingly assents to the return to Nagpur of Goojabba and to his assuming under the direction of the Regent the management of such branches of the domestic affairs of the Raja as it may be judged proper to confide to him. The necessary instructions will be transmitted to the officers of Government at Allahabad for dismissing Goojabba with honour and

furnishing him with a suitable escort on his journey to Nagpur Such pecuniary accommodation as he may require will also be afforded

3 I am directed to enclose for your information the copy of a General Order issued by the Governor General in Council on the occasion of the accession of the Raja

General orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council

Fort William, July 28th, 1818

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a Royal salute and vollies of Musketry be fired from the Ramparts at Fort William, in honour of the accession of His Highness Maharaja Raghojee Bhonsla to the Musnud of Nagpur

By command of His Excellency,
The Most Noble the Governor General In Council
(Sd) J ADAM,
Chief Secretary to Government

Letter No 62—Colonel Adams reports the intelligence he had received of the disbanded Arabs after Baji Rao surrendered, and of their objectives and movements He considers their strength circulated in reports as exaggerated, and regards the security measures taken about the newly acquired districts as adequate The position of Betul for purposes of defence of these districts is regarded as very important He suggests what dispositions of troops should be adopted to implement the plan of Lord Hastings against the Pindaris

FROM—LT COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hoshangabad, the 5th August 1818

With advertence to my letter to your address of the 3rd instant, I have now the honour to offer to your consideration my sentiments in the several important points conveyed in your favour of the 27th ultimo

In doing this, it will not fail to occur to you, that under existing circumstances, my observations must naturally be confined chiefly to the present peculiar situation of Appa Sahib, and the just application of the means at our disposal, for affording every possible protection to our newly acquired districts, and preventing as far as practicable any external bodies from joining him, until the proper season for operations

My former communications especially the more recent ones will I am induced to believe, apprize you most fully of the truly and almost unaccountable exaggerations which have spread far and wide of the bodies of Arabs and others who have proceeded from the neighbourhood of Burhanpur to join the futures of Appa with exception to a party of 4 or 500 armed men said to be at Julpee Amner Major MacPherson has not been able to trace any foundation for these reports The party who have passed and encountered Captain Sparkes the Major stated not to have exceeded 2000 of all discriptions and which is further confirmed to me by the arrival of two of my own Hircarrahs from Melghat, who by the accompanying paper of intelligence, you will perceive give a similar account and that the assemblage at that place does not exceed 300 men

I have been also favoured with the perusal of a narrative of the proceedings of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm during the operations which led to the submission of Baji Rao The whole of the Arabs in the disbanded army are there rated at 1400 by Sir John which might have afterwards been increased to 2000 With these data therefore before me, and with the ruinous effects which must assuredly attend having numerous small detachments out after a few predatory Gonds at this inclement and unhealthy season, I certainly am of opinion that our attention should be principally directed, to the confinement, if possible of Appa to his present circumscribed situation and the prevention of any considerable bodies from effecting a junction an object which it appears to me, can only be properly effected by having strong detachments in healthy and commanding positions.

Betul seems to me to offer every advantage, from its central position, for cutting off any body that might attempt to pass from the south west, and that the detachment under Major MacPherson which I purpose, remaining there, consisting of a Squadron of Regular Cavalry 15 weak companies of Infantry with a Brigade of 6 Bts will be found fully equal to any force which can possibly be opposed to it. At the same time, I certainly think it would be very desirable if the Nabob of Ellichpur occupied Melghat with a strong and efficient force, and adverting therefore to the troops you have pushed on to the vicinity of Chhindwara and Deogarh together with the party of Irregular Horse at Pandhurna the whole of the Southern line appears to me, to be as well guarded as circumstances admit of. The total prevention of any small party it would perhaps be too much to expect, but no body of any consequence can pass if the officers in command are alert, and earnest in their endeavours to obtain information.

You are already in possession of my preparatory arrangements for the protection of this valley by the partial distribution of Captain Robert s Corps of Rohilla Cavalry at Chouragarh Baira and Futtehpore supported by the troops at Garhedarra and

Sohagpur, and as soon as circumstances admit of my recalling Major Cumming, with his squadron and 4 Companies of Infantry which were detached to the support of Captain Newton's detachment. I shall consider myself fully equal to meet with effect any force which Appa Sahib might send into the valley.

In respect to the concluding part of your letter, as to the numbers and descriptions of the troops that should be eventually employed, recent events have happened so rapidly that I really have not been able to give the subject full attention, nor do I believe that much consideration will be found necessary The plan adopted by the Marquis of Hastings against the Pindaries of advancing in their columns appears well adopted to the present occasion, and that at the proper season which I am afraid, cannot be reckoned upon earlier than the month of January, we should move from the North upon Pachmarhi, Butkagarh, and Harrai, each column having two Brigades of six pounders carried upon elephants These, with the necessary co-operating columns to the Southward of the range of hills will, I should conceive, be found amply sufficient to bring the service to a decisive conclusion and completely deter the inhabitants from any predatory incursions into our newly acquired tracts in future

Letter No 63—The letter reports that the marauders comprise 1000 Arabs and 3000 Gonds, who were about 13 coss from Betul and subsisted on contributions in grain and money taken forcibly from the villages round about Multai and Sainkheda Considerable numbers of people of the ceded district and the man in charge of Amla with 100 Sebundies are reported to have joined the marauders It contains suggestions as to how the disaffected are to be dealt with

FROM—MAJOR D MACPHERSON, IN CHARGE OF THE DETACHMENT AT BETUL

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Betul, the 6th August 1818.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant In reply I have to inform you that Dhawul was not included in the cession, nor was the pergunnah of Bardah lying to the north of Shahpur, the latter place is held in Jagir by the family of a person whose name is Buxoo Ram, Subadar The authorities have hitherto conducted themselves with perfect propriety cheerfully acquiescing in any measure I recommended for the protection of the country against plundering Gonds

I according to the intention expressed in my letter of the 1st instant proceeded to Dhawul on the 2nd and after having established a Thanna of 50 men there, joined Major Cumming on the 3rd at this place, and he being the senior officer delivered over charge of the troops to him

The enemy to the number of 1000 Arabs and 3000 Gonds have assembled at and in the neighbourhood of a place about 13 Koss North East of this they subsist principally from the pergunnah of Amla the person appointed to the charge of this pergunnah (Pratapsingh) having joined them with the whole of his Sebundies (100) the day after the action with Captain Sparkes on their passing through this district. Contributions in grain and money (but to no considerable amount) have lately been levied from some villages belonging to Multai and Sainkheda.

Major Cumming s force after having detached 180 men to Shahpur consists of 2 Squadrons 4 Guns and about 600 effective sepoys, he has hitherto been prevented from moving towards the enemy by incessent heavy rain

Considerable numbers of the inhabitants of the ceded districts are said to have gone over to the enemy who hold out a promise of 8 rupees monthly to them. I have representations from the Kamavisdars of two or three pergunnahs that their Sebundies refused to go out even against the plundering Gonds on their present pay of Rs. 3 In order to check the former I have written circular to all the Kamavisdars directing them to send in the names of all men belonging to their district, who have enter tained with the enemy in order that should they not immediately return, their families may be turned out of the country On the latter subject I have directed the Kamavisdars to inform their Sebundies that I shall recommend an increase to be made to their pay of such men as show an alacrity and willingness on the present occasion, but that those who are not obedient and orderly may rest assured of never being again employed.

I have not yet received any communications from Major Lyne.

Letter No 64.—The letter reports the fall of Multai to the enemy It mentions "there is every reason to apprehend that the same spirit of disaffection exists throughout the country"

FROM—MAJOR D MACPHERSON COMMANDING AT BETUL.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Betul, the 8th August 1818

I am sorry to have to report to you that accounts have just been brought to me of Multai being delivered up to a small party of the enemy There is every reason to apprehend that the same spirit of disaffection exists throughout the country The accounts received state that levies of Horse and foot were making at Multai with great success. Major Cumming proposes marching tomorrow morning towards Katterah and Manears where the principal body of the enemy said to amount to between 3 and 4000 strong are

said to remain but I doubt much his being able to bring them to action as the position they have taken up renders it impossible to cut them off from the hills The Brigade of Gallopers were this morning sent off to the detachment at Shahpur by Colonel Adams' directions and the effective strength of the force here at present is a Brigade of Guns about 240 Cavalry and 650 Infantry

Letter No 65—It is a covering letter to an enclosure which is a copy of the letter from Major A Cumming to Lt R Becher. Major Cumming writes to say that he proposes to march from Betul to Amla to meet a body of marauders who have threatened the Headman of Sainkheda The Dawk route by way of Seoni had been cleared, he reports.

FROM—LT COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hoshangabad, the 8th August 1818

I have the honour to forward to you a copy of a letter from Major Cumming, dated the 4th instant

TO—LIEUTENANT ROBERT BECHER, ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of Lieutenant Colonel J W Adams, C B that I propose marching tomorrow morning to Umbarrah, with the detachment under my command and the following day to Amla where it is said a body of the enemy have assembled and have threatened the Headman of Sainkheda In the event of my not being able to meet with them I shall be in the way of obtaining better information of their movements than by remaining in the neighbourhood of Betul I shall leave a party of Forty troopers of the 7th Cavalry and two companies of the 1st Battalion 23rd Regiment with two European Officers for the protection of town I have also left the whole of the sick and wounded, forty five in number, the eighteen wounded men I am happy to say are doing well

I am afraid the letters for my detachment have been stopped as I have not had any since the 29th ultimo the road however is open by Seoni as Major MacPherson received a dowk yesterday by that route

Camp, Betul (Sd) A CUMMING,

The 4th August 1818 Major Commanding a Detachment

Letter No 66.—It is a covering letter to two enclosures, which contain reports about the massing of the marauders at a place called Ratterah to the number of 1000 Arabs and 3—4000 Gonds. The military dispositions necessary to take account of them are suggested.

FROM—LT COL J W ADAMS COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 10th August 1818

I have the honour to annex a copy of a letter from Major Cumming dated the 7th instant together with a copy of my reply thereto

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TO—LIEUTENANT ROBERT BECHER, ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter by express of the 5th instant just arrived and have to acquaint you for the information of Lieutenant Colonel Adams C. B that the Brigade of Gallopers with the remainder of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment and 1 Jamadar and 40 Sepoys from the 1st Battalion 23rd Regiment will march towards Shahpur tomorrow morning for the purpose of reinforcing the detachment under the command of Lieut Mosley

The Jemadar of the 23rd has received orders to return with his party of 40 Sepoys soon as the Brigade of guns are safe through the Ghat. In my letter of the 5th inst. I mentioned my intention of proceeding towards Umbarrah for the purpose of ascertaining the force of the enemy said to be collected at Ratterah to the amount of 1000 Arabs and three or four thousand Gonds but have been unavoidably detained here by constant rain I shall however prosecute my march to this place tomorrow or as soon as the weather and state of the roads will permit.

I shall avail myself of the opportunity of returning to Shahpur with the squadron as soon as its presence can be dispensed with in the vicinity of Betul

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Betul
The 7th August 1818

(Sd) A CUMMING Major
Commanding a Detachment.

P S

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Scott's letter of the 4th instant received at 5 p m. today

(Sd.) A CUMMING Major
Commanding a Detachment.

To—MAJOR CUMMING, COMMANDING IN BETUL

Sir,

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant I am directed by Lt Colonel Adams C B to acquaint you that in consequence of your representation of the want of tents, camels, etc, and of Lieutenant Mosley's report of having no Bunjarrah Bullocks with grain, he had ordered out the necessary supplies, which left this on the 8th instant, but on the morning of the 9th (Yesterday) the receipt of a report from Lt Mosley, dated the 7th instant that he had been ordered to join you and that it was his intention to move that evening excited apprehensions for the safety of the convoy and induced the commanding officer to order its recall immediately

In your letter of the 7th instant now under acknowledgement it would appear that the remainder of the detachment of the 19th Regiment and Brigade of Gallopers had been ordered to reinforce Lieutenant Mosley from which (had Col Adams not received Lieut Moseley's communication of the 7th) he would have concluded that, that officer had not been ordered to join you and he is even now in doubt whether to direct the convoy to proceed or not and in order to prevent the confusion which must ensue from his information regarding detachments, being so limited and partial, the Commanding Officer trusts you will see the necessity of affording through me the earliest notice of your intentions

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Hoshangabad — ROBERT BECHER, Lt,

The 10th August 1818 — Offg Asstt Qr Master Genl

Letter No 67—This is a covering letter to an enclosure, which conveys the approbation of the Governor General of the steps taken by Major Roughsedge in the settlement of Sambalpur and its dependencies The mission sent to Boad is also approved

From—J ADAMS, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, 14th August 1818

I have the honour to send for your information the copy of a letter this day written to Major Roughsedge under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General in Council

To—MAJOR ROUGHSEDGE.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 25th of July reporting generally the proceedings and plans relative to the settlements of Sambalpur and its dependencies, and to inform you that they appear to the Governor General in Council as as far as they are developed in that dispatch to be very judicious and calculated to attain the objects contemplated by Government in the occupation of those districts.

2 The mission of Lieutenant Pindall to Boad for the purpose stated, and your intention of employing that officer hereafter in aiding you generally in the execution of your Political duties in Sambalpur are entirely approved The Governor General in Council will recur to this subject on the receipt of the detailed instructions to Lieutenant Pindall which you state it to be your intention to transmit for His Lordship s information.

3. The Governor General in Council directs me to signify this approbation of the tenor of your letters to Mr Ker

4. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th of July reporting the arrangement you adopted in order to enable the officers of the Nagpur Government to adjust the demands of their troops and discharge them His Lordship approves of your having made to him an advance calculated on the amount of arrears of Revenue due to the Nagpur Government from the district of Sambalpore. This sum will of course form a demand on the Government of Nagpur and Mr Jenkins will take the proper steps at a convenient time for adjusting it.

5 The employment of Sebundies to garrison the fort of Boad and for the internal duties and Thannas of the province of Sambalpur is entirely approved by the Governor General in Council who commends the attention you have paid to the health of the Detachment under your command during the present inclement season so as to secure its being in a state of efficiency after the close of the rains. Your report of the disposition manifested generally by the Zamindars and other inhabitants of the provinces under your management, and also of the conduct of the officers of the Nagpur Government is extremely satisfactory

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) JOHN ADAM

Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No. 68—The letter conveys the sentiments of the Governor General regarding the treasure found at Chanda, and also his directions as to how the captors of Chanda and Major Logie and Lieutenant Buckley are to be rewarded

FROM—J ADAMS, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, 14th August 1818

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 6th of July, enclosing the copy of a letter to your address from Lieutenant Colonel Adams, relative to the treasure found at Chanda

2 The Governor General in Council is clearly of opinion, that under the circumstances of the case, the British force employed in the siege of Chanda, must be considered as having acted in behalf of the Government of Nagpur against rebels to that state, and that the public property in the fort must be regarded as belonging to the Rajah of Nagpur It cannot therefore be justly claimed as prize to the army, but must be held at the disposal of the Rajah's Government

3 It would however be a measure not less wise and politic than equitable for the Government of Nagpur, to make from this fund a liberal donation to the troops through whose distinguished gallantry that property was secured to it, and the other important advantages resulting from the reduction of Chanda

4 The Governor General will occordingly approve of your suggesting to the Government, the propriety of such an exercise of justice and liberality, and that you will offer your advice regarding the proportion of the whole sum, which will form the proper amount of the grant

5 In the view of the case here taken, the sum thus granted to the captors of Chanda, will be for their benefit alone, and will not be thrown into the general prize fund In estimating the proportion of the property to be thus disposed of, therefore, you will take this circumstance into consideration, and will advert to the advantage which the captors will derive from the exclusive participation of the grant, which, had it been adjudged as regular prize, they must have shared with all the troops employed in operations in the field

6 The small amount of the whole sum found at Chanda and the comparative extent of sacrifice on the part of the Government, and of benefit to the troops will of course have their weight in determining the amount of the grant

7 I am directed to say that the Governor General in Council considers Major Logie and Lieutenant Buckley through whose exertions the treasure was discovered to be justly entitled to receive the percentage usually granted in cases of prize property from the amount secured by them.

Letter No 69—The letter contains an enclosure which is a copy of an application from a British Firm to establish a warehouse in Nagpur on the basis of certain concessions.

FROM—J ADAM CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William the 14th August 1818

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to transmit to you the enclosed copy of an address from Messrs. Mitchell and Watkins of Deggah Firm near Dinapur

2 The establishment of a farm and Warehouse for European suppplies proposed to be attempted at Nagpur promises to be of so much general utility that the Government is disposed to give a favourable consideration to the request of Messrs. Mitchell and Watkins. It seems however to be necessary in the first instance, to ascertain whether land in the vicinity of Nagpur could be conveniently allotted for the purpose contemplated. I have therefore been desired to refer the enclosed paper to you, and to request a communication of your opinion as to the practicability of a suitable portion of land being assigned to Messrs Mitchell and Watkins and as to the most advisable mode, in your judgment, of effecting the object of their application generally

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TO—THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN

We have presumed to lay the following letter before your Honourable Council with a fervent hope that if irregular or improper we shall meet your forgiveness.

We would wish to state that it has occurred to us from the recent events in the Nagpur territory and the complete establishment of the Hon'ble Company's Government in those provinces a number of the Hon'ble Company's servants both Civil and Military must naturally be drawn together and as we apprehend that few Europe Supplies have ever reached those stations, it has induced us

to address your Hon'ble Council as the subject concerning that an establishment similar to our own would meet the support and patronage of Government and would render great accommodation to the Hon'ble Company's servants and introduce among the Natives of those provinces some idea of European trade and manufactures But as such undertaking would be attended with a very heavy expense, unwearied industry and perseverance and possibly with danger, we have taken the liberty of soliciting the indulgence of Government to aid and support us in the undertaking Sensible that their judgment will take a just view of this application and should we be outstepping the bounds of their liberality they will excuse our ignorance in matters of this kind We would state to your Lordship in Council, that we will proceed to Nagpur and there build (or convert from old buildings) what may be required for our purpose in establishing a farm, manufactory of furniture, carriages and harness and, for us to act as general merchants and in all the most useful branches required in this country At the same time we would solicit your Lordship in Council to grant us for our encouragement in the above undertaking any quantity of land in the neighbourhood of Nagpur rent free for a term of years till our establishment should be able to pay your Hon'ble Government an annual rent for the same and such protection as may appear to your Hon'ble Council sufficient to secure us from any heavy loss Should we be so fortunate in this our application as to meet your approbation and support, we can only add, that no exertion on our parts shall be wanting to render the undertaking worthy of any indulgence Government may be pleased to grant us

We are, etc, etc,

(Sd) MITCHELL AND WATKINS

Deggah Firm,
Dinapur.
5th August 1818

Letter No 70—The letter contains two enclosures in which is reported the news that Multai had been surrendered to the marauders and that they had established a thana at Amla.

FROM—LT-COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hoshangabad, the 15th August 1818

I do myself the honour to enclose to you a copy of a letter dated the 8th current from Major Cumming, with a copy of my reply thereto and remain

To—MAJOR A CUMMING COMMANDING AT BETUL

SIR,

I am directed by the officer commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force to acknowledge the receipt last night (the 14th instant) of your letter by express of the 8th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel Adams is inclined from the circumstance you mention of the body of the enemy having retreated farther towards the hills to disbelieve the report of the surrender of Multai to the enemy but should it be confirmed he can only imagine its surrender to have taken place by the treachery of the Head authority at that place.

Although you have not mentioned the steps you intend to adopt the Commanding Officer of course concludes (should your information have proved correct) that you will proceed to Multai for the purpose of re-establishing our authority there, and making such, further arrangements for the security of our districts as in communication with Major McPherson (who is entrusted with the civil authority) may be deemed advisable.

Hoshangabad, (Sd.) ROBERT BECHER, Lt.

15th August 1818 Offg Dy Asstt. Qr Mr General.

To

Lieutenant Becher

Assistant Quarter Master General.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of Colonel Adams that accounts have just come from Sainkhera that Multai has been delivered up to the enemy and I have reason to believe that every other place in this part of the country is inclined to favour him. The report today is that the body of the enemy that was at Deterrah have arrived to Mowar and are strongly posted under the hills and surrounded with jungle and that they have established a Thanna at Amla.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Betul (Sd) A CUMMING Major

The 8th August 1818. Commanding a Detachment.

Letter No 71—The letter refers to the condition of the Nizam's regular reformed troops on the Berar establishment and how they are posted It suggests the steps to be taken to punish some of the Naiks between the Wardha and Raichur for having given shelter to the followers of Baji Rao and people from Nagpur territory

FROM—ROBERT PITMAN, ASSISTANT AGENT IN BERAR

To—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Aurangabad, the 17th August 1818

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 10th instant and in reply beg leave to submit to your consideration the strength and disposition of the Nizam's regular and reformed troops on the Berar Establishment

The regular infantry consists of four weak Battalions, one of which is attached to the Division of Brigadier General Smith, two are at Aurangabad and one at Risoor

These corps having only lately been put under the charge of officers from the Company's service, to render them at all efficient will still require several months of the most assiduous exertion and it was hoped that they would have been left for that desirable purpose at least till the close of the rainy season

There are four Rissalas of Reformed Horse amounting altogether to nearly four thousand Of these one Rissala is employed under you at Chanda, a second at the recommendation of Brigadier General Smith is posted at miles south of the Godavery and the others which have lately returned from Brigedier General Smith's division are in so bad a state from the effects of hard marching during the campaign that they are considered at present entirely unfit for action duty In order that they may recruit both men and horses so as to be of any use the next cold season is essentially necessary that they should till after the monsoon One of the Rissalas is at Risoor and other in the villages in the neighbourhood of Aurangabad

The object of having a Battalion and a Rissala at Risoor has been with a view to overawe the Naicks who since Bajee Rao's irruption into that part of the country have been more formidable than ever and unless sufficient force is retained in that quarter the whole extent from Risoor to the Wardha (which in the direction of Chanda is nearly 150 miles) will be subject to their depredations and no collections can be expected to be made in those districts by the Nizam's Government

The numerous strong holds of the Naicks have invariably been used as places of refuge for the families of the disaffected not only amongst the subjects of the Nizam but also those of the Nagpur

state During the late campaign the families of several Mahratta Sardars were protected by Lachman and Nowrajee the two principal of the Chiefs of the Naicks and I have received information that many of the followers of Bajee Rao remained with them after the defeat of the latter by Colonel Adams

Under these circumstances it appears to me that the most essential aid that could be given to the Nagpur state by the troops of the Government of Berar would be to reduce the country occupied by the Naicks and contiguous to the Nagpur frontier For this purpose I shall immediately propose to the Resident at Hyderabad be allowed as soon as the season will permit to form a Detachment of two Battalions of Rissala of reformed horse with a proportion of Artillery This four might not only be employed against the Naicks but would be ready to act against any other enemy that might make his appearance between Risoor and Chanda and I presume and hope that you will agree with me on the expendiency of this measure.

At the time you did me the favour to address me, you were not aware that Brigadier General Doveton had actually with his whole force in the direction of Ellichpur by which means the Nizam's N E frontier will have been fully protected and the necessity of sending troops to Amraoti entirely done away If therefore Captain Doveton who commands at Risoor has under the of the emergency of the case, complied with the requisition mentioned in the latter part of your letter I hope you will, from what I have stated see the necessity of directing him to return to that post as soon as practicable, as I consider it of importance to keep the Detachment at Risoor as complete as circumstances may permit.

Should it hereafter be necessary to send a part of Capt Doveton's Detachment towards the Nagpur frontier I shall direct that officer to hold eight companies of Infantry and a brigade of Guns ready to proceed on your requisition and will endeavour to supply their place either from Aurangabad or by the Battalion at present attached to the Division of Brigadier General Smith

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Letter No 72.—The letter reports about a skirmish with the insurgents who had captured Multai, and the loss sustained by them. The Major requests for reinforcement.

FROM—MAJOR A CUMMING COMMANDING A DETACHMENT AT MULTAI.

TO—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp at Multai the 20th August 1818.

My letter of yesterday will have informed you that it was my intention to appear before Multai this morning I have accordingly arrived here but I really find the enemy in such force and confidence that considering the weak state of my detachment from want of

numbers and sickness that I think it would be imprudent to risk an assault, as a failure unsupported as I am would be attended with the most fatal consequences I believe I mentioned in my letter of yesterday's date that my Cavalry was greatly exhausted from hard work and constant exposure To judge from what I saw this morning I conceive the enemy's force cannot be less than from 1,000 to 1,200 men When my detachment came within ½ mile of this place about 300 horse and a body of infantry came out, the horsemen were soon dispersed with about 30 killed and the infantry on receiving a few shots from the 6 pounders returned to the town It is the opinion of Major McPherson as well as mine that a considerable reinforcement is absolutely necessary to enable me to attack the place with any probability of success and I would recommend a Battalion of Native Infantry with at least 2 Squadrons of Cavalry and a proportion of Artillery being sent with the least possible delay I have further to acquaint you that intelligence has arrived today of another body of Arabs having passed Melghat and arrived the day before yesterday at Rambaboree

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Letter No 73—The Major reports that the fort and town of Multai had been evacuated by the marauders He wants to set up a Court of Enquiry into the conduct of principal men, and if treachery is proved he wants to hang them, as an exemplary punishment

FROM—MAJOR A CUMMING, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT AT MULTAI.

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Multai, the 23rd August 1818

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant and beg leave to acquaint you that the enemy evacuated the fort and town of Multai at a late hour last night This information was not communicated to me till day break this morning when I sent a party to take possession and at the same time detached a squadron of the 7th Cavalry and some Infantry after the enemy From the very heavy rain we have had for the last 24 hours I have little hope that this detachment will be able to come up with them, there is however a change of their being stopped by Nullahs I regret accordingly that they have succeeded in getting off but I trust it will appear to you that with the means I possess it was impossible to prevent it As my force was too weak to invest the place it only remained for me to take up a position and remain near it until I was reinforced I have directed the principal men of the town to be secure and it is my intention to order a Court of Enquiry to investigate their conduct, and should it be found that they have acted treacherously towards the British Government I propose to make an immediate example of them by hanging them on the spot I am so fully convinced that immediate

punishment is absolutely requisite to deter others from following the same line of conduct and I hope in taking this authority upon myself that I shall meet with your approbation. The weather is such that I do not think it will be possible for me to move from this for some days and my detachment is in the greatest distress for cattle and camp equipage. On the arrival of Captain Baker's Detachment I propose to leave him here to await your instructions I know not however when to expect him as this weather will no doubt retard his progress

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Letter No 74.—The letter is important. It throws light on the history of the family of Nizam Shah, Raja of Garha Mandla and how it became practically extinct. It also mentions about the rights of the Zamindars of Kawardha and Pipana and on what terms and from whom they were held.

FROM—C. A. MOLONY COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 23rd August 1818

I do myself the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter addressed to me by Major O'Brien containing a report on the districts of Birgee, Seoni Chhapara and Mandla which have been under his immediate charge.

2 In communicating to you hereafter such information as I may be able to obtain and may think useful regarding the acquired districts, I shall perhaps consider it necessary to offer some remarks on this report at present there are only a few points noticed in it to which I am desirous of requesting your attention

3. From the 32nd paragraph you will observe that on the capture of Mandla, a number of females of the family of Nizam Shah together with two grandsons in the female line, were found in confinement in the fort. The sum allowed by the Nagpur Government for the subsistence of this family was stated to be Nagpur Rupees 300 per mensem, but I believe the allowance was not paid with much regularity I authorized the payment to them of an allowance to the same amount from the date of the capture till the pleasure of Government should be known and I trust that this will be approved The sum is certainly not more than sufficient to afford a tolerably comfortable subsistence to the individuals who are to be maintained by it.

4. As connected with this subject, I wish to take the present opportunity of bringing under your notice an application which has been made to me by Shankar Shah the only surviving descendant of Rajah Nizam Shah in the male line, for a provision from the British Government The history of the fate of that family after the death of Nizam Shah is probably known to you, but it may be as well to state a few particulars in this place.

5 On Nizam Sah's death the succession to the Raj of Garrah Mandla was disputed between Narhar Shah his nephew and Soomer Shah his natural son The former having obtained possession, the latter called in the aid of the manager of Saugor to support his title The final result as is well known of this interference, was, that the Raj was entirely wrested from the family of its ancient possessors and usurped by the Jagirdar of Saugor Narhar Shah was confined in the fort of Kooriye, where he died, and Sumer Shah in that of Jatashankar where he was kept during the whole period of the Saugor ascendancy

5-A On the aquisition of this province by the Nagpur state, Sumer Shah was released from restraint by Benaik Rao who gave him a village in Jagir for his subsistence He attempted in the Sambat year 1861 to recover the Raj through the assistance of Nagojee an officer of Holkar, and after being repulsed in advancing towards Jubbulpore, he meditated an invasion of the Dukhanteer, but was intercepted and put to death, by Sindhia's officer at Deori, at the instance of the Rajah of Nagpur

6 Shankar Shah, who is the only son of Sumer Shah, has since his father's death led a wandering life, remaining generally in the camp of Meer Khan, on whose country he for a long time subsisted He accompanied Meer Khan on his invasions of this province in 1809, and received, it is said, an assurance of being reinstated by that Chief's assistance in the Raj of his ancestors Indeed he was, I understand, formally proclaimed and placed on the Gaddi at Jubbulpore

7 During the last two or three years he has resided I believe on the small Jagir assigned to his father in Saugor, the produce of which, amounting I am told to not more than 2,500 Rupees, constituted his sole means of subsistence, with the exception of voluntary contributions which he has received from several of the Bundela Chiefs

8 He came to Jubbulpore soon after my arrival, and expressed a wish to remain here till informed of the pleasure of Government To this I did not think it necessary to make any objecion I have merely told him that I would make his application known, and have not encouraged him to form any expectations of a fovourable result

9 Another point to which I wish to call your immediate attention is that noticed in the 33rd paragraph of Major O'Brien's report, relative to the Mehals of Kumurdah and Purenah (Piparia?)

10 These Mehals are held by two Thakurs named Ujir Singh and Gurrore Singh, under the common tenure of the payment of an Oobaree, which is the amount of the estimated produce of the Mehal, after deducting a fixed sum allowed for personal expenses

11 The Thakurs very lately sent vakeels to Jubbulpore from whom and from other sources I have learnt the following particulars.

12 The Mehals certainly were not dismembered from the Raj of Garrah Mandla while under the Gond Dynasty nor during the subsequent ascendancy of the Jagirdar of Saugor though during a a short time previous to the entire establishment of the power of the Nagpur state in this province, the Subah of Chattisgarh had compelled the Thakurs to pay Oobaree to Nana Saheb

13 On the complete acquisition however of the Province, the Raja took possession of these Mehals with the rest, and they were included in the Soobaship of the Dukhanteer to which jurisdiction they have ever since been considered as annexed The Oobaree due from them was regularly paid to the Soobah of the Dukhanteer up to the Fasli year 1224 inclusive.

14. In the year 1225 on the occasion as I understand of some attempts at exaction by Appa Sahib's officer in Chhattisgarh, the Thakurs, whether distrusting the power of Sadik Ali Khan, the Soobah of the Dukhanteer to protect them or from whatever cause (for I could not obtain a distinct explanation on this point) placed themselves under the protection of Chandojee Bhonsla, who commanded the troops on the Nerbudda and paid their Oobaree, for that year to him.

15 In the following year (1226) the revenue due from them was assigned for the payment of troops to Maharaj Hazaree who had also I believe an assignment of the revenues of Lanjee.

16 In the year (1227) their Oobaree was demanded, it is said, by Mohiuddin an agent of Ramchandra Wagh but was not paid.

17 For the present year it has not been paid, though demanded under your instructions by the Amil of Lanji

18 The object of the Thakurs in sending Vakeels to me was to represent that their Mehals had always constituted part of the Raj of Garrah Mandla their ancient dependence on which they are anxious should continue. The vakeels further stated that if the Mehals should not be considered as included in the Company's acquisitions the Thakurs still hope that they may be allowed to pay their Oobaree to the Nagpur state, through some other channel than that of the Amil of Lanji to whose authority they are, for whatever reason very unwilling to be subjected.

19. I told the Vakeels that I should state to you the circumstances which they had represented and that the Thakurs must of course obey any orders which they might receive from you.

20 If the particulars above stated be correct, which you will of course have the best means of ascertaining it may be made a question I conceive, whether these Mehals should not be considered as included in the Company's acquisitions since they were never formally separated from the Subahship of the Dukhanteer all the

other Mehals of which have come into our possession The assignment of the revenues for one year to Maharaj Hazaree was by no means, as I understand considered as an annexation of the Mehals to Lanji

21 They are not I should suppose particularly desirable to us on account of their local position, for if I am rightly informed they are rather more distant from Mandla than from Ruttunpore or Khyragarh It is however desirable that they should be placed under the authority to which from ancient prejudice, the Thakurs are disposed to attach themselves

22 The amount of Oobaree which has been annually demanded from the two Mehals as stated to me by the Vakils, is from Kumurdah Rupees 8635-5 As from Purenah Rupees 7727 The former is said to comprise 168 (two divisions of 84) villages, below the Ghats, and 50 above The latter 168 villages below the Ghats

23 As the Oobaree for the past revenue year has not yet been paid it is of course desirable that your orders should be communicated to the Thakurs as soon as possible

24 The only remaining part of Major O'Brien's report to which I wish at present to direct your notice is the concluding paragraph from which you will observe that he has never received any salary on account of the separate charge which was entrusted to him of the districts of Seoni Chappara and Mandla, and that since the dissolution of the Provisional Government at Jubbulpore, he has not drawn any civil allowances whatever

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Letter No 75—The letter conveys Governor General's approval of the measures taken by the Resident to suppress the conspiracy in favour of Appa Sahib, and the military dispositions ordered to counteract the activities of the marauders in Betul and other newly acquired districts The enclosures refer to the co-operation of the forces of the Nizam "in the suppression of the disturbances excited by the adherents of Appa Saheb at Betul and the neighbouring districts".

FROM—J ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 29th August 1818

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 29th July, reporting your further proceedings in consequence of the detection of the plot in favour of Appa Saheb, and enclosing your dispatches to Brigadier General Doveton and Lieutenant Colonel Adams Your dispatches of the dates noted in the margin enclosing copies of your correspondence with those officers and with others relative to the late transactions in the ceded districts

and at Nagpur and the several measures adopted and suggested for the security of the public interests and the restoration of confidence and tranquillity have been also received and perused by the Governor General in Council

2 His Lordship in Council learnt, with great concern the melancholy fate of Captain Sparkes and the gallant detachment under his command in a contest with an overwhelming force. An event of that nature naturally excited much alarm in the public mind, and gave rise to exaggerated reports of the force and designs of the insurgents The Governor General in Council has since learnt with satisfaction from the reports of Mr Molony and Lieute nant Colonel Adams that no ground for serious alarm really exist ed and the measures adopted by those officers, immediately on receiving intelligence of the fate of Captain Sparke s detachment, with those taken in support of them by Brigadier General Watson, and the corresponding movements made under your direction must His Lordship in Council hopes speedily re-establish tranquillity and confidence in the disturbed districts

3. The objects to which the employment of the force has been directed by yourself and Lieutenant Colonel Adams appear to His Lordship in Council, to have been judiciously determined. No attempt to penetrate the hills and fortresses occupied by the insur gents could be made, at this season of the year without destroying the efficiency of the troops and unfitting them for active operations after the close of the rain when it will be necessary to proceed by a combined system of operations to supress the insurrection, and to capture or expel Appa Saheb and disperse his adherents The attention of Lieutenant Colonel Adams and of Lieutenant Colonel Scott under your instructions will be directed to this object so that operations may commence from both sides as soon as the change of season will admit.

4. The Governor General in Council directs me to convey to you his approbation of the vigorous and decided measures adopted by you for defeating the designs of the conspirators at Nagpur and of your application to Brigadier General Doveton and to Major Syne for reinforcements under the circumstances in which you were placed. The Governor General in Council has no doubt of the prompt attention of Brigadier General Doveton to your requisition, as far as his means, and a due attention to other objects will allow him to detach from his force.

5 The ready compliance of Major Syne and of the Nawab Salabat Khan to your application has been viewed with approbation by His Lordship in Council.

6. The detailed reports transmitted to the Commander-in-Chief by Lieutenant Colonel Adams have been laid before the Governor-General in Council who recognizes in the proceedings of that officer his characteristic promptitude judgment, and active zeal for the public interests.

7 The judicious and active measures pursued by Mr Molony, and the march of Major O'Brien to Chappara on the first receipt of the intelligence of the defeat of Captain Sparkes, have been viewed by the Governor General in Council with satisfaction and approbation, as well as the measures taken by Brigadier General Watson for reinforcing Jubbulpore, and otherwise contributing to the service

8 I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed letters, addressed to the Resident at Hyderabad and Mr Molony, on their proceedings connected with the subject of this dispatch

To—C A MOLONY, ESQUIRE

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a dispatch addressed on this date to the Resident at Nagpur, from which you will perceive, the view entertained by the Governor General in Council of the late transactions and present state of affairs in the ceded districts and the adjoining territory of the Rajah of Nagpur

2 I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 31st of July and 5th of August, enclosing copies of official communications received by you on that subject, and to convey to you the Governor General in Council's approbation of the judgment and promptitude of your proceedings and those of Major O'Brien's on the occasion

Fort William, (Sd) J ADAM,
29th August 1818 Chief Secretary to Government.

To—HENRY RUSSELL, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches of the 30th and 31st of July and 2nd of August, enclosing copies of your correspondence relative to the co-operation of the forces stationed within the dominions of His Highness the Nizam in the suppression of the disturbances excited by the adherents of Appa Sahib at Betul and the neighbouring districts

2 The Governor General in Council directs me to communicate to you his entire approbation of the promptitude and alacrity of your proceedings as reported in those dispatches You will perceive from the enclosed copy of a letter this day addressed to the Resident at Nagpur, the view entertained by His Lordship in Council of the present situation of affairs in that quarter

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant

Fort William, (Sd) J ADAM,
29th August 1818 Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No 76.—The letter contains two enclosures It mentions that the numbers of enemy round about Betul were a little exaggerated. As due protection had been given to Deogarh, Chhindwara and Betul Colonel Adams intends to recall Major Cumming from the pursuit of the enemy and post him at Sohagpur, where the disaffected people had massacred a small party of sepoys left by Major McPherson.

From—Lt-Col. J W ADAMS COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad the 30th August 1818

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter received yesterday from Major Cumming bearing date the 30th ultimo (also my reply thereto) from which you will observe how greatly exaggerated the reports have been relative to the numbers of the enemy in that quarter and which in my address of the 30th ultimo to you, conjectured would prove to be so

Taking into consideration the Detachments which have been lately made from Nagpur and posted at Deogarh and Chhindwara, together with the force consisting of fifteen companies of Infantry a Squadron of Cavalry and four guns which I purpose leaving in the Betul district under the command of Major McPherson it is natural to anticipate an incursion of the Gonds into the valley north of the Mahadeo Hills and with a view to meet this occurence I have it in cotemplation to recall Major Cumming with the squadron of his Regiment that accompanied him and the four companies, 1 Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry

P S—I have also the honour to give cover to a copy of a letter from Major Cumming of the 1st instant, just received.

To—LIEUTENANT BECHER ASSTT QR. MR. GENERAL.

Sir,

I have the honour to report the arrival of my detachment at this place. Major McPherson s at present at Chicholi establishing Thannahs and as yet I have not had any communications with him but hope to receive a letter tomorrow It appears to me that the disturbances in this part of the country have been exaggerated, but I hope a few days will put us in possession of better information than I have as yet been able to obtain when I will write more fully on the subject.

We are in distress for carriage cattle, several of the camels having died on the road.

The tents of the Europeans are in consequence still in the rear and the cavalry have not had a tent since they marched from Cantonments but are constantly exposed to the sun and rain

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd) A CUMMING, Major,
Commanding a Detachment.

Tekari
The 1st August 1818

To—LIEUTENANT R BECHER, DEPUTY QUARTER MASTER GENERAL

Sir,

In my letter of yesterday's date I did myself the honour to acquaint you for the information of Colonel Adams of my arrival at Shahpore From the information I was enabled to obtain at this place I was led to suppose that the enemy had collected in great force at Shahpur Ghat, which was said to be strongly stockaded As the Hircarrahs appear unwilling to proceed, I was under the necessity of detaching Lieutenant Tell with 120 Light Infantry and 40 mounted troopers under Lieutenant Honywood to reconnoitre the Ghat and if practicable to take possession of it, which was effected without opposition, about 5 O'Clock p m though large trees had been felled for the purpose of obstructing our progress and it was without doubt the intention of the enemy to have stockaded it during the night as they had been employed during the day On receiving information from Lieutenant Tell that he had possession of the Ghat, and could maintain it during the night, I without delay reinforced him with a company under Lieutenant Orr and the pioneers 24 in number, with instructions to open the road, if possible, by my arrival in the morning This duty was effected to my entire satisfaction by the unremitted exertions of the officers and men employed and it is with infinite satisfaction I have to state that the troops passed unmolested this morning, with the exception of the rear guard which was attacked on all sides when ascending the Ghat On the alarm being given I immediately halted the column and returned with the Cavalry and am happy to say succeeded in killing 11 of the enemy and entirely dispersing and obliging them to take to the heights About 40 loads of grain were lost by the bullocks taking fright and throwing their loads I shall proceed tomorrow morning to Betul and write you from thence I cannot conclude this letter without stating that I have been much delayed by the Gallopers, which are very ill-provided with every necessity The Horses are in low condition and quite unequal to their work. I have the satisfaction to

add that I have just received a communication from Major Mac Pherson by which it appears he was about to attack a large body of Arabs and Gonds at Chicholi having left two Companies under Lieutenant Gamon at Betul for its protection

From my own observation as well as every account brought in by the Hircarrahs there can be no doubt of the inhabitants being much disaffected towards us and as a confirmation of this I must state that I have received certain information that the small party of Sepoys left by Major MacPherson at Shahpur, were massacred by the treachery of the inhabitants and particuarly at the instigation of the Shaik, who has absconded

I hope speedily to form a junction with Major MacPherson and from his local knowledge of the country in concert with him, to disperse all hostile bodies of the enemy

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd) A CUMMING Major
Commanding a Detachment.

Neempanee
The 30th July 1818

Letter No 77—It is a very important dispatch in which have been set forth the sentiments of the Governor General regarding the new administration set up by the British in the Nagpur territory What policies and methods should be adopted for running the administration of the districts and province, the maintenance of internal peace and security the dispensation of justice, the management of the Rajah s household, the treatment of the Gond Chiefs and many other similar matters of government are suggested.

No innovations are to be introduced in government that would be regarded as a departure from the ancient traditions of the Government. "The military power of the state must remain essentially in our hands." That is how the dispatch ends.

From—J ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 5th September 1818

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 36 dated the 1st of July detailing your measures and arrangements for establishing the administration of the Government of Nagpur and enclosing the revised draft of a treaty to be concluded between that state and the British Government. Your letter of

the 13th of the same month enclosing copies of your instructions to the officers charged with the execution of those measures has also been received and taken into consideration

2. After the dispatch of the letter now acknowledged, you will have received the instructions of the Governor General conveyed to you in my letters of the 1st of March and 18th of June and you will have readily perceived from those communications the points in which your sentiments and proceedings have accorded with the views of His Lordship, and in what respect, they have surpassed those limits within which the Governor General was disposed to restrict the direct and ostensible interference of the British Government in the civil and domestic administration of the Rajah

3 The grounds of the opinion formed by His Lordship on this subject have been so fully explained in my former dispatches above referred to, that it is not requisite to repeat them here His Lordship remains fully impressed with their general solidity as applied to our connections with states in such relation to us as exists between this Government and that of Nagpur, and although special and temporary circumstances may require an occasional departure from them and may present themselves to a certain extent in the actual condition of the Government and country of Nagpur, these departures from the general rule should be limited strictly to the occasion out of which they arise In fact, they should be resorted to with the utmost caution, on account both of the inherent objection and of the extreme difficulty of retreating from such an interference when it is once exercised

4 Strongly impressed with these sentiments, His Lordship has perceived with regret the necessity which has appeared to you to exist for assuming the direct executive administration of the state of Nagpur, and appointing English officers to the charge of the most important offices of the Government, under the designation of Collectors and Magistrates and even to manage the domestic and household affairs of the Raja The justification of this arrangement is the necessity of the case which has been strongly stated by you, but His Lordship in Council is much disposed to think that it should have been better to incur some of the disadvantages resulting from the less able efficient and upright administration of native ministers, than to attempt at once to introduce so complete a change in the habits and usages of an ancient Government and an extensive country remaining professedly under the rule of its native princes

5 The experiment of conducting the affairs of Nagpur by a native administration is considered by you to have failed, in consequence of the ill success of the attempt made, in the person of Sadik Ali Khan, who was originally called by you to the situation of first minister His Lordship in Council directs me to observe however that the nomination of a Mussalman to that station, in a Marhatta Government was not an arrangement likely to operate

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successfully that a pure and strictly just and economical administration by such hands was not to be expected and that the very circumstance of compelling him to submit to the inspection and control of British Officers in every department of the state, naturally and necessarily offended his pride while it impaired his efficiency by manifesting that want of confidence in his skill and integrity which was essential to his success in promoting the objects of his appointment. His Lordship in Council does not think therefore that the result of this experiment was decisive and he would have been glad to have seen the attempt made to form an administration on a footing which would have left the conduct and the responsibility of the details of the Government in the hands of the native officers of the state, aided supported and in matters of great moment directed though unostensibly by the counsels of the British Government and while deriving strength and confidence from that support, still indulging a consciousness of its own stability and independency of action in all the ordinary functions of the ministry Our experience does not discourage the hope that such a system might answer the end in view and though obviously imperfect and anomalous it would His Lordship in Council doubts not have been found well adopted to the state of security consonant to the feelings and habits of the population in general, free from any gross oppressions and corruptions and capable of gradual and ultimate improvement. Such an administration would have preserved the just influence and attached the minds of the principal persons connected with the late Government who possibly if thus conciliated could have been rendered useful instruments for carrying into effect our new plans for the settlement and improvement of the country

6. The arrangements adopted by you having however begun to operate it will not be advisable suddenly to check their progress as such a procedure without due preparation would have a tendency to create confusion, especially while the country is partially disturbed by the partizans of Appa Saheb It would further give an impression of unsteadiness in our plans which it is extremely desirable to avoid at the outset of a new order of things

7 It is not therefore His Lordship's wish that the officers, now deputed by you into the country and charged with the different branches of the administration at the capital should be immediately withdrawn Now that the measure has been adopted indeed and the disadvantage incurred we must seek to derive as much benefit from it as possible and to obtain accurate and authentic information of the resources population and institutions of the country which cannot fail to be useful hereafter under any future arrangement for the administration of the state. His Lordship in Council is glad to observe that you have directed the particular attention of the several functionaries to these objects and you are requested to desire them to methodize and record the information they obtain so as to render it easily accessible when required.

8 The general tenor of your instructions to those officers is approved, and His Lordship in Council has observed, with great satisfaction, that you have pointedly enjoined them to abstain from great and sudden innovations and to make the existing institutions of the country the basis of their proceedings except in cases of flagrant oppression and abuse This principle is not only just and wise in itself, but is calculated to render less embarrassing our eventual relinquishment of the direct authority we at present exercise, and our transfer of the executive administration to the hands of the immediate officers of the Rajah's Government

9 The establishment of a fixed and moderate assessment on the land, the abolition of arbitrary and vexatious imposts, and a liberal but not profuse or indiscriminate remission of the demands of Government in cases where real expediency prompts the assignment of a fixed remuneration to the Aumils and Jagirdars, and the prohibition of unauthorized and corrupt sources of emolument, are all obvious and natural improvements, and can be effected not only without injuring established and legitimate rights, but to the manifest advantage of every class The continuance of lands appropriated to the maintenance of Pagodas, Bramins and religious establishments is a just and proper measure and will of course be acceptable to the Rajah s Government Care must be taken to prevent the extension of such grants and the restraining this disposition on the part of the Government when it shall come to be exercised by the Raja's own ministers will be one of the most delicate, but at the same time most proper objects of interference, on the part of the British Resident

10 The encouragement offered by your instructions to the representatives of grievances and of acts of oppression and injustice committed by the subordinate officers, is highly approved and must tend to give confidence and secure to the people and attach them to the Government The officers acting under your authority will not be unmindful of the requisite attentions for preventing this facility from degenerating into an encouragement of false and litigious charges, or frivolous and insubstantial claims, and they will be particularly careful to ensure a prompt decision of the cases that come before them

11 The establishment of an efficient police has justly been an object of your specific attention It is probable that the system of police in force in the country will be found equal to this purpose Some additional precautions may be necessary at Nagpur and in other larger towns, but in general, His Lordship in Council entertains no doubt, that the local village establishment acting under the mofussil officers will form instruments of police, both more really efficient and more exempt from corrupt and abusive exercise of authority, than any body of officers which on the first view might seem to be more immediately dependent on the Government

12. The injunctions given by you to the local officers to encourage the reference of ordinary disputes in civil cases to the arbitration of the principal officers of the village or to panchayats composed of persons chosen by the parties according to established usage, is very judicious Not less so is the provision for the investigation and decision of cases of great magnitude by the local European authority assisted by the principal native and a Mohammedan or Hindu Law Officer according to circumstances and I am desired to suggest whether it would not be proper in some cases involving questions of property of large amount to leave an appeal open to the Resident.

13 In criminal cases you have very properly reserved the confirmation of capital sentences to the Rajah's Government under the advice (for the present) of the Resident. In all such cases and indeed in all criminal cases of magnitude though not capital the local officer should keep a regular record of his proceedings and even in the inferior cases he should make a special report to you of all those of any consequence or attended with any peculiarities that you may have it in your power to revise the sentence and suggest to the Rajah s Government the remission of any portions of the punishment, you may think proper Your remarks and instructions relative to pecuniary compositions for crimes are perfectly judicious It is evidently desirable to leave unaltered the established custom of the country with regard to the exemption of Brahmins and women from capital punishment and your orders on this head are approved.

14. The subsidiary regulations prescribed by you with such modifications as are suggested by the preceding remarks are considered by the Governor General in Council to be expedient.

15 These are the only particular remarks which have been suggested by the perusal of your instructions to the officers whom you have deputed to the country It occurs however to His Lordship in Council that the employment of the designations of Collector and Magistrates might be advantageously changed to Superintendent and Agent or some appellation to which the natives would not be so apt to attach the notion of the permanent establishment of the English rule and the introduction of our institutions.

16. The salary you have assigned to those officers seems fair and reasonable and is sanctioned by His Lordship in Council

17 The preceding remarks apply especially to the instructions to the officers deputed in their character of collector and Magistrates. I am directed however to add that the further powers and authority which you have delegated to Captain Hamilton, as Commissioner for effecting the settlement of the Gonds in Deogarh above the Ghats are approved by the Governor General in Council who trusts that when the successful operations of the troops shall have checked the first outrages of those people instigated by Appa

Sahib and his adherents, it will be found practicable to come to such terms with them as shall secure the tranquillity of the country and their attachment to the allied Governments The Governor General in Council is not sufficiently informed of the condition and pretensions of the Gond Chiefs to give you any precise instructions on the subject, but His Lordship in Council is disposed to contemplate their situation, liberally and would think it desirable to make some sacrifices with a view to secure the attachment of a tribe, whom it would be difficult to coerce from the nature of the country they occupy, and whose subjection by force would probably be at all times insecure, and wholly unproductive either in a political or financial point of view The Governor General in Council has always understood that the erroneous policy pursued by Raghoji Bhonsla towards this people was a main cause of their turbulence and disaffection, and is led to suppose that by a mild and conciliatory, but firm and steady procedure, it will not be difficult after the present causes of excitement shall be removed, to render them peaceable and harmless neighbours

18 Recurring to the arrangements made by you for the administration of the Rajah's Government, I am instructed to repeat that although His Lordship in Council has authorized them as temporary and provisional measures, it is considered to be of the utmost consequence to establish at the earliest practicable moment an administration founded on the principles stated in the 8th paragraph and in my former dispatches You will constantly therefore keep this object in view

19 I am especially directed to advert to the management of the household and domestic concerns of the Raja and the affairs of the interior of the palace through the hands of an English Gentleman, attached to the Residency His Lordship in Council cannot but apprehend that the permanence of such an arrangement, whatever may have been the temporary advantages of its establishment at the outset is calculated to give dissatisfaction both to the Rajah's family and to the people and it is considered of essential consequence that it should be superseded with the least practicable delay The arrival of Gujjaba Dada, it is to be hoped, will enable you at once to place in the hands of their natural guardians the management of this branch of the Rajah's affairs

20 His Lordship in Council is also disposed to look to that person eventually as the fittest organ, aided by reputable and experienced Ministers and agents, for establishing during the Rajah's minority such an administration as has already been referred to

21 These observations, you are aware, apply to the civil and internal administration of the country only The military power of the state must remain essentially in our hands I shall have the honour to address you separately on the subject of the Rajah's military establishments in reply to your dispatch of the 9th of August

22 The Governor General in Council has perused the amended draft of a treaty transmitted with your dispatch now acknowledged, and concurs in the expediency of the alterations as being better suited to the actual and prospective condition of the state of Nagpur The assumption by the Rajah of the title of Sena Sahib seems unobjectionable, and the compulsory renunciation of it could not fail to be felt as a severity and a degradation You are accordingly empowered to execute and exchange the treaty in the usual form, subject to the Ratification of the Governor General in Council.

23 The stipulations of the treaty are already in course of operation under the implied engagements already formed with the Government of Nagpur

24. You will be pleased to fix the date to which payment of the arrears of subsidy is claimable according to your view of the means of the Raja and the liberal consideration with which it is incumbent on us to treat him in the settlement of all these questions.

Letter No 78—The writer suggests that owing to the 'boldness of the Gonds in their late incursions' and the inaccessibility of the country two battalions might be raised and posted, one at Jubbulpore and the other at Hoshangabad for the protection of the adjoining districts. For internal police, he thinks it "will be not to rely principally on the responsibility of Patels and Zamindars"

FROM—C A MOLONY COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 13th September 1818

The depredations which have been lately committed or threatened by the Gonds in the districts to the Southward of the Nerbudda have suggested to me the necessity of proposing that some means should be provided effectually to guard against them in future.

2 The boldness of the Gonds in their late incursions has no doubt been owing in a great degree to the presence of Appa Sahib and his followers in the hills to the difficulties to which the several bodies collected there have been reduced for procuring the means of subsistence, and to the active part taken by Chain Sah and others of the Gond chiefs in Appa Sahib's favour It is known that in some instances the Gonds succeeded in intimidating our sebundies by propagating false reports that their parties were accompanied by a proportion of Arabs

3 In so far as the evil is to be attributed to these causes it may of course be considered as merely temporary I believe however that the districts immediately bordering on the hills have always been subject to incursion from the Gonds Mr Hamilton will no doubt be able after the present disturbances shall have ceased, to make arrangements calculated to reclaim them from their predatory habits, but I apprehend that the complete attainment of this object can only be a work of time, and that we must in the first instance be prepared to guard against occasional depredations

4 With regard to the internal police of all the districts I am at present disposed to think that it will be best to rely principally on the responsibility of the Patels or Zamindars, having no establishments exclusively for Police excepting in towns on the great roads, and in some particular situations, as Ghats of the river and passes into the hills

5 For preventing the depredations of the Gonds again it appears to me that mere Burkundauzes or such subundies as we have maintained, which are in fact no other than mere Burkundauzes, are likely to be always, as they have hitherto proved, quite inefficient The incursions of the Gonds being I believe generally made in considerable bodies it requires I conceive that there should be a force in some degree organized to resist them with effect

6 Under this impression the suggestion which I would venture to offer is, that either the Nujeeb corps at present established in the Dukhanteer should be augmented or that an additional corps on the same scale should be raised, so as to provide for the duties of the whole of the districts The latter plan would I imagine be preferable, as under the former the men detached would be in some cases at an immense distance from the headquarters of the Corps If two Battalions were raised, one might be stationed at Jubbulpore for the duties of this district, of Seoni Chappara, of Burgee and of Mandla, the other at Hoshangabad, for the duties of the Dukhanteer, of the Hoshangabad, and of the Betul districts Without reference to the incursions of the Gonds I apprehend that two Corps of this discription will be hereafter necessary for ordinary Police duties

7 The present establishment you will recollect, of the Corps in the Dukhanteer is one Rissala of 100 Sowars and 5 Companies of Nujeebs of 100 each, exclusive of Native officers The monthly expence is about Sicca Rupees 5500 I am disposed to think that it would be expedient to reduce the number of Sowars, and to increase that of Nujeebs, as the parts of the country in which the depredations of the Gonds are to be resisted, are for the most part, I believe, of such a Nature that horsemen can be of little service

Letter No 79—The letter refers to a correspondence between the rebel Chain Shah and Raja Kirat Singh of Puteera The suggestion is that the correspondence is for some sort of a conspiracy which had to be enquired into and ascertained. The two enclosures are important.

FROM—C A. MOLONY COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore the 14th September 1818

I have the honour to annex for your information copies of two letters from Captain Henley in reply to one from me communicating a copy of a letter which I received from Lieutenant Hamilton dated the 12th ultimo You will of course have received from Lieutenant Hamilton a communication corresponding with that which he addressed to me. I wrote to Mr Maddock, acting Agent to the Governor General in Saugor on the subject of the correspondence said to be carried on by Chain Sah with Rajah Kirat Singh of Puteera but in consequence of his absence from Saugor Mr Maddock has not yet I believe, been able fully to enquire into the circumstances I hope to be able myself to ascertain what degree of truth there is in the report. Raja Kirat Singh has a valuable Jagir in Saugor and it would seem improbable that he should risk it on so desperate a state.

TO—C. A. MOLONY ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 17th instant with its enclosure and beg to offer my acknowledgements for the information thus communicated.

I had previously received intimation of the correspondence carried on by Ramdho' and Khan Singh Sikh with the Ex Rajah of Nagpur and had urged the Nawab of Bhopal to take measures for their apprehension at the earliest opportunity the result of which I shall do myself the honour to communicate.

The number of troops and retainers that could be collected by the three persons named in Captain Hamilton's letter does not exceed four hundred Horse and Foot.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

Sehore
The 28th August 1818

(Sd.) W HENLEY Capt.
On duty at Bhopal.

To—C A MOLONY, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA

SIR,

With reference to my letter of the 28th ultimo I have the honour to acquaint you that Ramdeal or Ramdhol, the chief alluded to in your dispatch of the 17th ultimo has been secured and placed in the Fort of Futtehgarh at Bhopal and that Khan Singh Sikh is on his way to Bhopal where he will be detained

Rajah Kirat Singh recently held a small district of Bhopal named Papura but which was resumed by the Nawab a few months ago and he has now no connection with this state

The Nawab has detached parties of troops to all the principal Ghats of the Nerbudda in his dominions, from Barkutch Eastward with directions to apprehend and send in any armed persons not in the employ of the British Government who may attempt to pass to the Southern Bank

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Sehore (Sd) W HENLEY, Capt,

The 3rd September 1818 On duty at Bhopal.

Letter No 80.—The letter and its enclosures refer to the action of Major Bawer in which many of the insurgents were killed, and to the Military dispositions for intercepting the rest of them who were fleeing towards Assergarh

FROM—LIEUT COLONEL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hoshangabad, the 18th September 1818

I have the pleasure to annex a copy of a letter from Captain Newton bearing date the 15th instant together with a copy of my reply to it

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To—LIEUTENANT BECHER, OFFG ASST QR MASTER GENERAL

SIR,

Having been made acquainted with the success of Major Bawer's Detachment against the enemy to the North-East of Multai and conceiving the probable choice (that the confusion and discomfiture such an example will leave upon those who were so fortunate to

escape the fate of their fallen comrades and others who are friends in their cause) that they will lose no time in making the best of their way out of our reach and Assirgarh appearing to be their ultimate object I have deemed it prudent to anticipate their retreat by detaching 200 Infantry and the whole of Lieutenant Blair's Horse to the village of Tekari having in view the object of obviating the difficulty which might again be opposed to a detachment by the sudden rise of the rivers Sampna and Machna which renders them impossible

The detachment marched at 4 p m this day under the command of Lieutenant Wardlaw of the 22nd Regiment with directions to remain at that village and to act according to information relative to the direction and movements of the enemy giving me immediate notice of every information he may obtain and of any movement he may make that I may if I see the necessity move to his support with the rest of the detachment under my command. I have written to the neighbouring Zamindars in whose villages I have runners and of Irregular Horse to afford Lieut. Wardlaw every possible intelligence of the enemy I have also written to Lieut Orr Commanding a Detachment at Shahpur to look out for the enemy in his quarter and to furnish Lieutenant Wardlaw and myself with any information he may obtain respecting their movements. Tikaree is distant hence 5 miles North a little East. I received accounts half an hour ago of Lt. Wardlaw having crossed both rivers which I consider very fortunate, for on his marching off it commenced raining with great violence and the rivers are now full and impassable

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To—CAPTAIN THOMAS NEWTON COMMANDING AT BETUL.

Sir,

Having had the honour to receive and submit to the Officer Commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force your letter of the 15th instant, I am directed in reply to communicate to you his entire approbation of the prompt measures you have taken to intercept the enemy in their conjectured flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adams trusts that the judicious arrangements you have made may be attended with a successful result and your efforts rewarded by an opportunity of punishing an enemy whose conduct to a detachment of the Corps to which you belong was so savage and inhuman.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Hoshangabad
The 18th September 1818

(Sd) ROBERT BECHER, Lieut.,
Offg Dy Asst. Qr Mr General

Letter No. 81—The letter has an enclosure, both of which mention with approbation "Major Bawer's prompt and spirited attack upon the enemy at the village of Bordehi" near Amla which dispersed them.

FROM—LT-COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hoshangabad, the 18th September 1818

Having received from Major Munt the copy of a letter to your address under date the 14th instant detailing his arrangement, and the brilliant result which had attended, Major Bawer's prompt and spirited attack upon the enemy at the village of Bordehi, I do myself the honour of enclosing for your information a copy of the Assistant Adjutant-General's reply by my direction of this date

The sentiments of applause which I have expressed on the decision, ability and judgment evinced by Major Bower and of the energetic exertions of his gallant detachment will, I hope, meet with your concurrence

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To—MAJOR H MUNT, COMMANDING IN THE BETUL VALLEY

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant with its enclosures being copy of your letter of that date to the address of the Resident at Nagpur detailing the arrangements which you had adopted for making a continued attack upon a body of the enemy and the merited success which had attended the operations of the Detachment from Amla under Major Bower

This account of the spirited attack made by Major Bawer on the enemy at Bordehi was received by Colonel Adams with admiration, and satisfaction and the decision with which it was resolved upon, together with the judgment and ability displayed in the execution, "so particularly conspicuous" justly claim the tribute of his warmest applause The Commanding Officer will accordingly have great pleasure in making a faithful report of this brilliant affair for the information of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief, and in the meantime I am desired to request you will tender Colonel Adams's unqualified thanks to Major Bawer and his gallant Detachment upon the happy and complete result which rewarded their energetic exertions on this occasion

I am further instructed to acquaint you that the measures which you have adopted since you assumed the command of the troops in the valley of Betul appear to the Commanding Officer

highly judicious but if the sentiments expressed regarding the evacuation of Amla by the enemy as far as it affects the conduct of Capt Jones whose official report was calculated to afford satisfaction Colonel Adams is unable to form any judgment, until a copy of your letter to Mr Jenkins is received.

In conclusion, I am directed to inform you that as soon as ever the weather clears up immediate attention will be afforded to the equipment of the troops previously operating in the Betul district, whose comfort and alleviation after the great privation which they have so cheerfully borne is Colonel Adams s most anxious wish.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Hoshangabad (Sd.) J SCOTT

The 18th September 1818

Letter No 82.—The letter has an enclosure, which gives a detailed and graphic account of how Lt. J Cruickshank met and dispersed a band of 500 marauders with considerable slaughter Captain Sparke's tent and Palanquin were recovered from them.

From—LT COL. J W ADAMS COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad, the 25th September 1818

I have the honour to transmit for your information the copy of a private letter from Lt. Cruickshank to the address of Captain Newton

The official details of these truly dashing affairs which have placed the professional abilities of Lieut. Cruickshank in so conspicuous a point of view have not yet been received but a copy shall be duly forwarded immediately they are received.

My Dear Newton

I informed you from Dhaul of my intention to move against Dajee and Gubbee, Arab and Gond Chiefs We marched from Dheul at 3 p m. of the 20th reached Amarwara at 6 rested the men till 8 when the Hircarrah with a guide returned from Jowala Ghurrie we lost no time in moving off as the distance was greater than we had understood over a bad road I did not reach the place till 8 a m of the 21st instant found them in a very strong position in a glen with a couple of deep and rapid Nallahs running across the entrance in both of which they took post and kept up a smart fire. The infantry went at the centre in double quick the 7 Cavalry to the

right round the skirt of the glen The Rohillas did the same but to the left The Infantry coming up to the Nallahs, at which time all the cavalry were well in, the chaps took to their heels after which it was a perfect slaughter Their numbers were 500—200 Arabs, 150 Hindustanis, and 150 Gonds. the killed and wounded from 250 to 300, all the killed were Arabs with the exception of a few Hindustanis There were 3 Jemadars Arabs found killed, after the sky was over, we set too, and burnt the place Four Magazines were blown up, 2 of which contained great quantities of powder Lots of loot, Elephants, camels, horses, bullocks, silk, Arab Matchlocks and swords, Captain Spark's tent, and Palankeen We then reassembled, and returned four miles towards the hills to touch up Gubba, when we came within sight they sounded their trumpets, assembled and opened fire from Jungles and Matchlocks, this large village was situate at the bottom of a mountain The infantry divided. Hull and myself with the 10th went to the left to ascend and overtop the fellows, Heuver with the 23rd advanced to the front the cavalry drawn up to act as opportunities offered, after a few rounds they fled up the mountain and left us to burn the village which we did, in Gubba's House, there was a quantity of supplies all went I am very sorry to inform you Lane was wounded in the leg, the same ball killed all We have 3 sepoys and a Drummer wounded

Blair 3 Sowars and 4 Horses wounded, 2 horses killed, Cavalry 2 Horses killed The distance from Dhoul to Jewahgury is full 26 miles from Dhul, the men did it most cheerfully though they did not eat since leaving Dhoul I have just received yours of the 21st I am just marching off and will stop at Mudisurra, or as I find provisions

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Raneepore
The 22nd September 1818 (Sd) J CRUICKSHANK, Lieutenant

Letter No 83—The letter contains Mr Molony's views about raising five Tomans of Gonds who can be employed in the place of the Risalahs for maintaining peace and order in the newly acquired districts

FROM—C A MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Jubbulpore, the 20th November 1818

On the receipt of your letter of the 21st September in reply to my address of the 13th September suggesting the formation of an additional Nujeeb Corps and the removal of the present Nerbudda Local Corps to Hoshangabad I immediately wrote to Lieutenant

Montgomerie desiring his opinion as to the practicability of immediately withdrawing any part of the Nerbudda local Corps from the valley with a view to its employment in the Western districts and I also wrote to Lieutenant Colonel Adams and to Major Mc Pherson requesting their opinions regarding the number of Nujeebs required for the duties of the Western districts the expediency of composing a corps partly of Gonds and the utility of the Reessalah of horse at present attached to Nerbudda Corps

I have the honour to transmit to you copies of the letters which I received from Lieutenant Montgomerie, and from Colonel Adams and Major McPherson in reply to my enquiries on the above points.

I am disposed I confess to attach very considerable weight to the opinion of Major McPherson regarding the unfitness of Gonds for military services Nevertheless I think that the motive for employing during a time the followers of the Gond Chiefs mentioned by Lieutenant Col. Adams outweigh this consideration. I therefore propose to raise three Tomans of Nujeebs from the followers of those chiefs and a fourth Toman may I think be advantageously composed of the followers of a Pathan named Basseit Khan mentioned in a further letter addressed to me by Lt. Col. Adams, of which I have also the honour to enclose a copy A fifth Toman may I imagine be formed by a selection from the Sebundies now employed in the Western districts an arrangement which will be attended with some saving of expense.

Five Tomans you will observe, is the extent of augmentation suggested by Colonel Adams as required at present for the duties of the Western districts and the opinion of Major McPherson points at even a greater number I consider your letter of the 21st September as authorizing an immediate augmentation to this extent, and therefore I have taken upon myself to direct Lieutenant Campbell to proceed to Hoshangabad for the purpose of raising the additional Tomans desiring him to conform to such suggestions as he may receive from Lt Col. Adams regarding their formation. The intelligence contained in Lieutenant Hamilton s address to you of the 27th ultimo of which I had the honour to receive a copy in your letter of the 5th instant, tends very much to strengthen my conviction that the immediate adoption of this measure is indispensable.

I would not propose that the Western Nujeeb Corps should be permanently kept up on the scale now suggested but if the proposition for raising an additional corps for the duties of the Eastern districts should meet with the sanction of Government, two or three of the Tomans might be transferred to the latter Corps, which would be available for the duties of the Eastern part of the Dukhan teer or Southern Valley as well as for those of this district and of Seoni Chappara and Mandla. The strength of each corps can then be fixed at 7 or 8 Tomans as may be found necessary

I beg to propose that the Rissala of horse attached to the Nerbudda local Corps should be discharged as soon as the additional Tomans are completed

To—C A MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 26th September just received, I beg leave to offer my opinion of the inexpediency of withdrawing any part of the local corps from the valley for the duties of the more western districts under any circumstances, short of an increase to the number of Regular troops now occupying it

I have the honour to enclose a present state and disposition return of the corps, from which you will have a better opportunity of estimating the propriety of my opinion on reference to the nature of the posts occupied by the Tomans and the inadequacy even of their largest detachments of a whole Toman, for the duties which may now be daily incidental to them

I have been anxious to send up a reinforcement to the Toman on duty at Babye where within these last 10 days 4 villages have been plundered and destroyed, and where the enemy is in greatest force, but I have been withheld by a conviction that as soon as any extensive line of the boundary shall be unoccupied by our small Detachments, the valley will immediately suffer much injury from irruptions of little parties of Gonds, where they have not the means of collecting in numbers, and it has been proved to my entire satisfaction that nothing but the presence of armed parties, to whom the Rayats may look for protection, will ever induce the inhabitants to remain in the villages or cultivate the lands adjacent to the hills

This subject has lately been brought before me in various ways and my anxiety for the whole has been proportionate with the proof of the (truth of the general assertion of those conversant with) the fears entertained for the Gonds, afforded in the desertion of the villages in the Babye District

Two villages in the Futtehpore District have just been plundered and I am in hourly expectation of hearing that something similar has occurred in the Bachye Pergunna Indeed whenever the smallest party of Gonds may make its appearance the consequence must be the same The villagers have not even resolution sufficient to make the most trifling resistance which might afford a hope of relief, and you will judge of the portion of courage required for such a risk when I tell you that, a Duffadar and 8 Sowars of Rohilla Cavalry patrolling between Simaria and

Sohagpur kept at bay about 250 of them who had come down in the way they generally practice of giving timely notice of their approach by every noise at their command and kept them there till a party reached them from Sohagpur which immediately dispersed them causing some loss

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) H. A. MONTGOMERIE.

Gurrurwara

The 1st Oct. 1818

To—C. A. MOLONY ESQUIRE COMMISSIONER ON NERBUDDA

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 16th ultimo and in reply beg to express my opinion that upon the plan proposed by you, the services of the Gonds regarding whom I had written to Mr Jenkins may be found most useful, and be advantageously employed.

The most eligible position for the Head Quarters of the Nerbudda local Corps appears to me to be Pannagarh or the Western Gurrurwarra and in the present state of the valley I would suggest that five additional Toomans should be raised each 100 strong including Sirdars Such reduction can hereafter take place as circumstances may call for and on their being completed I think it would be advisable to discharge or perhaps transfer the Rissala to the Rajah's contingent.

Three of these Toomans if not more, will I think, be readily furnished by the Gond Chiefs Nihal Singh, Anup Singh and the Rani of Chandgarh. The opportunity it will afford of providing for their nearest relations as Toomandars and other under officers with a subsistence, and livelihood to so great a number of their followers will be such a relief upon their limited and scanty resources that the proposition will no doubt be joyfully accepted. The only point upon which I can anticipate opposition will be a wish to receive the amount of each Tooman collectively and distributing the pay to each individual under their own arrangements, but the objections against this, if we wish them to be of any service, are too manifold for it to be in any way acceded to

Five Rupees a man per month and which is I believe the pay of the local Corps would be ample and sufficient. The pay of the Toomundars and other officers, cannot of course be settled until

some discussions have taken place on the subject with the parties themselves Whatever proportion of the five Toomans cannot be completed by these Gonds may be raised in the valley

I shall be obliged by a communication of your sentiments when, if these preliminary observations meet your concurrence, I will advise the chiefs in question and call upon them to furnish as many men as they can

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

(Sd) J W ADAMS, Lt-Col
Commanding Nagpur Subdy Force

Head Quarters,
Nagpur Subdy Force,
Hoshangabad,
The 10th October 1818

To—C A MOLONY, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo mentioning your having suggested to Mr Jenkins the expediency of raising a Nujeeb Corps for service in the district under my charge, and requesting me to state my opinion as to the number of men that will be required for the protection of those districts from the incursions of the Gonds and for garrisoning small forts in which it may be objectionable to place regulars Also desiring to know my opinion as to the practicability and expediency of forming the Corps partly of Gonds from the followers of such of the Gond Chiefs as have entitled themselves to consideration, and further requesting to be informed whether I would think it desirable that a proportion of Suwars should be attached to the Corps

In reply to the first paragraph I beg to state that I consider a Corps of from six to seven hundred strong necessary at least for some time to come, viz about 250 or 300 for the duties of the districts in the valley including the forts of Saoligarh and Seoni and the Tallookas of Shahpur and Ranipur and the remainder for the parts of the ceded districts above Ghats

In reply to the second paragraph I beg to state that from the experience I have had of the Gonds who were entertained by us as sebundies, and from their general character as soldiers, I do not conceive it advisable that any part of this Corps should be formed

of them. I would recommend that if practicable it should be formed exclusively of Hindustanees who have no families in this country

In reply to the third paragraph I am of opinion that if the description of men forming our irregular cavalry could be procured they would be of infinite service in repelling the incursions of the Gonds but the Maharatta Sowars procurable in this country of none whatever

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant

Betul (Sd.) D McPHERSON
The 19th October 1818 In Charge of the Ceded Districts.

To—C. A. MOLONY ESQUIRE COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

SIR,

A short time ago a Pathan by the Name of Busseit Khan was sent in to me by Lieutenant Ward Commanding at Sohagpur His uncle was formerly Killedar of the fort but was displaced by Sadik Ali Khan and the Killedarship given to Sher Khan since which they have continued to reside in Sohagpur

Busseit Khan stated his business to me in what I could not but consider very fair and candid terms he wished he said as there was a misunderstanding between his party and Sher Khan s now employed by us that a passport should be given for himself and the families of his dependants to go across the Nerbudda and reside in the Bhopal country until matters were settled or as he could amongst his followers muster 100 Matchlock men he was willing he said to accept such service as I would give him to ensure the peace and safety of their families-

Lieutenant Ward was desired to refer Busseit Khan to Captain Robert at Punnagarh and in a letter received from the latter officer this morning he also speaks in very favourable terms of him. I cannot but be of opinion their services at the present moment will be found most useful in many points of views 1st The importance of detaching a body of Soldiers of fortune from the immediate necessity of taking service with the enemy 2nd. The employment and prospect of future provision it will hold out to good conduct and 3rd The desirable effect it will have on the disaffected in that neighbourhood from the knowledge which Busseit Khan and his followers must have of them from a long residence. I would therefore beg to recommend that Busseit

Khan and his followers should form one of the new Tomans in the Nerbudda local Corps on which I have already done myself the pleasure of addressing you, and I have accordingly requested Captain Robert to offer him these assurances pending your concurrence

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd) J W ADAMS, Lt-Col,
Commanding Nagpur Subdy Force

Head Quarters,
Nagpur Subdy Force,
Hoshangabad
The 24th October 1818

Letter No 84—The letter carries an enclosure in which measures taken to give protection to certain places in the Chanda district, viz Guwardha, Gheelgaum, Dhanora, Paunee, Brahmpuri and Wairagarh against incursions, are referred to

FROM—LT-COL H S SCOTT, COMMANDING AT NAGPUR

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Nagpur, the 8th December 1818

I have the honour to transmit for your information the enclosed copy of a letter, this day received from Major Wilson

TO—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 3rd instant beg to report for the information of the Officer Commanding that in anticipation of his orders, I have already established a Garrison in Bairagarh This I was enabled to do in concert with and by the assistance of Captain Saunders from whose Detachment I this morning separated at that place I have established posts also at Guwardah, Gheelgaum and Dhanora, the former of which is a kind of outpost to prevent incursions into the Pownee, Brahmpuri and the more cultivated parts of the Wyragarh and on the North East of the Chanda district Within the last two days all depredations seem to have

ceased and I hope soon to find the Sebundies in sufficient protection for those parts of the country such further aid as may be required for the territories of Chanda, I shall be happy to afford.

I shall immediately acquaint Captain Saunders with the orders regarding him and his Detachment. He is however much recovered from his indisposition and I hope will not find it necessary to proceed to Nagpur on that account, respecting his Detachment I propose continuing it in its present position for a few days till the state of the Chanda district is ascertained as in the event of our assistance being required there, it will be a situation to act in the small tract lying to the East of the Wainganga while my Detachment moves in concert on the West of that river In the mean time I am proceeding to Brahmpuri which I expect to reach tomorrow on matters connected with the permanent tranquillity of this part of the country

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Camp at Bootlee Ghat, Your most obedient humble servant,
Right Bank of the Wainganga, (Sd) J W WILSON Major
The 5th November 1818 Commanding a Detachment.

Letter No 85—The letter gives cover to an enclosure in which the activities of certain insurgents—Indra Shah, Nizam Shah and others in Chanda district are referred to Steps already taken or under contemplation are also mentioned.

FROM—LT-COL. W H SCOTT COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Saoner the 10th January 1819.

I have the honour to transmit for your information copy of a letter received from Lieutenant Kanttam, commanding the 2nd Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry

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TO—THE ASSISTANT QR. MASTER GENERAL OF THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Officer Commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, of my having this day marched from Paoni with the intention of proceeding to Wairagarh in consequence of a communication I have received from Lieutenant Crawford stating that Indrashaw Nizamshaw and others had moved to Dhanooree, with a large body of armed

men, including, it is said, two hundred Horse Lieutenant Crawford mentions to me that he has made a requisition for the Subedars party of the 1st Regiment N I, if I should meet them on the route, I shall consequently take them back with me to Wyragarh

The Native Officers party that I dispatched to the Ambora Hills had not been fortunate enough to fall in with the enemy, I have ordered them to rejoin me, and expect they have returned to Paoni today, and tomorrow they will be able to overtake me at Brahmpuri

Lieutenant Don reached Wyragarh on the 4th and Lieutenant Crawford mentions in his letter to me, that they intended to move after the enemy at Dhanooree (which is about 24 miles distant from Wyragarh) on the evening of the 5th I have not yet heard the result of their expedition

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd) J HUTTON, LIEUTENANT,
S O in Charge, 2nd Bn 1st Regt

Camp at Belgaon,
13 Miles S E of Paoni,
January 7th 1819

Letter No. 86—The letter deals with the problems of revenue administration in the newly acquired territories and refers to certain Zamindary Mahals "paying a fixed annual Oobaaree or quit rent". The information contained therein regarding Sohagpur is also important.

FROM—C A MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Narsingpur, the 16th January 1819

Various causes have hitherto prevented my bringing under your notice the circumstances of the district of Sohagpur, but as they would hardly afford a valid excuse for the delay I shall not refer to them more particularly

The territory comprehended in the cession of Sohagpur comprises, besides the Khalsa lands of Sohagpur proper, the following Zamindary mehals paying a fixed annual Oobaree or quit rent, viz Chandeea, Kunroodehee, Koanreea, Chang, Nigawanee, Pata, Syrye, Jytepoor and Singwara Of the Mehals enumerated in your dispatch to Mr Adam of the 1st June 1814, Anukpoor is included in Sohagpur proper and Achalpoor in Pata I have excluded Ramgarh from the above enumeration as the revenue from it is now paid along with that of the other Mehals held by

the same Zamindar and immediately dependant on the district of Garrah.

The following is a statement of the revenue which the Nagpur Government considered to be derivable from these terri tories —

SOHAGPUR KHAS

	Rs.
Land Revenue Nagpur	4,222
Sayer and Abkari	3 068
Other miscellaneous sources of revenue including fines and forfeiture	2 192
	9 482
Chandeea	3 000
Kunroodehee	1 000
Kounreea	900
Chang	500
Nigwanee	2 000
Pata	1,500
Saryo	100
Jytepoor	500
Singwora	950
Total	19 932

There are also a few Jagir and Khyrat lands in Sohagpur proper which are not included in the above statement.

The Oobaree however from Chandeea and Kunroodehee is stated in the accounts as Lor tulbee, or only to be exacted by force. In point of fact no payment was ever realized from the Zamindars of those mehals except on the first occasion of their invasion by the Nagpur troops and they cannot I conceive in any respect be considered as having been annexed to the dominions of the Nag pur state.

The Oobaree realized from Singwara has also lately amounted to only 400 Rupees in consequence I believe of that Zamindary being in a great measure depopulated.

The actual revenue was therefore only Rupees 15 382

annum to Rajah Govindjeet the son of the former Zamindar of
And this was chargeable with a pension of Rs. 3,000 per
Sohagpur proper

The revenue moreover is not all likely to be increased, for the whole tract forms I believe, one of the wildest and least improve able portions of India.

With reference to the insignificant revenue derivable from Sohagpur proper and its immense distance from any station at which an European officer is likely to reside it will be advisable I conceive to restore it to Raja Govind Jeet stipulating for the payment of an Oobaree from him, as from the other Zamindars calculated so as to leave him something more than his pension of Rs 3,000 per annum

I am not yet able to judge whether any establishment would be still required for collecting the Oobaree from the Zamindars They have generally, I believe, required some degree of coercion to enforce their payments to the Nagpur Government, but I conceive that they may be induced by conciliation to pay their revenue regularly at Jubbulpore, or if it should be thought more advisable to the officer in charge of Sirgooja

I have for the present given them the option of either making their payments to the Kamavisdar at Solapur, which will be most convenient for them or directly to myself at Jubbulpore which may possibly be more agreeable to their wishes I am desirous to avoid entrusting the Kamavisdar with any authority to coerce them for the payment of revenue. The Zamindars of Kounreea and Chang have I believe, generally paid their revenue in horses and Tattoos, but I hope it may be found practicable to obtain in a more convenient shape

I have not made any demand for the payment of Oobaree from the Zamindars of Chandeea and Kumoodehee, as the question regarding the Rajah of Rewa's supremacy over them was referred to Government and as it appears to me quite clear that those Mehals cannot be considered as having been annexed to the Nagpur Dominions their fealty to the Raja of Rewa, however, though they brought it forward as a plea for payment to the British Government, I believe, merely nominal, and they in point of fact, I understand, entirely independent The immediate authority over the Zamindar of Chandeea, if it could be asserted on the ground of his connection with the Nagpur Government, or obtained by any arrangement with the Raja of Rewa, would, I am disposed to think, be a more desirable acquisition than any of those which we have derived from the cession of Solapur and its dependencies Chandeea, you are aware, immediately adjoins the district of Gariah, and the depopulation which has taken place in the bordering pergunnah of Koombhee is principally, I believe, to be attributed to depredations from that quarter One instance has occurred since the establishment of the authority at Jubbulpur in which a few cattle were carried off, and though the Zamindar showed sufficient readiness to afford redress it appeared that he had no effectual control over the plunderers who were some members of his own family I have told him, of course, that he must in every case be held responsible, and I beg to suggest that at all event I may be authorized to enforce my decisive measures, if necessary, by restitution of plundered property without any reference to the Rajah of Rewa

If the Pergunnah of Sohagpur should be given up to Raja Govind Jeet, it may still perhaps be a question whether the fort should be surrendered to him in its present state, as if it might possibly become a source of annoyance from the inability to defend it, though of his own peaceable disposition I entertain no doubt.

On demanding the surrender of the fort and district, as it was just the period of Appa Saheb's escape and there seemed reason to apprehend that that event might occasion considerable disturbance in Chateesgarh, I thought it prudent not to discharge immediately any part of the Garrison When that ground of apprehension had, in great measure ceased I discharged the greatest part, and I have now reduced the number to 59 foot Sebundies and 17 Sowars. The expence of these is still very burthensome but I think it necessary to retain them till the question regarding the district be determined and the disposition of the neighbouring Zamindars be proved. There are some Gonds immediately to the southward of Sohagpur who have been long habituated to plundering and I was enabled lately by means of the garrison to recover some cattle that had been carried off from the Thakoors of Kumurdeh and Mundriah I am in hopes however that the Zamindars may be brought to effect of themselves the suppression of these habits.

Having ascertained that Rajah Govindjeet had not received any part of his pension for the past year in consequence of the state of affairs having put a stop to the usual remittance from Chattisgarh, from which the charges of Sohagpur were defrayed believing him to be in considerable in consequence, I took upon myself to pay him 1,000 Rupees, pending the decision of the Government regarding the continuation of his pension or the restoration of the Zamindaree.

I must again apologize for the delay which has occurred in making this reference and I can only plead that the occupation of my temper in duties which pressed upon me more urgently continually prevented my taking the subject into consideration.

Letter No 87—The letter contains three enclosures which reveal that the villages round about were subject to the depredations of the Gonds. The efforts made to stop this had not been very successful.

FROM—LT-COL. H S. SCOTT COMMANDING THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp at Multai the 21st January 1819.

In transmitting to you the enclosed copies of correspondence, I lament to say that notwithstanding the precautions I have taken to afford protection to the villages in this district against the incursions of the Gonds they have proved to be insufficient to guard them against the attacks of these marauders Neither do I see any method of effectually putting a stop to this evil unless by means of a large establishment of Sibundies to be distributed through the different villages bordering on the jungle.

It would, I conceive, considerably tend towards promoting the zeal and efficiency of such an establishment, if they were punctually paid, and placed under the command of an European officer, whose duty it would be to visit them frequently and by his to stimulate them to act with the duties expected from them

At this moment I consider that would require the whole of present force to be dispersed the different villages, to afford the necessary security against the ravages of the Gonds

To—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for Colonel Scott's information of the Detachment having quitted Cumbarah on the night of the 11th instant with the hope of surprising the enemy who were at this place We marched at eight p m and after proceeding about six Coss, succeeded in coming undiscovered upon an advanced post of the enemy, which we had previously understood they had posted on the road, there was, however, only one man in it, at the time, who was secured by avoiding a village where we learnt there was another party posted We came in sight of the fires of the enemy about 4 o'clock, they had, however taken too much precaution, to prevent our getting on them without being discovered, for, an alarm was given before we had sufficiently closed upon them, to give our fire with effect, and owing to the proximity of a range of hills, and the jungles under which the village is situated, only three mounted men were found, many others, however, must have received shots in going off Their having been so much disconcerted in this instance, they had assumed upon the strength of their numbers, and their addition of fifty only Horse which had lately joined them from Chatteeesgarh.

It will, I imagine, be necessary to remain in this province for some days, and our further operations will depend upon the information that may be obtained of the direction taken by the enemy

Camp near Owndee
(45 miles S E by E Wyragarh), (Sd) S HUTTON, Lieutenant,
the 13th January 1819 S O in charge, 2nd Bn, 1st Regt

To—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL,
NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

SIR,

I have the honour to report that the village of Danwa (about 4 coss distant) was yesterday morning at daybreak attacked and partially burnt by a party of Gonds, 300 strong, three small villages

immediately under it were also burnt to the ground and the whole of the cattle driven off The moment I was informed of the circum stance, about 9 o clock (a m.) I marched with a Havildar and 20 Rank and File of Infantry and a Havildar s party of Cavalry to the spot but found that the Gonds had decamped however in the hopes of being able to recover the cattle I moved on in the direction they took, but after marching about 9 miles in a very hilly country and thick jungle inhabited by Gonds and it being very late in the day I deemed it advisable to return and reached Danawa just at dusk however one of the party who was in a state of intoxication and had gone to sleep a short distance from the road near the village of Sunuddy was secured and is now in confinement here. I shall feel obliged to your informing me, how the prisoner is to be disposed of, he was taken in arms besides having some suite about him. I hope in the course of a day or two to be able to gain some intelligence from him regarding the Gonds that inhabit the country to the North of Donawa. Some part of it I passed through appears to be well cultivated, but not a soul or a head of cattle in any of the vil lages the whole having taken to the jungle.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp at Moorka (Sd.)——— Lieut.,

The 20th January 1819 Commanding a Dett. 1st Bn. 11th Regt.

To—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and to inform you that I dispatched the Officer Com manding at Multai at 12 o clock this day the particulars of the affairs at Donawa and I have not the least hesitation in saying that had the Jemadar Commanding a party there, or the headman of the village sent me timely intelligence that I could have overtaken the Gonds and recovered their cattle, independent of what other damage I might have done them instead of which I know nothing of the affair till 9 o clock (a.m) and that even was not through either of the above people, but through the Pattail of the village about 1½ Coss on this side of Donawa.

I left this the moment I received the information, and did not return till 9 (p.m.) and I can safely say that not one of the troopers dismounted his horse for more than a minute nor did I halt any where in the road so that nothing was wanting on my part, to over take the Banditti however even late as I was, I think that I should have stood a better chance, had the Jemadar at

Donawa taken me the exact road, they went instead of which he took me 2 Coss round, what could have been his motives I am at a loss to imagine

As to gaining information regarding these Gonds, is one of the most difficult things imaginable, for those people who can give it will not do it, through fear and strangers to the Gonds are presented from seeking it through the same cause as they are sure of being some way or other The Prisoner I have . .... . Gond I am in a great hopes, will point out their retreat although he at present says he knows nothing about them.

Camp at Moorka — (Sd) T G NEWALL, Lt,
The 20th January 1819 — Commanding a Detachment

Letter No 88—The letter and the enclosure report that the Gonds had looted a few villages and carried away cattle A party of troops was sent and they came up with some of the Gonds and recovered a part of the cattle The conduct of the Amildar Meer Wazir Ali has been adversely reported.

FROM—LT COL H S SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Multai, the 25th January 1819

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a report from the Officer Commanding a party which I detached on the evening of the 20th instant, in consequence of information from the Amildar of the village of Donawa, that, that and the adjacent villages had been plundered and burnt by a body of Gonds, who had also drove off all the cattle and taken post within 3 or 4 Coss of Donowa

I beg leave to bring to your notice the conduct of the Aumildar, Meer Wuzeer Ali, as reported by Captain Agnew and to state that as there is a good Ghurry at Donowa and should be 30 Sebundies, the Aumildar possessed the means of defending the village from any insult from the Gonds and that all accounts state he behaved ill on the occasion

To—THE ACTING ASST ADJUTANT GENERAL, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Commanding Officer of the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, that agreeable to the instructions I received, I proceeded on the evening of the 20th instant towards Donawa, which I reached early on the following morning On my arrival at Donawa, I learnt from Meer Wazir Ali, the Aumildar, that a large body of Gonds had been there two days before had plundered and burnt several houses outside the Fort,

carried off several thousand heads of cattle from thence and the sur rounding villages and had retreated in a Northeasterly direction towards Bomlea, to the Kanhan river As the Baggage and ammunition of my Detachment were greatly in the rear on my reaching Donawa, I considered it advisable to wait there until their arrival. I must here beg leave to bring to notice the conduct of Meer Wazir Ali who to a naughty and insolent behaviour implica tion made to him for assistance in what his village could afford Sepoy who entered his fort and made some request of him he to answer by a blow in the face.

The Baggage and ammunition having come up at eight o clock I marched in the direction of Bomlea at half past ten o clock about four miles from Bomlea, I sent on there two of the 6th Bengal Cavalry disguised, in order if possible, to gain intelligence respecting the enemy They returned after having proceeded as far as the Khannan without having been able to discover or learn anything whatever

About 5 o clock p m and when I began to dispair of effecting the object on which I was sent some villagers who had come along with us from a place called Peepree, near to Donawa to try and their cattle, came and informed me, some Gonds were on a a few miles off I instantly proceeded as pointed out by them with the Infantry of my detachment, the country being too close logged and Jungli to admit of the services of the Cavalry and arriving within a short distance of the Hill made the necessary arrangements for an attack We ascended in two parties and com ing on the enemy whose numbers I could not afterwards ascer tain which, I think, were very inconsiderable, we killed one The rest fled in every direction.

As from the nature of the hill it being exceedingly and strong, and covered with thick jungle besides the night very dark, we could then do no more, returned to Lunady burn ing all the huts on the hill Early the following morning i e. (22nd), I dispatched a party back to the hill with all the to the amount of about a hundred to collect all they could They returned about ten o clock with a great quantity of cattle, one man and two or three women and children whom I thought it proper afterwards to release.

Considering the object of my mission now at least so far as regarded the recovery of the cattle of no other party of Gonds being in that part of the country I marched back to this place.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

(Sd.) D AGNEW

Commanding a Detachment

Camp at Multai

The 23rd January 1819

Letter No 89.—The letter has two enclosures, which contain reports about the surprise attacks of the British on certain Gond outposts. The Gonds were obviously refractory and took to plundering the newly-acquired territories

FROM—LT COL H S SCOTT, COMMANDING THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp at Amla, the 9th February 1819

I have the honour to enclose copies of two letters forwarded from Lieutenant Hutton, Commanding a detachment by Captain Pedler, reporting his proceedings in two attempts to surprize the enemy and I have great pleasure in bringing to your notice the activity and spirit of enterprize displayed by Lieutenant Hutton on these occasions

TO—CAPTAIN PEDLER, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you that I yesterday received information of Nagoo Thakur's being posted at a village newly built, about 10 miles beyond Doosawany situated in a deep dale with about 60 followers of whom 25 or 30 were said to be armed with matchlocks, and the rest with swords and spears

I determined to make a night's march to the place, accordingly I marched from Omrait at 7 p m with 50 men of the 11th and two bullock-loads of ammunition, directing Mirza Azen Beg to meet a party of 50 Horse under Shamshulbeg at Puchaira early this morning, and thence to proceed and take possession of the Dhowlie Ghat that it might be open on my return I reached the Ghat about 11 and found it very difficult having been blocked up two months ago by trees felled across the road There were also several stockades but no one to defend them, we reached the top of the descent leading down to the village occupied by Nagoo Thakur's people without being discovered Although we passed close under two chowkees, the descent about two miles long is the steepest and most rugged I ever descended we were about two hours in reaching the bottom, we arrived there without discovery about daybreak, unfortunately we did not know the situation of Nagoo Thakur's Chowkee, it being changed every night, until we received a couple of shots from it, and the people ran off our men firing a few shots after them, we found ten or eleven matchlocks and many swords and spears at the Chowkee, nothing but women and children remaining in the village I left a guard there and proceeded to another village from which the inhabitants had fled, leaving about 300 head of cattle and grain of all sorts in abundance, I caused this village to be burnt along with all the grain, which was there and we drove-off

the cattle to the first village destroying on our route. We found Nagoo Thakur's stud consisting of two large mares and 5 Tattoos in a most wretched condition and about 150 head of cattle, the grain in this village was lying in every great quantities, the whole was destroyed by fire. I believe we destroyed upwards of 150 Bullock loads in the three villages during my absence several shots have been fired at the Guard in the village, but without effect. I attempted to bring off the whole of the cattle, but very much feared I should not succeed, as I saw a great many people posted in the hills between which our road lay Some of them with matchlocks in their hands I conceive there were about on our right and 30 on our left and about 20 matchlockmen

I sent a guard of a Naik and 10 in front of the cattle and the rest of the Detachment on the flanks and sides we had not advanced ½ a mile when the advanced party received a very smart fire from the on both flanks which was returned with a great spirit immediately the whole Detachment was attacked on showers of stones were poured down from the perpendicular on the right. I stationed a party on an eminence clear of which very soon reduced the firing to an occasional shot from the enemy posted on the left were speedily put to flight the hills being accessible, but from the heavy firing on both sides the cattle having no one to look after them ran off like their village, we only succeeded in bringing off the on descending to the villages I had placed a Naik and 10 Sepoys with the ammunition, which could not be brought on Bullocks at the top of the Ghats this party was attacked by a party of Gonds during our absence and dispersed them killing two The detachment advanced and soon obliged the party in the middle of the Ghat to .from whence they continued to annoy us by a constant but weak and useless fire about 12 or 14 of the enemy were slain besides those who were not seen to fall. A party of about 30 Gonds divided in small ones of 4 5 and 5 keeping at a distance of ¾ of a mile continued firing upon us the whole way to the top of the Dhoulie Ghat, a distance of 7 Koss without our being able to come at them. Two were seen who had ventured a little nearer than the rest, not an accident occurred amongst my men and I am sorry to think so few of the enemy fell This was principally owing to their firing from behind rocks and trees.

The men of my party displayed the greatest fortitude and perseverance throughout a harassing march of 50 miles and upwards, without having half an hour's rest the whole time or any thing to eat, being twenty-one hours. The Dhoulie Ghat would have been blocked up immediately if I had not ordered the party of Horse to take possession for we saw 8 or 10 men running across the country in that direction at a very great speed in which case from the nature of the Ghat we should have lost many men in forcing a passage. The Puckally's Bullock was shot through the thigh this was the only shot that took effect from the enemy's fire. Nago

Thakur's post is about 11 or 12 miles from Pachmarhi, the Mahadeo mountain and the perpendicular chain of hills about it are plainly visible from the top of the Ghat

As the Gonds may attempt to plunder and destroy the villages in the valley in revenge for the burning of their own, I shall send a party of 50 matchlock men from Omrait to protect them until I hear further from you

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Ruchana (Sd) G HUTTON, Lieut,
The February 1819 Commanding a Detachment

To—CAPTAIN PEDLER, COMMANDING A DETACHMENT.

Sir,

I have the honour to report to you that having received information that the villages of Oomraira and Bellowur situated 6 miles beyond the Joonoordeo Ghat were used as depots for the reception of stolen cattle and grain, brought up from the low country and that although the headmen had about a month ago come to Oomrait professing themselves, subjects to Government, they were intimately connected with the Pachmarhi people, so much so, that all parties going and returning on plundering excursions were accustomed to halt there and dispose of their plunder to the inhabitants and the latter were protected by a part of armed Gonds In consequence I marched last night from Oomrait about 9, intending to surprise the Gond Post, with 50 men of the 11th and 50 Horse, but owing to the badness of the road did not reach the top of the Ghat before 7 this morning and on being discovered by the Gonds they fled into the jungle leaving a good many spears in the Chowkee and also a knapsack of the Bengal 19th The place was set on fire and burnt to the ground In the village of Oomraid a Knapsack of the Bengal 22nd being found also a sepoy's clock, which the people could not account for I caused their cattle to be surrounded, and brought them away with me amounting to Bullocks, 9 Cows and Buffaloes intending to keep them until I should hear from you regarding their disposal as also of three or four of the inhabitants, whom I brought prisoners, about a day Cattle were also brought from Bellowur, the others having been driven off to the jungles, I could not secure them, and the Headman escaped from an escort of Horse when going agreeably to promise, to deliver up the cattle until such times as he should prove himself to be a loyal subject. The villages of Oomrai belongs to the Gond Chief Ragojee and Bellowur to Newalshah.

I shall take care of all the cattle until I hear from you respecting them.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant

Ruchaira
The 27th January 1819.

(Sd.) G HUTTON Lieutenant
Commanding a Detachment.

Letter No 90.—The letter gives cover to two enclosures in which are reported the results of the operations of British detachments in the districts of Chanda and Wairagarh against the depredations of the Gond chiefs, some of whom had thought of surrendering to the British.

FROM—LT-COL H S SCOTT COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur the 26th March 1819

I have the honour to transmit for your information copies of letters this day received from Lieutenant Colonel Bishop.

Camp at Berhampooree,
24th March 1819.

TO—THE ASSISTANT QR MASTER GENERAL, THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter received last night from Lieutenant Dore commanding in the Wyragarh district, of so many cattle having been restored I should be inclined to indulge in the hope, that it is a Prelude to both Nizam Shah and Juggoo Bapoo surrendering themselves. Juggoo Bapoo is a son of Indra Shah, the Zamindar of Murumgaon and his father is one of those now in confinement with Lieutenant Crawford.

To enable Lieutenant Dore to settle with Futty Shah at Jarrah, I purpose sending a company of the 16th Light Infantry to that quarter which with the disposable force he could now from the fort of Wyragarh, I am in hopes will be sufficient.

The day before yesterday I received a communication from Lieutenant Crawford mentioning that he was extremely unwell and that he should be obliged to return immediately to Chanda for the benefit of medical advice. He expressed to me at the same time a most earnest wish that an European officer should in consequence

be sent to conduct the operations of the different parties that there are in the Chanda district, as Captain Sedlie the only officer in the Berar Battalion was under the necessity of remaining with the Head Quarters in Chanda The person who brought Mr Crawford's letter informed me of and Boojimram having collected a considerable body in that quarter and had already plundered several villages I have in consequence demeed it but to order a Detachment of 150 Rank and file of the 16th Light Infantry under European officer to the Chanda district, which with the troops already there should be very ample to subdue there and effectually restore that part of the country to tranquillity

Exclusive of the recruits, sick and of the two Corps I should then have upwards of 300 Rank and file, to go after Balla Mokasia, who is said to be still somewhere S W of this in the Brahmpuri pergunnah I purpose dividing into two parties and to proceed towards Booramah and the other in a Westerly direction to Nagbhir and afterwards further separate and as from circumstances may appear best These arrangements will I trust meet with the approbation of Lieutenant Colonel Scott They appear to me to be the most salutary, towards effecting the desired object, expressed in your letter of the 19th instant, viz to tranquilise the country before the commencement of the approaching monsoon

The detachment of the 16th Light Infantry who are destined for the Chanda District arrived here this morning and Lt Mackintosh with the remainder of his Detachment will arrive tomorrow On my quitting this I intend leaving the whole of the sick and Drills of the Corps behind under Lieut Stewart of the 2nd Bn, 1st Regiment.

(Sd) C BISHOP, Lt Col
Commanding a Detachment

To—THE BRIGADE MAJOR, LIEUTENANT COLONEL BISHOP'S DETACHMENT

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you that two hundred and forty (240) Bullocks and Buffaloes formerly looted from this district have been lately restored, and I am in hopes that Nizam Shah the Jemadar of Ballaharsah will come in, in a few days from his having written to me saying he would, as also Jaggoo Bapoo who sent in 120 head of cattle this day and I have availed myself of the opportunity thus offered me of writing to him and recommending his coming in as far as possible, I have directed the Jemadar now at Geilgam to attempt to seize Futty Shah Jemadar

of the Jemadar s having written to me was in the habit of passing the night at this village with a very few followers.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant

Byraghur
23rd March 1819.

(Sd) G W DORE Lt.,
2nd Battalion 1st Regt.

Letter No 91 —As a result of the restoration of tranquillity in the various parts of the newly acquired territories the Resident directs that the military detachments operating in those parts be recalled to their headquarters or sent back to the provinces from where they came.

FROM—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

TO—LT-COL H S SCOTT COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

Nagpur the 12th April 1819.

Having requested Lieutenant Colonel Adams C B to relieve the 1st of the 11th Madras Native Infantry from its duties in the Multai districts I shall be obliged by your directing Major Woulfe to return with the headquarters and one wing of the corps to Nagpur when that relief shall take place.

The other wing I will thank you to direct to move on Chhindwara and the officer in command of it to communicate with Captain Montgomerie, Superintendent of affairs in that province as to its disposal, with the exception of one company which I request may be ordered to join Captain Saunders at Pachmarhi It may be desirable that this wing should know that it will remain out during the monsoon. I will thank you in addition to order a Subedar s party of the 6th Madras Cavalry to join this detachment when it arrives at Chhindwara the detachments now there may be recalled and ordered to join their Head Quarters The party of the 2nd of the 1st Madras Native Infantry in the Lanjee districts and any others now on detachment may be in like manner directed to join their Head Quarters which I propose should, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bishop garrison Chanda and relieve the Corps of Berar Infantry now there. In communication with Mr Crawford Superintendent of affairs in the Chanda district Lieutenant Colonel Bishop will be pleased to make what arrangements may appear advisable for the protection of the Chanda Powni and Wyragarh districts for which I conceive a complete Battalion will be quite adequate.

The 16th of Trichinopoly Light Infantry I should wish to be ordered back to Nagpur as soon as their services in those districts can be dispensed with

From the present tranquil state of the country and the little appearance of any thing likely to disturb it, I see no necessity for the further detention of Captain Wall's Rissalah of the Reformed Horse, should you conceive with me in this opinion I would suggest that the detachment with the exception of that under Lieutenant Colonel Bishop should be recalled and Captain Wells be allowed to return

Letter No 92.—The Resident directs that for reasons stated by Lt-Col Adams the forts of Seuleegarh and Chouragarh be dismantled

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

TO—LT-COL ADAMS, COMMANDING NERBUDDA FIELD FORCE

Nagpur, the 12th April 1819

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your answer to my letter of the 24th February relative to the demolition of the unhealthy forts

On your explanation of the nature of the fortress of Asirgarh and with your opinion that it may be maintained by a small garrison of irregulars, I entirely concur with you that it should not be dismantled The present garrison consists of a Killadar, and 70 sepoys which number may be increased should it be deemed necessary Hoshangabad and Sohagpur must of course be retained and should be kept in good repair

The reasons for dismantling Seuleegarh and Chouragarh are unanswerable and as it appears that no advantage to compensate for the expense is to be expected from the retention of a garrison in service I beg to suggest that immediate measures should be taken to dismantle those three fortresses I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letters, dated as per margin with their respective enclosures

Letter No 93—The letter gives cover to two enclosures, in which are reported the operations of the troops detached in pursuit of certain Gond Chiefs and specially Balla Mokasi, who had been plundering certain Pergannahs west of Chimur

FROM—LT COL H S SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Nagpur, the 16th April 1819

I have the honour to forward for your information copies of letters received from Lieutenant Colonel Bishop

To—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

In the letter which I had the honour of addressing to you on the 5th instant from Gurbourey I mentioned my intention of proceeding towards Wyegaum subsequent accounts which I received of the enemy being to the Westward of Chimur in the Karsinghy jungle, induced me to move in that direction having previously directed Lieutenant Stewart to proceed to Karsinghy from his position at Neeree, and there to act according to circumstances. I beg leave to forward a copy of a letter from Lieutenant Stewart mentioning his having proceeded in quest of the enemy with the result of his expedition That officer has since returned to Neeree.

Notwithstanding the positive assertion of the prisoner who was taken on a former occasion by Captain Ogilvie it appears that Balla Mokassee himself was not in that direction but had proceeded with another party across the Wainganga towards the Amborah Hills where he plundered two or three villages He was driven from thence by the Sebundies stationed in that quarter when he entered the Pallandur and Sanghurry pergunnah this soon coming to the knowledge of Lieutenant Wilkinson the Assistant Collector of Deogarh he immediately ordered Lieutenant Thinther to that quarter A letter received yesterday from Lieutenant Thinther mentions his arrival at Sanghurry on the 12th instant where he learnt that Balla Mokassee has quitted that quarter and was said to have taken up the direction of Powni. The object in taking that route, being probably with the view of seeking refuge in the Donghur hills I deemed it expedient to detach Lieutenant Palmer of the 16th Light Infantry there this morning Another party from Wyragarh is now moving up the left bank of the Wainganga, under Lieutenant Haries of the 1st Regiment towards Ambarah and I am in hopes this insurgent will not be able to elude much longer the different parties that are after him. I returned myself to Berhamporee yesterday as being more centrically situated for directing the operations of the different Detachments who have likewise been directed to communicate with each other

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp at Brahmapuri
April 14th 1819.

(Sd.) C. BISHOP Lieut.-Colonel.
Commanding a Detachment.

To—THE ACTING MAJOR OF BRIGADE, LANGEE POWNEE DISTRICTS

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the officer commanding the Lanjee, Pownee, Wyragarh, Chanda districts, that I marched from Kirsingy, on the night of the 8th instant, with the Infantry and fifteen of the reformed Horse at Kirsinghy, for the purpose of protecting the Baggage etc. towards Wyeghaum, as having had intelligence of parties of Gonds principal persons Pandah, and Mooneah being in the jungles near that quarter, but previous to my reaching the above mentioned place, I met with a Ghat which from the altitude, steep and rugged appearance, was induced to leave the Reformed Horse I had with me at the bottom of the Ghat, with orders to remain there, and to cut up any of the enemy that might endeavour to escape that way On entering the jungle and approaching near the spot where the parties in question were, they abused and fired which we returned immediately and endeavoured to advance upon them, but this, I am sorry to state could not effect, in consequence of the jungle in which they had taken up their abode being too thick and surrounded by hills which were covered with wood However I am happy to add that we completely succeeded in beating them out of their forest, as well as wounded several and taken two prisoners and likewise a great number of the arms fell in our possession

I conclude with acquainting you that I am at present at Nursee, where I arrived at 8 o'clock this morning

Perie

The 11th April 1819 (Sd) C BISHOP

Letter No 94—**The letter gives cover to an enclosure in which Lt.-Col Bishop lays down a plan for the protection of the country round about Chanda and Wairagarh from the depredations of the Gond Chiefs, Balla Mokasee and others during the rains Details of the plan have been suggested to Colonel Scott for giving effect to them The enclosure therefore indicates that the country round about Chanda, Wairagarh, Garhchiroli and Brahmpuri was not free from dangers to peace and security**

From—LT-COL H S SCOTT, COMMANDING THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Nagpur, the 24th April 1819

I do myself the honour to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a communication received from Lieutenant Colonel Bishop

To—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

Colonel Scott C B having done me the honour to desire my opinion on the state of this part of the country and the efficiency of the measures proposed to be adopted for the protection and defence during the rains I trust I shall be excused in communicating it rather fully

On the western side of the Wyne Ganga the MoLassa of Sackapoore is the only Zemindar now in arms against our Government but his influence is so great throughout the whole extent Ghurboaree to Amborah that he has hitherto been enabled to elude every attempt that has been made against him. Until very lately his followers have been contented with the plunder of money grain, cattle and arrack but we have since had instance of their burning villages and torturing the inhabitants

Subsequent to the arrival of the T L. I. I laid out several Detachments to overlook his most favourite haunts and on some occasions parties of plunderers supposed to be connected with him were come up with, but from the impenetrability of the jungle with but little loss to them these skirmishes had however the effect of frightening Balla from this part of the country and for a considerable time we lost all traces of him although a vague and contradictory report of his having gone towards the Ambagarh hill was on circulation I however wrote to the Officer Commanding the Kamtha and Lanjee to be on the look out.

I had marched to Ghurboory among the jungles in the vicinity of which place I had good reason to Balla was lurking Captain Oglive having surprized and Lieutenant Stewart come up with a second party of plunderers both said to belong to Balla.

At this time Lieutenant Mackintosh was at Nagbhir and Lieutenant Palmer at Brahmapuri and as Lieutenant Stewart from Neeree had followed the plunderers to Kiraingby I moved up to Chimmoore, ordering Lieutenant Mckintosh to Ghurboree as Lieutenant Stewart could gain no further intelligence of the plunderers and the report of Balla being North was sent to me from Pownee I returned towards Brahmpuri and ordered Lieutenant Stewart back to Neeree.

On the march I received a letter from Lieutenant Thinther saying that Balla was positively in the Bheemsing jungles and that he had in consequence marched to Sanghurry I immediately ordered Lieutenant Harris from Wyraghur to march up the Eastern bank of the river with 60 men of the T L. I. to co-operate with Lieutenant Thinlber

On my arrival here I sent Lieutenant Palmer to Junapoore to intercept Balla's retreat towards either the Amborah or Donga Moonda jungles remaining here myself ready to act as circumstances might require

On the 15th I received a letter from Lieutenant Thinther reporting his march to Manglee and yesterday evening received his letter from Jamboory and am now anxiously waiting a further communication from him

Lieutenant Mckintosh arrived here this morning from Ghurboory and I expect Lieutenant Stewart from Neeree tomorrow I shall therefore immediately relieve the Detachment 2nd B, 1st Regiment N I at Powni and strengthen Lieutenant Palmer's party to 100 men in pursuit of Balla I say this under the impression that in consequence of the withdrawing the Detachment of the 2nd Battalion, 1st Regt from Kamtha and Lanjee Lieutenant Thinther will return there

In the part of the country where Balla now is, is another proclaimed rebel in arms against us, Deena Lodhi Jamadar of the Zemindar of Rohanwaree Upon his influence and that of a son of India Shah who is with Balla I should suppose Balla must principally depend while there. as I understand the Zamindar of Rohanwarree has tendered his submission to Captain Gordon The accompanying rough plan will show you the situation of the places I have referred to and also those of the Wayragarh District

The Zamindars of Palabassur and Janna Popry are I believe the principal people from whom any disturbances may be apprehended in that part of the country, the former has repeatedly promised to come in but as after broken his word though he remains quiet and I do not hear of any act of hostility lately committed by the latter, which I attribute to the check of the vicinity of our troops imposes upon them

In my last letter I mentioned the importance Capt Crawford attached to the Gurwarda Detachment, probably from the little dependance to be placed on the assurance of these Zemindars or on the dependants of those whom he has in confinement with him and the son of Indra Shah being with Balla might easily obtain for him assistance from the Murumgaon pergunnah

The Paralkot man has hitherto declared in our favour but the proximity of his country affords immediate shelter for Futty Shah who is known to be ready to avail himself of it on the slightest alarm and it would be advisable to point for our military to pass his frontier without special authority from the Superintendent

More to the Southward Captain Crawford has lately been forced to attack a party near Sheiry and expected to be necessitated to move against a large body collected at another Fort Rhoondoo, Bappoo is now the head of the insurgents there.

Bhima who was the man of the greatest consequence and influence in that part of the country has lately died and Goojund now his successor adopted a line of conduct tending to inimical. at this period I detached Lieutenant Baddely s party which I believe had the effect to bring him and has promised to induce Khandoo also to tender his submission but I have not yet heard with what success

Under all the considerations I mention it as my serious opinion.

1st That an officer and 100 men be stationed at or between Amborah and Sanghurry to watch over Dheena Lodhi to prevent Balla and his forming any serious party

2nd. That a Native Officer and 50 men be kept at Pownee to keep up the communication and if necessary to send a small party towards Donger Monda.

3rd. That an officer and 100 men be kept at Berhampuri to prevent Balla returning to his own country and keep an eye over the Nagbhir Rajah.

4th. That an European N Officer be stationed at Wahrora to watch the Peerzah Ghur and Ghurbooree jungle and keep the communication towards Garhchiroli and the Southward open.

5th. That a Native Officer and 50 men be kept at Girwardee for the protection of that part of the country

6th. That an European Officer and 100 men be stationed at Wyragarh to prevent any combination among the Zamindars whereabouts.

In the forts of Powni, Brahmpuri and Wyraghur there are kutcherries and other buildings which with trifling repairs might be rendered sufficient to cover the numbers proposed.

At Amborah or Sanghurry at Wahronee and Girwardee temporary Barracks might be easily erected.

This distribution would in my mind inspire the natives with confidence, convince them of the determination of the British authorities to put a stop to the system of marauding, ensure the quiet of the next year s cultivation and perhaps what is more would prevent the rebels from having any settled home in the country and thereby disperse their adherents who would never remain exposed in the jungles to the Monsoon and the link once broken between the Leader and his gang, his consequence and influence will decline and the happiest results may be expected from it.

I hope Colonel Scott C. B will pardon my having dwelt so much upon the subject in giving my opinion although it is but right to state the grounds on which I found it.

I am now waiting for some communication from Lieutenant Thinther relative to the probable period of the arrival of the Detachment 2nd Bn 1st Regiment from Kampta and Lanji and also for one from Lieutenant relative to the probable time of his reaching Wyraghur In the mean time I have directed Captain to send me a particular list of the Detachments now out from Chanda that if practicable I may by relieving them on the march

I shall do myself the honour of again addressing you when I receive these reports and will also communicate what I may hear from Captains Crawford and Wilkinson and let you know the probable day of my march from Brahmpuri for Chanda

C BISHOP, Lt-Col,
Commanding Chanda and Wyragarh Districts

Letter No 95—The letter is important inasmuch as it throws light on the state of currency in Bhonsla's territories There was a mint at Sohagpur and there was a disparity between rupee minted at Sohagpur and at Nagpur That is indicated in this letter.

From—C A MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Jubbulpore, the 10th June 1819

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo and to acquaint you that I shall be able without any additional funds to meet the whole of the demands on my treasury up to the 1st of August

I take this opportunity to solicit instructions on a point of some importance namely the disposal of the Sohagpur Rupees collected in the treasury at Narsingpur

I stated in a former letter that the revenue in the Central and Western Pergunnahs of the Duckunteer was assessed and collected in the Sohagpur currency

I observed at the same time that I thought it would be necessary notwithstanding the suppression of the mint to continue to receive the Sohagpur Rupees in those Pergunnahs during the present year, but no longer

I therefore directed Mr to conclude the settlements in the pergunnahs in Nagpur Rupees however to receive the Sohagpur Rupees in payment as the Batta before my arrival had been established for the issue of that currency, viz 2 per cent.

Not knowing the. intrinsic value of the two currencies I could not fix any other rate notwithstanding the difference between that assumed and the Batta in the market.

This arrangement however will not occasion any material loss to Government, even if the Shohagpur Rupee should not be issued at the same rate, because the assessment must have been lower if payment had been demanded in Nagpur Rupees exclusively or if a higher Batta had been fixed on Sohagpur rupees.

The question now is what shall be done with the Sohagpur Rupees If they be issued at the Batta at which they have been issued heretofore it will certainly be a considerable hardship to the Troops at Gurrurwara where the Batta is now as high as six per cent.

On the other hand the loss to Government from the recoinage of the Sohagpur rupees would not I imagine be greater than that from issuing them at the market rates of Batta. The result of some assays of the Sohagpur Rupees and of the Nagpur Rupees of recent coinage leads to a conclusion that it would be considerably less I have no confidence however in these trials and I some time ago transmitted to the Mint Committee and to the Superintendent of Resources, specimens of each currency the assay of which at the Calcutta and Farukkabad mints may afford a satisfactory conclusion

At all events I presume it is desirable to withdraw the Sohagpur Rupees from circulation and therefore I shall not without orders issue those which are now collected in the treasury I calculate that the amount in the treasury will be about two Lacs and that the total coinage at the Sohagpur mint from its Establishment to its suppression did not amoun to more than between ten and twelve lacs

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Letter No. 96—In this letter Major Macpherson proposes that in consequence of some Gond Chiefs submitting to the British some villages in the plains be given to them in order to induce them to leave their villages in jungles and take to habits of cultivation. Land may be assigned and advances in money given for seed and food grains. The Gonds may be settled in the district of Betul.

FROM—MAJOR D MACPHERSON IN CHARGE OF HOSHANGABAD DISTRICT

To—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Betul the 19th June 1819.

I have just received a letter from Mr Molony dated the 9th instant on the subject of making a provision for the Gond Zamindars who have lately voluntarily come in and submitted to us. A copy of it, he informs me has been transmitted for your sanction

of the measure in order to your conveying your instructions direct to me in the event of the principle of the proceeding proposed appearing objectionable

2 At the present advanced period of the season the delay of another reference to Mr Molony would be attended with considerable inconvenience I think it therefore necessary to acquaint you that the villages hitherto held rent free by Gubba and the other Gond Zamindars are all in the hills and jungle This circumstance I must have omitted to mention to Mr Molony, as it is evident the proposed result of getting the Gonds to adopt habits of industry and agriculture can only be accomplished by inducing them to cultivate lands in the plains and as far removed from the jungles as possible the district of Raneejpore is therefore on that account objectionable

3 The mode I would beg to propose is that instead of being allowed to hold their present rent-free villages, others of equal value and in the plains should be given to them in exchange and to those who are of consequence and weight them, but who have no rent-free land I would recommend that a sufficient quantity of ground (or two ploughs) either rent-free entirely or so far as stated number of years should be offered as an inducement for them to settle in the plains

4 This arrangement would be attended with little or no loss to Government as the revenue of the present rent-free villages was almost solely derived from the Mawahs this and the small grain yielded from the soil in the hill formed their sole subsistence The cultivation of the latter required little labour, which enabled them to indulge in their insolent habits

5 The district of Multai would in my opinion be the best calculated to settle the Gonds in, both on account of its situation, the soil being poor and the villages in general small To enable them to cultivate, it will be however necessary to make considerable advances for the purpose of procuring cattle, buying grain for food and seed None of their Jagir villages yielded more than Rs 400 per annum

6 With respect to the plan proposed by Mr Molony it certainly would be the more acceptable to the Gonds, their villages being all in the jungle and I apprehend it will be with reluctance they can be brought to quit them, but in my opinion it is worthy of trial as the proposed aid of bringing them to settled habits and husbandry cannot be effected otherwise

7 This proposal has been hinted to Gubbah who is one of the principal chiefs and he seems inclined to accede I therefore hope that the others will also follow his example

May I request you will favour me with your instructions on the above points

Letter No 97—The letter throws light on revenue collection under the Bhonsla. Land was assessed every year or so and then revenue was fixed

FROM—C. A MOLONY COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 22nd June 1819.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant calling upon me to report on the value of the villagers of Bhadun and Pindrai for which Shridhar Pandit has made application

2 I understand that the Jagir which Shridhar Pandit held in this district comprised the village of Siloofa besides the two villages abovementioned

3 The Jagir was I am told granted to Shridhar Pandit in the Sambat Year 1866 the year of Meer Khan's invation. It was granted at the estimated value of 1 500 Rupees of which the sum of 900 Rupees was appropriated to defray the charge of feeding daily 25 Brahmins on the bank of the Nerbudda the sum of 500 Rupees was assigned for the salary of Nago Pandit, the agent of Shridhar Pandit at Jubbulpore, and 100 Rupees for village expences.

4. In consequence however of the devastation occasioned by Meer Khan's invasion the real value of these villages at the above period was much below that at which they were estimated. The produce in the year of invasion and the year subsequent was very trifling and in the three following years the actual collections are stated by Nago Pandit to have been in Sambat 1868 Rs 718 Sambat 1869 Rs 1 060 Sambat 1870 Rs 1,582 In 1871 the collections in consequence of the destruction of the crops by hail, were only Rs. 700 and in the following year owing to a great fall in the price of grain the value of land throughout the district was prodigiously depreciated.

5 The villages were resumed and assessed in the Sambat year 1873 at Rs 901 and last year (1874) the assessment was Rs 910. Their gross produce in the present year estimated according to the measurement and valuation made by me, is Rs. 2,015 and the assessment fixed by me is Rs 1,470. The settlement at this Jama has been concluded with Nago Pandit.

6 According to the Ruckba exhibited by the present measurement the quantity of Arabee land uncultivated exceeds that in cultivation and I should estimate the total Jama which might be derived from the three villages at about Rs. 3,000 The highest Jama on record viz., that for the year immediately preceding the invasion of Amir Khan is Rupees 3,351 but of this it appears by the Wasil Bakee account that only the sum of Rs 200 was realized

Letter No 98 —As the plunderers under Bala Mokasi had increased considerably in numbers the Resident directs that five companies of Native Infantry be detached to Brahmapuri and start operations in consultation with Captain Crawford in charge of the Civil administration of the Chanda district

FROM—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

To—LT COL H S SCOTT, COMMANDING GENERAL, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

The party of plunderers under Bala Mokasi which has so long disturbed the tranquillity of the country having lately increased considerably in numbers, it seems to me necessary to make an exertion for its destruction and I have therefore the honour to report that you will have the goodness to detach five companies of Native Infantry to Brahmpuri, instructing the officer who goes in command of the Detachment to be guided in his operations on this service by the advise and suggestions of Captain Crawford in civil charge of the Chanda district to whom I have given direction on the subject

Letter No 99 —The letter mentions the arrears due from the Rajas of Khariar and Nawagarh to the Nagpur Government and how a settlement had been made in that regard.

FROM—E ROUGHSEDGE, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Sambalpur, the 13th June 1821

I now do myself the honour to reply to your dispatch of the 28th of April on the subject of arrears of Revenue due to the state of Nagpur from Khariar, Nawagarh, etc

2 With a view of placing the question in a clear point of view I submit to you extracts as per margin, from the last mentioned of which, you will perceive that I found it advisable to accept from the Rajahs of Khariar and Nawagarh a Moiety of the arrear they acknowledged to be due from them to the Nagpur Government up to the end of the year 1227 according with the 18th of June.

3 The Zamindar of Nawagarh consequently paid me Sambalpur Rupees 2,861, which at the existing rate of exchange were equal to Rupees 20 Dokanees 1717-4 the Moiety of the sum mentioned in the account which accompanied your letter

4 The Rajah of Khariar offered to make oath to the great inaccuracy of the statement of his balance and delivered in an account from which it appeared that Nagpur Rupees 6,000 of 20 Dokanees were due from him up to the end of 1,227 to the state of Nagpur, with reference therefore to the harsh treatment he had

experienced from the local authorities of Chhatisgarh to the .state of his Zamindary and the other grounds stated in my letter to Mr Metcalfe I deemed it expedient to accept his statement conditionally and received from him Sambalpur Rupees 5 000 equal to Rs. of 20 Dokanees 3,000 Total Rupees of 20 Dokanees 4717-4 on account of the arrears of these two persons to the credit of the state of Nagpur

5 With regard to the item of Nagpur Rs. 321 11 stated to be due from Sersawa etc. I do not imagine that any part of it will be realizable, the officers of Chhattisgarh formerly employed in these Talooks came with their accounts and vouchers to collect the arrears claimed up to the end of 1227 and had assisted from the persons now in charge on the part of the British Govern ment all equitable demands were I am confident satisfied but these were items amounting I believe to the sum in question originating in private loans in fines from unauthorized quarters and various other modes of exaction of which some subjects positively refused to pay and others had quitted the Pergunna or were not forthcoming

6 If it be deemed fitting that the sum of Rs 20 Dokanees Rs. 779-1 3 be refunded to the British Government and the item of Rs. 321 11-0 be wiped off as hopeless there will remain in my hands a balance of Rs 20 Dokanees Rs 3 616-11 7 which I will adjust the transfer of as you may deem expedient.

7 I have the honour to enclose copies of the engagements taken from the Zamindars of Nowagarh and Khariar the stipula tions of which they duly fulfilled and I do not consider that any further collection would be just or advisable.

BHONSLA'S TERRITORIES UNDER BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

Letter No 1—The letter reports the suggestion of having a Cantonment on the South bank of the Kanhan river at Kamptee

FROM—J W ADAMS, COMMANDING THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camptah (Kamptee), the 12th January 1822

I have the honour to inform you that the part of the Nagpur Subsidiary Force under my personal command arrived here this morning Tomorrow and the next day will be necessarily employed in taking a minute examination of the South bank of the Kanhan for a fit situation for a cantonment, and on the 15th I intend proceeding to Nagpur, leaving, for better convenience of wood, forage etc, the force encamped here until such time as the site for the cantonment may be finally determined on

Letter No 2—The letter gives cover to four enclosures which are meant for the Secretary, Military Board, Calcutta The first enclosure mentions that a site at Komptah on the southern bank of the Kanhan near Nagpur had been selected for a permanent cantonment of the Nagpur Subsidiary force and that the force be shifted from the lines of Sitabuldi The Commissary of Ordnance will however remain in the vicinity of Sitabuldi fortifications within which are established bomb-proof magazine and a gun-shed

FROM—COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Head Quarters, Nagpur, the 22nd January 1822

I have the pleasure to transmit to you the copy of a letter I this day addressed to the Secretary, Military Board, together with the duplicate copies of the plans and documents therein referred to

To—CAPTAIN COBBE SECRETARY MILITARY BOARD CALCUTTA.

SIR,

In obedience to the instructions of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, as contained in a letter from the Secretary to Government in the Military Department to the address of the Adjutant General of the Army under date the 31st of October last, on subject of a site finally to be fixed upon for the permanent cantonment of the troops composing the Nagpur Subsidiary Force I now do myself the honour to acquaint the Military Board for the information of His Lordship in Council, that, having carefully examined the site of the Madras Cantonment in the vicinity of Nagpur and the Sitabuldi Hills it appears to me that the best possible line which can be obtained embracing a good military position with the health and comfort of the troops, is that exhibited in the plan No 1 transmitted herewith. The magnitude however of our Corps will not I am afraid admit of the whole of the force being brought into these two lines and the Cavalry and Horse Artillery will probably be obliged to canton on the banks of the Kanhan unless they occupy the lines of those of the same arm of the Madras establishment which having proved very unhealthy to those corps last year I should be cautious of throwing them into the chance of meeting the same inconvenience.

It having some time ago occurred to me, that considerable advantage might be derived from removing the cantonment to a more convenient distance from the city I have accordingly in communication with Mr Jenkins the British Resident at Nagpur examined the south bank of the Kanhan nearly opposite to Konptah which appears to me well calculated for a permanent cantonment, the situation being high and apparently healthy and the soil excellent, the only objections which occur to me are 1st its not possessing sufficient depth 2nd the necessity arising therefrom of placing our Sudder Bazar in front of the line (on unmilitary position) and 3rd the small space that will remain for the general staff the first has been obviated by having only three rows of officer's Bungalows instead of four as laid down in the Regulations, the 2nd I imagine cannot be rectified as the right flank the only one sufficiently open will be required for the Commissariat and public cattle etc. the last is not of much consequence, as some of the General staff from the short distance can conveniently reside at the old cantonment the site of this proposed cantonment is exhibited in plan No 2 and with the view of better enabling the Most Noble the Governor-General to form a comparative opinion of both this and the old site at Sitabuldi I have taken the liberty in papers 3 and 4 to submit such ideas on the advantages and disadvantages of the two as have presented themselves to me.

The only permanent building on the old site is an Artillery Barrack forming three sides of a square and nearly two thirds finished, but the dimentions (though the work is well executed) are

considerably under those laid down for the same description on the Bengal Establishment, the height of the walls being twelve instead of sixteen feet and the breadth of the interior eighteen instead of twenty-four Should however the cantonment be removed to the Kanhan river, I would recommend this building to be finished and converted into a store room and workshops for the Commissary of Ordnance, who must necessarily remain in the vicinity of the Sitabuldi fortifications, within which are established bomb-proof magazine and a gun-shed

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Head Quarters, Your most obedient humble servant,

Nagpur Subsidiary Force, Nagpur (Sd) J W ADAMS, Col

The 22nd January 1822 Commanding Nagpur Subdy Force

Advantages which may be expected to result from removing the Cantonment from its present site in the vicinity of Nagpur, to the south bank of the Kanhan

1st —Plenty of good water, the whole year around and that free circulation of air, which generally prevails where there is a constant running stream

2nd —The inconvenience stated in the preceding article to be apprehended from the present proximity of the old cantonment to the city, will be removed or rendered less likely to occur

3rd —The comfort and convenience of the troops will be further obtained from the greater facility which will be afforded in procuring wood and forage cheap and in abundance

4th —The public permanent buildings also we may reasonably expect will be constructed at less expense from the conveyance which exists in floating timber down the Kanhan to the Cantonment

5th —The great advantage, as well as saving to Government in procuring forage for the public cattle and the cattle themselves

6th —An open and abundantly supplied market may be confidently expected to result from the removal of the cantonment from the capital

7th —With regard to the European troops whether the possession of almost unlimited means of procuring liquor may not be exchanged with advantage for a situation where there can be a surer and more effectual check, and the health of the men infinit promoted by the change,

Disadvantages expected to result from removing the Cantonment to the bank of the Kanhan

1st.—The inconvenience, expense and delay which the officers will be subjected to with reference to the near approach of the hot season before they can erect habitations to shelter themselves.

2nd.—The uncertainty of the good or ill effects of the nature of the air on the banks of the Kanhan, it having been the opinion of Colonel Scott and several Madras Officers though I cannot coincide therein that the unhealthiness of the cantonment at Nagpur was occasioned by the N. E. Wind which blows from the jungles at Ramtek and towards which the new cantonment would approach nearer by nine miles

J. W. ADAMS Colonel,
Commanding Nagpur Subdy. Force.

Advantages expected to be derived from cantoning on the site of the old lines at Nagpur

1st.—In the event of the march of the force the cantonment at Nagpur would require only a few troops to be kept for its protection in consequence of its vicinity to the fortified hills of Sitabuldi.

2nd.—The officers of the force would come in the immediate shelter by purchasing the estates of those of the Madras force, and thus render on application by the latter for remuneration to Government unnecessary

Disadvantages to be apprehended by cantoning on the present site of the lines at Nagpur

1st.—The unhealthiness which has been experienced by the troops of the Madras force, in comparison with those at Hoshangabad.

2nd.—The want in some measure, of that description of water which is so convenient to Bengal troops that obtained on the present site being chiefly from wells which in an unusual hot season are apt to become nearly dry the tank water also is liable to become scarce from its great consumption both by the inhabitants of the city and cantonment as was experienced in the last hot season

3rd.—The proximity of the present cantonment to the city and the consequent frequent intercourse to which it is liable, may appear objectionable, and in a political point of view deemed desirable to avoid by removing the troops to a more convenient distance.

J. W. ADAMS Colonel,
Commanding Nagpur Subdy. Force.

Letter No 3—The letter has as its enclosure a report on the fortifications of Sitabuldi made by a Committee that inspected the fort on the morning of 25th January 1822.

FROM—COLONEL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Head Quarters, Nagpur, the 25th January 1822.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant and to inform you, that I have directed a committee of officers to assemble tomorrow morning at 7 O'Clock, at the Sitabuldi hills, for the purpose therein specified, and I request you will do me the favour to cause the attendance of Lieutenant Blake at the appointed hour to give any information that may be required by the Committee

Report of a Committee of Survey directed to assemble by order of Colonel Adams, C B, Commanding the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the present state of the fortifications and public buildings on Sitabuldi . Nagpur, the 26th January 1822

Members	President	Members
Capt Gill, H M 24th Regt	Major Green, H M 24th Regiment	Capt Lane, H M 24th Regiment
Lieut Fuller, 1st Bn. 16th Regt		Lieut Martin, 1st Bn 21st Regt N. I.

Description of work	Remarks by the executive officer	Remarks by the Committee
(1)	(2)	(3)
Ramparts .	The wall on the large hill, is constructed of stone procured from the quarries in the vicinity of the hill.reEach stone is a Parallelopepidon from two to the feet long, from one to two feet broad, and from six to eight inches thick cemented with Chuna with the exception of about 180 yards of the N E side which is formed of irregular pieces of stone laid in mud, and faced with stone cemented with Chunam The wall is 9 feet thick and varying in height according to the slopes of the hill from 7 to 13 feet The superior slope of the Parapet is formed of slabs of free stone brought from a distance of 5 miles This wall together with the Banquette, which is formed of Earth, is in perfect repair The Parapet connecting the hills is formed of regular layers of blasted stone with earth in their inter . . .	The Committee having assembled after a minute inspection of the different works and buildings, find them exactly agree with the plan The dimensions are all correct, as also the remarks of the Executive officer The whole of the buildings are in good repair.

Description of work (1)	Remarks by the executive officer (2)	Remarks by the Committee (3)
Ditch	A ditch of the following dimensions, viz., 9 feet deep 5 feet broad at bottom and 13 feet broad at top runs round the work, with the exception of the South side, and before the Gateways. A perpendicular rock of about 80 yards in length on the East side prevents the necessity of a ditch in that part. Forty yards of ditch directly East of the centre of the Gun Shed, from the partial damage which that building has sustained by large masses of stone falling on the roof and from the greater danger to which it is exposed by further explosions of the rock is not yet blasted. The Gun Shed was finished before the present plan of the works was projected	
Bomb-proof Magazines	No 1 is 43 feet in length, by 23 feet in breadth foundation 9 feet deep and 9 feet broad The long walls are 8 feet thick and 7 feet high; and supported by counterforts each 6 feet thick and 4 feet long Gable walls 4 feet thick Foundation and walls of stones from 2 to 3 feet square and cemented with Chuna Arch semi-circular and formed of free stone brought from a distance of 5 miles. This building surveyed by a Committee of Madras Officers and delivered over to the Commissary of Ordnance of the Madras Force It is now full of powder and in perfect repair No 2 is of similar dimensions to No 1 The walls and arch are of brick and Chuna throughout. The centring of the arch of this building is standing but may soon with safety be removed It is otherwise perfectly finished.	
Gun-shed	This building is 140 feet in length by 48 feet in breadth rooms 15 feet in breadth constructed within that length at each end of the shed for the accommodation of camp equipage, etc. Gable ends and tiled Surveyed by a Committee of Madras Officers, and delivered over to the Commissary of Ordnance of the Madras Force. It is in perfect repair A few tiles will be required to be replaced here and there	
Four Solitary Cells.	These are each 16 feet in length by feet in breadth walls 8 feet high and 1½ feet thick Roofs arched. Two of these buildings are entirely stone, and two of bricks In perfect repair	
Armoury and Medical Store Room	This building is 52 feet long by 16 feet broad walls 12½ feet high and 1½ feet thick. Gable ended and tiled. Divided into three rooms by walls 1½ feet thick Two of these rooms form the medical store house and the third the Armoury The whole built of brick and Chuna. No such description of buildings being allowed to a Bengal Force, the racks for the Arms and shelves for the medicines were by order on the relief of the Madras Force not made up	

Description of work (1)	Remarks by the executive officer (2)	Remarks by the Committee (3)
Guard room	This building is 80 feet long by 16 feet broad Walls 10 feet high and 1½ feet thick The whole of bricks and Chuna The roof tiled In good repair Has been before reported upon by a Committee of Madras Officers , and has been used by the Commissary of Ordnance as a store-room	
Geo Blake, Lt Executive Officer	Attending the Committee	Thomas C Green, Major, H M. 24th Regt, President Wm Gill, Capt., H. M 24th Regiment.
T Warlow, Lieut F Engineer, N S T	Attending the Committee	E Lane, Capt, 24th Regt A Fuller, Lieutenant & Member. J Martin, Lieut and Member.

Letter No. 4—This is the first record of an appellate case sent to the Resident from Chhindwara, regarding the trial of certain offenders accused of murder The observations of Hamilton regarding procedure are noteworthy It indicates that the Resident had taken up the Civil administration of the Bhonsla's territories.

FROM—W HAMILTON, FIRST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY

TO—CAPTAIN MONTGOMERIE, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHHINDWARA

Nagpur Residency, the 22nd June 1822.

I have been directed by the Resident to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th ultimo and to convey to you his sentiments and decision on the proceedings in the trials accompanying it

Nos 6 and 7 Paim Sha and Chander Sha—Paim Sha has been sentenced to death and Chander Sha to confinement in irons for three years

The sentence on Paim Sha cannot be confirmed as the proof of a murder having been committed is not complete The fact of the robbery having been perpetrated by the prisoner is considered established, you will therefore keep Paim Sha in confinement in irons and at hard labour for the space of 5 years And the sentence you have passed on Chander Sha is confirmed On the proceedings in this trial it is to be remarked that the finding of the bodies, if they were found, has been neglected to be proven That neither Chirkoo Bai nor any one of the persons who must have been engaged with him in tracing out the supposed perpetrators of the murder were examined, and that the deposition of Nunund Ram the principal witness (and whose testimony the other witness merely corroborate is given in so loose and general a way as to render it impossible to

form a judgement of the degree of credit to which it is entitled or to distinguish what facts he bears evidence to from his own knowledge from those he asserts from hearing

No 10 Ramchandra Chowdhari sentenced to death.

No 11 Saoo Gond sentenced to death.

No 12 Hurreea Gond sentenced to death.

No 22 Kisree Gond sentenced to death but punishment remitted

The sentences are confirmed but that of Ramchand Chowdhari commuted to five years imprisonment. Those passed on Saoo and Kurreea are in like manner commuted to 5 years and at hard labour and the pardon granted to Kisree Gond confirmed

On the proceedings on this trial your attention is called to the following observations —

There is a total omission of a record of the proceedings which led to the apprehension of the prisoners as the murderers of Asa Ram. Suspicion must have fallen on them in consequence of some facts but it does not appear in evidence what these facts were. Evidence ought to have been gone into to show under what circumstances the prisoners were apprehended and made their first confessions and the confessions themselves ought to have been recorded certified by the evidence of the person by whom they were taken.

The proof against Ram Chand Chowdhri rests solely on the evidence of the four men who perpetrated the crime and who urge his orders in justification of themselves, it was therefore most desirable to bring forward in evidence every corroborating circumstance.

Paiku states that his brother was sent for by Ramchandra Chowdry but his testimony is altogether (except in regard to the finding of the body) too vague to prove the fact, and Hindee Ahirgeer who is said to have brought the message together with two Rupees does not appear to have been examined nor any other person whose testimony would have established the fact. Paiku states that when his brother was at Chichgaon Ramchand Chowdhari sent for him This circumstance Paiku could not know from his own observation he not being then at Chichgaon and no other means to establish it, seems to have been resorted to

It is stated that Joogna the Partner of the deceased accompanied him from Chichgaon to Kakye and that he was sent on in advance towards Chhindwara by Ramchand Chowdhari. This was a point of considerable importance to establish but Joogna was not examined nor is any other evidence brought forward to corroborate what Paiku says on the subject regarding which he had no personal knowledge.

Kesra states that Boodee Kotwal carried the information of the completion of the murder to Ramchand Chowdhari. With reference to the guilt of both Ramchand and the preparators of the

crime it was of importance that this man should have been examined

Narain Kulal of Jutlapore to whose house the murderers went immediately after the commission of the crime ought to have been examined, as well as any other inhabitants of the place with whom they had then communication

Paiku gives direct evidence respecting the finding of his brother's body but it ought to have been confirmed by the testimony of one, or more of the three men who accompanied him and the marks of violence on the body when first seen ought to have been distinctly shown and proved by their evidence

No 13 Bhadoo Gond—Acquitted of murder

No 14 Chaity Gond—Acquitted of murder

No 23 Bhadoo Koomra—Sentenced to death

The acquittal of Bhadoo Gond and Chaity Gond is approved, but the sentence of death passed on Bhadoo Koomra cannot be confirmed, his punishment must have to be commuted to imprisonment in irons at hard labour for five years There seems to be but little reason to doubt that Bhadoo Koomra was a party concerned in the murder of Yar Mohammed, if he was murdered, but as there is no satisfactory proof on the fact of your proceedings of the man being dead sentence of death cannot be inflicted on Bhadoo Koomra

The same omission regarding a record of the proceedings which led to the apprehension of the prisoners as noted in the remarks on the trial of Ramchand Chowdhary, etc, has taken place in your proceedings in this trial

No decision can be given on the sentences passed by you on the either cases referred to in your letter, until your proceedings in the different trials shall be received you will therefore be pleased to forward them at your earliest convenience

Letter No 5—The letter refers to the prevalence and suppression of sorcery in Chhindwara This is the earliest record of the steps taken by the British to suppress sorcery, making it a criminal offence after they assumed the civil administration of Bhonsla's territories

From—W HAMILTON, FIRST ASSISTANT AT THE NAGPUR RESIDENCY

To—CAPTAIN MONTGOMERIE, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHHINDWARA

Nagpur Residency, the 5th September 1822

I have been directed by the Resident to acknowledge and reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo

The belief that is so universally given to the reality of sorcery by all classes of the inhabitants of this country renders it unadvisable to promulgate general restrictions prohibiting its exercise. The custom however of exorcists pointing out individuals as the authors of the misfortunes under which those are labouring who apply to them for their aid has a direct tendency to originate crime and in many instances has had that effect. It must therefore be suppressed You will accordingly be pleased to issue a proclamation declaring that any exorcists who in exercise of his art, shall pretend to point out the person who has caused the misfortune under which another may be suffering will be considered as guilty of a crime and amenable to punishment.

A corporal punishment is probably well adopted to this crime, and may be inflicted to the amount of fifty stripes for the first offence and made more severe in cases of contumacy

In regard to the persons you have now in confinement as the act which they have committed his never hitherto been considered as a crime nor subjected to punishment, they may be released with a warning that they will in future be liable to chastisement on a repetition of the offence.

Letter No 6.—This is a very important letter mentioning the steps taken by the British to administer justice on a uniform and fair basis. The Superintendents of districts are required by this letter to record and report every month and year the criminal and civil proceedings in the forms supplied to them. The specimen forms are also given. Further they are required to entrust the native agents in districts called Kamaisdars and Panchayats in villages with certain judicial functions The letter also prescribes the terms and nature of punishment for crimes, which are specified. Period of appeals from Panchayats and Kamaisdars are mentioned. It is laid down that "no sentence extending to death or to imprisonment for a longer period than two years is to be considered valid until confirmed by the Resident"

FROM—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.
TO—CAPTAIN MONTGOMERIE, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS CHHINDWARA.

Camp at Kokone, the 20th January 1823

The objective in undertaking all these duties is thus specified For it must be kept in mind that we hold the Government for the Rajah and may expect at no distant period to be called on, to deliver it up to him retaining only a general and less efficient superintendence.

Some regulation being required to secure uniformity in the Registry of all judicial proceedings throughout the territory of His Highness the Rajah I have deemed it necessary to furnish

you with forms agreeably to which, I request you will record, both your criminal and civil proceedings, and transmit to me copies monthly and annually as below directed, viz —

Form No 1 —Monthly Register of Criminal cases decided by the Superintendent of for the month of

Agreeably to this form, a Register, is also to be furnished, with as little delay as possible of all criminal cases, decided on, by Superintendents since our assuming the management of the country, as far as practicable to that of Jumadilawal 1232 Fussh

Form No 2 —Monthly return of Criminal cases decided by Kamaisdars, or on their Reports, by the Superintendent of for the month of .

Agreeably to this form a return is also to be furnished of all Criminal cases decided by Kamaisdars, or on their reports, by Superintendents since our assuming the management of the country as far as practicable to the 1st Jumadilawal 1232 Fush

Form No 3 —Monthly Register of Civil cases decided by the Superintendent of for the month of

Agreeably to this form a Register of all Civil cases (as far as practicable) that have been decided by Superintendents since our assuming charge of the country, to be furnished, as soon as possible

Form No 4 —Monthly Return of Civil cases decided by Kamaisdars of the Pergunnahs of the District of for the month of .

Agreeably to this form a Return of all Civil cases (as far as practicable) that have been decided by Kamaisdars or on their report by Superintendents, since our assuming charge of the country, to be furnished as soon as possible

Form No 5 —Monthly Register of cases remaining on the Superintendent's file, undecided of the District of for the month of

Form No 6 —Annual statement showing the number of convicts in the Jail of on the 1st of Fush year

Agreeably to this form a statement is to be furnished immediately up to the 1st of Jamadilawal 1232, and in future at the commencement of each Fush year

Form No 7 —Quarterly Return of all convicts in the Jail of for the quarter ending

Form No 8 —Quarterly Register of Debtors in the jail of .... for the quarter ending

Agreeably to this form a Register to be furnished of Debtors in Jail on the 1st of Jamadilawal 1232 Fasli.

Monthly Registers and returns are to commence on the 1st of Jamadilakhur 1232 Fasli

To enable you to furnish the required Registers, and check the proceedings of your Kamaisdars, you will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders to them as you deem necessary

Besides the forms above mentioned I am desirous to have your proceedings on all criminal cases of the following nature, in detail and you will be pleased to furnish them, as they occur in English accordingly viz.—

Treason or Rebellion.

Murder or Homicide.

Daka Robbery Burglary theft attended with murder Torture, or of an aggravated nature.

Wilful maiming or wounding

Coining or debasing the current coin or knowingly uttering base coin to any great extent.

Gross corruption or extortion on the part of the Public officers.

Witchcraft.

Rape.

And on all civil cases involving a sum, exceeding 1,000 Rupees.

In criminal cases it appears to me advisable to limit the power of Kamaisdars acting on their own authority in the punishment by 5 to 10 Rupees and in the infliction of stripes to 15 but this limitation is not meant to restrict them from taking cognizance of cases which involve a higher degree of punishment, the sentence being previously to its infliction submitted for the sanction of the Superintendent.

In Civil suits I wish in future the Kamaisdars to be allowed either personally or by Panchayat at the option of the parties, to decide causes to the amount of 300 Rupees subject to an appeal to you and to give full effect to this extension of their Civil jurisdiction You are requested not to take cognizance of such causes, until a decision on them shall have been made by the Kamaisdar

To prevent inconvenience to the parties concerned it is necessary to fix a period beyond which an appeal from the Kamaisdar or Panchayat's decision is not to be listened to and no period appears to me more fit than your first visit, after the decision to the Pergunnah in which it has taken place.

You have authority as heretofore to decide causes to any amount, either personally or by Panchayat, subject to an appeal to me but you will decline to entertain suits involving property, or cash, on transactions of more than twelve years standing

I am anxious that petty disputes originating in villages amongst the of them, should be settled by themselves, by Panchayat or otherwise according to the custom of the country and I therefore request in event of appeals, from the decisions of village Panchayats, that you or your Kamaisdars will only entertain them in cases, where corruption or partiality on the part of the Panchayat, may be evident, or where one of the parties, may not have agreed to abide by the Panchayat's decision, previously to its assembly All decisions not liable to the above exceptions, should be enforced if necessary by the public authorities Disputes of caste should be decided by the caste, in which they may originate, and the only cases, where an interference of your authority, or that of your Kamaisdars may be necessary, are when the people of the caste are divided amongst themselves

In cases of life and death, or where confinement for life or for a period exceeding two years is likely to be the sentence, you should examine all witnesses on oath

The object of issuing such parts of these special instructions, as are applicable to the powers to be exercised by Kamaisdars and Village Panchayats, is to make the experiment, to what degree the Superintendent can be relieved from too great a load of judicial duties, and the native authorities, be advantageously employed, in this branch of Civil Government For it must always be kept in mind, that we hold the Government for the Rajah, and may expect at no distant period to be called on, to deliver it up to him, retaining only a general and less efficient Superintendence

In order to form some kind of a general rule for the guidance of your decision in criminal cases of certain descriptions, I deem it proper to fix the following grades of punishment, within which your sentences ought to be confined, with regard to the offences hereafter specified —

Sentence extending to death may be awarded against persons duly convicted of—

No 1—Treason, or Rebellion against the state

No 2—Wilful murder

No 3—Gang Robbery or Dacoity, or Highway Robbery or Burglary or theft, attended with murder

No 4—Leaders of Gangs, convicted of Gang or Highway robbery attended with torture or other severe personal injury.

Sentence extending to imprisonment for life with hard labour may be awarded against persons convicted of—

No 5—Gang or Highway Robbery not coming under the Heads 3 and 4 including prisoners convicted of a second offence of Gang or Highway Robbery

No 6—Burglary or theft attended with an attempt to commit murder

No 7—Rape.

Sentence extending to imprisonment for 14 years with hard labour may be awarded against persons convicted of—

No 8—Wilful maiming or wounding

No 9.—Burglary or theft attended with circumstances of an aggravated nature not coming under No 6 or on conviction of a second offence.

No 10—Knowingly receiving stolen property under circum stances of aggravation.

No 11—Coining

No 12—Forgery under circumstances of aggravation or on a repetition of the offence.

Sentence extending to seven years imprisonment with hard labour may be awarded against persons convicted of—

No 13—Forgery not coming under head No 12 also the crime of procuring deeds to be forged and of knowingly altering them

No 14.—Clipping and Debasing the current coin or knowingly issuing counterfeit coin.

No. 15—Perjury or subordination of Perjury

No 16.—Breaking prison under circumstances of aggrava tion.

No 17—Cheats frauds and embezzlements of an aggravat ed nature, also gross corruption and extortion of public officers.

No 18—Other offences and high misdemeanours not coming under any of the above heads.

Persons convicted of some of the offences above specified, may be liable to further penalties, in some cases by corporal punishment, in others by fines forfeitures or disabilities in others by banishment, which must be left to the discretion of Superin tendents who are at the same time vested with a general power of awarding a lighter degree of punishment for the offences above specified than that, which they are now authorized to pronounce, if they think it necessary as well as of apportioning lesser punish ment by fine stripes or imprisonment to minor offences as here-to-fore.

No sentence extending to death or to imprisonment for a longer period than 2 years is to be considered valid, until confirmed by the Resident.

Letter No 7—This gives cover to a number of enclosures and the resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated 13th February 1823, about the opening of a road between Nagpur and Raipur The origin of the communication by a well-planned road between Nagpur and Raipur, dated from this year, and hence these papers are important.

From—GEORGE SWINTON, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 21st February 1823

I am directed to transmit to you for your information and guidance, the accompanying extract from the proceedings of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council in the General Department, under date the 13th instant

Enclosure

Extract from the proceedings of the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, in the General Department, under date the 13th February 1823

To—C LUSHINGTON ESQUIRE, ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Sir,

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to transmit to you for the orders of the Governor General in Council the accompanying letters and enclosures from the Post Master General, dated the 6th and 15th ultimo, recommending that a clear pass be opened through the tract of country between Raipur and Nagpur at an expense not exceeding Rs 9,000

I likewise am directed at the same time to submit a letter from the Post Master General, dated the 31st ultimo and to express the satisfaction the Board have derived from the success of the arrangement the Post Master General has introduced to expedite the mails between this and the Bombay Presidency

I request that the original papers herewith sent may be returned

(Sd) R HUNTER,
Secretary.

Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces
The 4th February 1823

To—R. HUNTER ESQUIRE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE

SIR,

I request you will do me the favour to lay before the Board of Revenue the correspondence noted in the margin with my earnest solicitation that the exigency of the case to which it relates may be brought to the early notice of Government.

2 The Board will observe that serious obstacles oppose themselves to the due progress of the Public Mails for Nagpur Poona and the Bombay Presidency in the tract of country lying between Raipur and Nagpur where the poor Runners are exposed to the greatest peril from the wild beasts of the forests some having already suffered a cruel death. I beg therefore to suggest, that a clear pass of two or three hundred cubits wide, may immediately be opened through the tract in question previously to the construction of the Military Road, which will eventually give confidence to the public carriers of mails and Banghys and travellers of all descriptions

3 This plan was adopted at my suggestion, in opening the new road from Diamond Harbour through Saugor to the new Anchorage The consequence was that the workmen obtained both confidence and security to their persons while constructing the bunds through that perilous tract and not a single incident occurred.

4. If therefore it is the pleasure of Government to adopt the same measures during the present favourable season and to direct that a number of Workmen shall be employed under a Superintending officer to commence clearing both from Nagpur and the Raipur side at the same time, there can be no doubt that the result of this very desirable work will be productive of similar advantages and that the Bombay and Nagpur mails will arrive at that celerity in progress which has been so happily obtained on the route to the Presidency of Madras and the Political Residency of Hyderabad

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

General Post Office (Sd.) COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

The 6th January 1823. Post Master General.

P S—

I beg to state that the Bombay mails, via Nagpur have gained above two days on the Hyderabad route, notwithstanding existing impediments—see Post Master General's letter 15th November herewith.

To--R HUNTER, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE

Sir,

In replying to your favour of yesterday, communicating the requisition of the Board of Revenue that I should with reference to my address of the 6th instant, specifically state, an estimate, of the expense likely to be incurred in clearing a pass for the benefit of the Dak Runners, and travellers, on the tract of country lying between Nagpur and Raipur, I must promise that my proposal does not lead to any new expense applicable to the [illegible] Office Department Government having decided that [illegible] Road shall be carried through the whole tract from [illegible] Nagpur, evinced by the working parties now employed [illegible] ing a new road to Sambalpur out of the original [illegible] Katkarinjeah Range and taking a more Northerly [illegible] off for the Benares Road For like manner a [illegible] from Nagpur to Raipur I merely, therefore [illegible] the clearing of a pass through certain portions [illegible] Raipur and Nagpur, which, in fact, must be [illegible] construction of the Military Road, and the [illegible] most favourable opportunity, instead of [illegible] clearing and finishing as the work advances [illegible] stages between Nagpur and Raipur

2. Captain Hamilton's letter [illegible] little was effected in the past year [illegible] opposed themselves That officer's [illegible] dwells on thirty miles of a [illegible] wild beasts, and overgrown [illegible] and impede the Dak Peons [illegible] only a footpath, and even [illegible] scarcely discernible It [illegible] proposition especially [illegible] jungle, and long grass [illegible] sive, since much of it [illegible] will renew itself in [illegible]

3 The clearing [illegible] to channel creek [illegible] 160 cubits [illegible] The jungle [illegible] much more [illegible] between Ra[illegible] say, only [illegible] of the [illegible] to the [illegible] ed and in progress

4. It is quite clear that under any exigency of the state, troops could not march through the country in question without great impediments and delay and that the great advantage of the comparatively direct Westerly route from the capital to Nagpur are, therefore, at present in a manner lost since not available to the extent within our reach yet so easily to be obtained and which I humbly concur only requires to be brought to the notice of the Government, in order to give the necessary stimulus to their officers in applying the means already sanctioned in a political point of view as one of great importance.

5 The Board and Government may probably on the present occasion wish to see the descriptive sketch of the country travelled over which is accordingly submitted.

6. From that useful document all the natural difficulties which oppose themselves are briefly traced on the Nagpur transit Telegraphs (also sent herewith) with the view of rendering the subject familiar to myself and every officer employed whether Native or European in each Division throughout the long range of 748 miles.

7 On the result I need not expatiate. The comparative celerity and regularity with which our Public mails at present travel to and from Bombay and Nagpur affording the best proof of the advantage gained in the face of opposing difficulties yet entirely free of any extra expense to Government in the General Post Office Department which is therefore, naturally a source of infinite satisfaction to me.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) COLIN SHAKESPEAR,

Post Master General.

General Post Office

The 15th January 1823

Resolution.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue and of the two letters referred to in the 2nd paragraph from the Post Master General dated the 6th and 15th ultimo be sent to the Political Department, whence the Resident at Nagpur is to be instructed to expedite the opening of the road between Raipur and that station as suggested.

(A true extract)

(Sd.) C. LUSHINGTON

Secretary to Government.

Letter No 8—The letter contains an enclosure which is a copy of the extract from the proceedings of the Governor General in Council The enclosure discusses the intrinsic and exchange values of Nagpur, Indore, Ujjain, Jubbulpore, Farrukhabad, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta rupees It draws attention to the disparity between Nagpur and Farrukhabad rupees which affects the interests of the malguzars and peasantry in the country and also of the British officers and troops Hence the case for the reforms of currency is emphasised, and immediate measures for the purpose are recommended It is an important document, inasmuch as, it mentions the disparity in the values of the indigenous currency in vogue and suggests reform

FROM—G SWINTON, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 30th May 1823

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of an extract from the proceedings of the Governor General in Council in the Territorial Department under date the 8th instant and to desire that you will be pleased to report your sentiments with regard to the means to be pursued for effecting a reform of the local coin or securing the general currency of the Farrukhabad Rupee

2 You will also be pleased to report on the particular point noticed in Mr Secretary Mackinzie's note regarding the money recently coined at Nagpur having apparently suffered a considerable depreciation

Extract from the proceedings of the Governor General in Council, on the Territorial Department, under date the 8th May 1823

Note by the secretary

The State of the currency in the different quarters where our troops are stationed, out of the British territories, seems urgently to call for attention It is the desire of Government to regulate the exchange at which the local coins are issued by the intrinsic value But so long as that shall vary through the cupidity, the caprice or the ignorance of the Native Governments, or of the managers of their mints, it seems to be quite impossible to act up to the principle For even supposing the value of the coins now current to be accurately ascertained, it would be vain to adopt any fixed rates, without some security against future fluctuations

It is rather fortunate, that most of the Native Rupees are inferior in value to the Farrukhabad coin Even therefore where the troops have not obtained the full intrinsic value of their established pay, they have gained in tale, and in so far as many petty disbursements are concerned, may have been real gainers In the

Nerbudda territory too where from difficulty of carriage, there is unfortunately a very insufficient demand for the agricultural produce of the country the great cheapness of grain has to the Sepoy more than made up the difference. Still the state of things is, from its uncertainty most unsatisfactory and there is not of course every where a cheapness of commodities to counterbalance the deficiency in the value of the coin To the European officers the loss is more serious and their situation in these distant stations is assuredly such as to render it desirable, that their pecuniary means should be enlarged, not contracted.

It is, moreover clearly unequitable to issue any of the local currencies to the Troops at a rate above their real value on any speculation as to prices To do so is decidedly inconsistent with the declared intentions of Government, and may seriously affect its credit. It is thence very important, that no means should be omitted to secure the observance of a just and steady system.

To such a system, it appears to be essential that there should be some reform in the currencies of all the merits over which we can exercise any control and if possible the issues from our Treasuries should be confined to the currencies that can be so reformed. Nothing can be worse than the present state of things. Even the form of the rupees is, in many cases so rude as scarcely to exhibit complete impression Nay some exhibit so little of the die, that it is very difficult to say what the coin really is.

Taking the Indore, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Ujjain Rupees, according to the specimens furnished, the following statement will show the result of different assays —

	Wilson's statement 22nd July 1819		Noten's statement 4th August 1821		Wilson's Assay 7th January 1823	
	Weight	Pure silver	Weight	Pure silver	Weight	Pure silver
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Indore	172	162 325	174 50	161 41		
Jubbulpore	167 316	148 144			166	145 250
					165 5	145 847
					166	146·633
Nagpur	166·528	135 159	166·73	144 32	164 5	142 567
					165 3	143·260
					166·5	134·587
Old Nagpur	168 650	153·366				
Ujjain	173 260	161 709	173	156 13		

Of all the currencies the Nagpur exhibits the widest differences in so much that it appears to be quite impossible to attempt giving a determinate value to the coin by striking an average. Hence it will be apparent how unsuitable this currency is, as a

medium for the payment of the troops, still more for the adjustment of the Government demand Yet the Nagpur force is, and apparently must be paid in the currency coined at that place and in whatever currency that force is paid, in the same it still be convenient, that the Revenue of the Nerbudda territories should be collected The one at least should be readily convertible into the other and it must be obvious, that if we leave the value of the Nagpur Rupee unsettled, any reform in the currency of the Nerbudda territory, even, if successful, must be attended with partial advantage

The Nerbudda collections, though made in the Furrukabad Rupee, or in any other coin of well determined value, when remitted to a country, of which the currency is unsettled will share in the disorder In the market it will be but one among many sorts, and if more valuable intrinsically than the local currency, it will probably suffer some depreciation Thus our Sepoys if paid in the Furrukabad Rupees the full value of their pay, would probably find themselves worse off than when paid in the debased currency of the country

The 100 Furrukabad Rupees, though containing 16,500 grains of pure metal will not probably go so far as the 110¼ Nagpur Rupees, though the latter contain only about 15,435 grains For the Shroffs will always take advantage of the ignorance of the troops and the common Bania of the Bazar will ask a Rupee of whatever value for a rupee's worth in the common coin

NOTE —Such at least I should think will generally be the case, if any fixed local currency has been recognized But possibly the disordered state of things, or other causes may have induced the necessity of more attention to the intrinsic value of the different Rupees circulated, than is given in Provinces where the coin of the country is taken without enquiry as the representative of a certain value

Should it appear on enquiry that Furrukabad Rupees have usually passed at the real value relatively to the Nagpur Rupees, the objections I have urged to the immediate introduction of the former currency would lose much of their weight

The great depreciation, which has occurred in the Nagpur Rupee, apparently since we virtually had the Government of the country requires special investigation and reports

The rate of 10½ at which these rupees have been issued was somewhat too favourable, supposing the old rupee to have been current, but is quite inadequate if the new rupee prevails

The settlement of the Nerbudda territories is still made in Nagpur Rs and though that of Saugor and Hatta is made in Furrukabad Rupees, it would appear that few are collected It is plainly very undesirable to continue the settlement in a coin the value of which is uncertain, and over the coinage of which we exercise no check From whatever cause the Nagpur Rupee would appear to have been greatly debased, the old Rupee giving 153-366 of pure metal the new coin from 135 to 140

Supposing the Farrukabad Rupees to be introduced as the medium of Revenue demand in the new territory, it will probably be necessary to allow a considerable abatement to the Malguzars or Revenue engagers.

In the first instance, the abatement should I think, (making allowance of course for any circumstances that would justify an increased demand supposing no alteration in the currency) some what exceed the difference of intrinsic value. For it should equal the batta which, after settlement in the reformed coins Government may propose to demand on payments in rupees of sorts and that should somewhat exceed the difference in value plus the charge of coinage. Thus a demand will be immediately created for our currency the Government transactions taking of course the lead in all money matters and that demand will secure a supply either by the import of coin or by the tenor of the local Rupees for recoin age.

The Malguzars receiving a proportionate abatement will not suffer by the change but on the contrary they will rather gain It would appear indeed that those of Saugor and Hatta do grumble at the batta demanded of them on payments in the Balashahee Rupees regarding it Mr Molony has informed me, as an extra cess and yet scarcely any Farrukabad Rupees are collected from them, and it is probable, that the Batta does not equal the difference of intrinsic value.

In this case, however I suspect that the settlements were made in the Furrukabad Rupee without any proportionate abatement, as indeed the Jama would appear to have been enhanced.

If such be the case the Malguzars have certainly just cause of complaint unless the value of their lands clearly authorized an increase and what is not likely an uniform increase in the Govern ment demand. The Batta will in its extent operate, as an addition-al tax and this may be very burthensome, though the amount be still so low as to give an artificial value to the local coin compared with the Furrukabad Rupees and thus to maintain the currency we should seek to put down. In such a country it is of course vain to think of calling in the local currencies by receiving them on favourable terms. Our call will indeed be answered, and our melt ing pots will be well supplied, but the coinage will keep pace with the supply so long as it shall be profitable to coin Make it profitable to coin or import Furrakabad Rupees, and the Rupees of sorts will before long disappear Thus there have been I sus-pect, two errors committed at Saugor 1st the demand of Furrukabad Rupees from the Malguzars without an adequate abatement and 2nd the adjustment of the Batta on too low a scale. The first may have been remedied through the improvement of the country if the cultivators have found a market for their grain The last may readily be corrected by a fresh regulation of the Batta.

With respect to the Nerbudda Territories in which the existing settlement are made in the Nagpur Rupee, the first question is in what coin they should be made hereafter

If the old Nagpur Rupee, containing grs. 153 366 pure silver formed the general currency the difference between it and the Furrukabad Rupee would not appear to be sufficient to oppose any

serious obstacle to the substitution on the one for the other, the difference being little more than 7 p c But, if the new Rupee predominates, the change resulting from the introduction of the Furrukabad Rupee would be so great, that I should question the expediency of the measure

As already observed, the assays of a few coins scarcely afford any sufficient grounds for a conclusive judgment Before finally determining the point, I should like to have some thousand Rupees melted together and the mass assayed

Mr Molony some time ago informed me, that the recoinage of about 70,000 Nagpur Rupees sent from Saugor to Farrukabad showed the difference of the two currencies to be between 12 to 13 per cent But this having occurred before the matter was regularly under discussion, the resullt cannot probably be assumed, as sufficient ground for any general measure Moreover, as I have already observed, the money more recently coined at Nagpur has apparently been considerably depreciated, and the old coin will have probably disappeared Further trials should be made In the mean time as the construction of a new mint at Saugor is in progress, and it will probably be in operation in less than a year, it seems to be advisable that the Resident at Nagpur and Mr Molony should fully consider and report their sentiments on the measures to be adopted for reforming the currency of that part of the country That the reform should be undertaken in both places at once appears to me to be clear But, whether the same, or different Rupees should be coined at Saugor, and at Nagpur is a point, on which I am not at all prepared to give any decided opinion I will add only a few remarks, that may help ultimately to a decision

If the Furrukabad Rupee be introduced at both places, both Governments must be prepared to adjust their demand on the principle above noticed The immediate effect will be a considerable reduction of Revenue, and it is probable a temporary inconvenience to the troops, who will of course when paid in Furrukabad Rupees receive them as Sonats In so far as the reduction of Revenue operates, and it probably will operate to a considerable extent in lightening the rates of Revenue Government would not lose all that it resigns, even were the reduction real For, in every case of over-assessment thus corrected, the gain would be tenfold the sacrifice The inconvenience to the troops could be but temporary For in the long run prices must, other things being equal, follow the value of the currency

The weight of the Furrukabad Rupee is 180-234 grs the pure metal being 165-215 and the alloy 15-079 Now, there is an obvious convenience in so regulating the value of several currencies, that their differences shall equal the fractional parts into which the coins are ordinarily divided, that is, in this country, that the excess of one Rupee over the other may be expressed by annas or Pysas.

In the present case the pay of the troops being expressed in the more valuable coin (the Furrukabad which passes at par with Sonats) and the conversion from one to the other being therefore chiefly necessary when payments are made in the inferior currency it will be convenient that it should be so regulated as that by the addition of one, or more of its fractional parts it may be rendered equal to the superior currency But if the intrinsic value of the Nagpur currency be adjusted so that 1 Rupee 1 anna shall equal a Furrukabad Rupee, then the former will equal 16/17th of the latter that is the Nagpur Rupee will be equal to the Furrukabad Rupee minus 1/17th the weight of the Furrukabad Rupee being 180324 that of the Nagpur Rupee should be 169-632 the pure metal being 155 496 and the alloy 14 136.

Now as the old Nagpur Rupee weight according to Mr Wilson's table 168-650 and had of pure metal 153 366 the adoption of the weight and standard above indicated would appear to do little more, than restore the currency to its ancient state.

Every Furrukabad Rupee would then be worth 17 annas Nagpur and 100 Furrukabad Rupees consequently would equal 106-4 Nagpur Rupees

Nothing could therefore be simpler than the conversion of one into the other and under such a system, I should not think it impossible to cause the rate of exchange to be recognized even in the Bazars

Probably the same system might be extended to other quarters and certainly it would be a great advantage to commence, if all the native states possessing the right of coinage would (as they scarcely might be induced to do) enter into some agreement, for the regulation of their mints

The Indore and Ujjain Rupees might apparently without difficulty be rendered equal in value to the Furrukabad Rupee or regulated so as to admit of a ready conversion. But until somehing be determined on the general question of controlling or regulating the Native Mints with which we are more immediately concerned it would be useless to go into further detail

I will only therefore remark, that supposing it to be finally determined that the Calcutta Sicca Rupee cannot expediently be rendered the general currency and it would not I think, be expedient to make the charge unless it were at the same time resolved to pay the troops in the Western Provinces without any deduction of batta, it may deserve consideration whether some change might not be advantageously made in the Furrukabad, Madras and Bombay Rupees.

The value of these coins is as follows —

	Weight	Pure silver
Furrukabad	180—234	165—215
Madras	180	165
Bombay	179	164—68

For all practical purposes, they may be regaded as equivalent, and they should be rendered so

The Madras Rupee of 180 grains with 165 pure metal would appear the best general standard, and the Calcutta Sicca Rupee might practically be reckoned equal to 17 annas of the currencies of Furrukabad, Madras and Bombay

The Calcutta Rupee weighs 191-916 and contains of pure metal 175-923

A Rupee equal to 16/th of this coin, ought to weigh 180-628 and to contain of pure metal 165-576 But the difference little exceeding ¼ per cent is not sufficiently important to tell seriously in a coinage on which we levy a Seignorage of 2 per cent

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the above note be sent to the Agent of the Governor-General at Saugor and the Nerbudda territories, that, in communication with the Resident at Nagpur, he may consider and report what measures should be adopted, for reforming the currency of those territories, and especially, how far it would be expedient, to take engagements from the Malguzars, within the territories under his control, for the payment or their Revenue in Furrukabad Rupees, making of course a proper abatement in the amount of the normal demand

Ordered, that a copy also be sent to the Political Department, whence the several Residents and Agents in the different quarters where our troops are stationed will be consulted, in regard to the means to be pursued for effecting a reform of the local coin, or securing the general currency of the Furrukabad Rupee

(A true extract)

(Sd) HOLT MACKENZIE,

Secretary to Government

Letter No 9—The letter conveys the approval of the Governor-General in Council to the appointment of Mr Fitzroy to superintend the construction of the military road from Nagpur to Raipur under the orders of Captain Blake

FROM—G SWINTON SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 30th May 1823

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 14th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that the Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the arrangement proposed by you, of employing Mr Fitzroy to Superintendent under the orders of Captain Blake, the construction of the new military road between Nagpur and Raipur with a salary from the Rajah's Government of Nagpur Rupees 300 per mensem

Letter No 10—The letter discusses the claims of the Rajas of Bastar and Jaipur to certain purgunnahs—Kotepaud and its dependencies, and calls for more papers. It also suggests that on the basis of the papers before him the Governor General is not favourably inclined towards the claims of Raja Mahipal Deo of Bastar to the pergunnahs of Kotepaud and Choorchoonda. A reference to the Government of Madras is deemed desirable before any decision is taken

FROM—G SWINTON SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 31st July 1823.

The Governor-General in Council having taken into consideration your letter dated 24th December last, with former correspondence on the subject of the claims of the Raja of Bustar to recovery of possession of the districts called Kotepaul and its dependencies, I am directed to communicate the following orders and observations thereupon.

The information contained in your letters is not considered sufficiently full and complete to admit of any conclusive opinion being formed on the merits of the above case.

Before pronouncing a final decision Government must, of course, wish to have submitted to its consideration the Raja of Jaipur's statement of his claim in answer to the arguments advanced by the Chief of Bustar The former has doubtless had an opportunity of explaining his title to the disputed districts, but no statement on his part is to be found amongst the paper forwarded with your several dispatches.

It would be satisfactory also to the Governor-General in Council to learn distinctly your opinion as to the force and authority which should be held to attach to the proceedings of Ramachandra Wagh protested against by the Bustar Raja and to be apprized of the year in which they took place, and of the conditions on which the Districts were reassigned by him to the Raja of Jaipur

As far as the Governor-General in Council can at present form a judgment from the materials before him, that opinion is not favourable to the claims of Raja Mahipal Deo at least in regard to Kotepaul and Choorchoonda. They were granted by his ancestors as a reward for services performed but subject to certain conditions nearly 40 years ago and uninterrupted possession ever since that period would seem to convey a very tolerable title to the Raja of Jaipur Under such circumstances it might reasonably be urged, that all the chief of Bustar can claim is the due fulfilment of the conditions of the grant and the interference of the British Government to settle this point might very expediently be exerted With respect to Raigar Polagarh and Amarkotta much will of course.

depend on the circumstances of their temporary resumption by Bustar and the view which is to be taken of the proceedings of Ramachandra Wagh in again restoring them to Jaipur, and the powers with which he was vested by the Nagpur Government

The Zamindari of Jaipur being subject to the authority of the Government of Fort St George, a reference will be made from hence to that authority soliciting a communication of the sentiments of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the claims of the parties, and requesting, that the Raja may be called on through the Collector of Vizagapatam to furnish a statement of his case, in reply to the Raja of Bustar, should he not already have had an opportunity of doing so You will be pleased also to report further on the points above referred to, and to furnish copies of any material parts of your correspondence with the Government of Fort St George which may serve to elucidate the subject

In the mean time the parties should be duly warned, that any acts of violence committed pending the final decision of the question, will subject the aggressor to the eventual forfeiture of all right and title whatever in the disputed districts, as the Raja of Bustar enjoys a remission of tribute on account of the separation of Kotepal, he can have reasonable pretext for complaining of the delay which has taken place in the adjustment of the affair

Letter No 11.—This is a sample of how the sentences passed by a British Chief of a district in a few criminal cases, were either fully or partially approved, what observations were made about procedure and what directions were given for compliance in future.

FROM—J HAMILHON, ACTING 1ST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY

TO—CAPTAIN MONTGOMERIE, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHHINDWARA

Nagpur, the 13th September 1823

I have had the honour to receive and have laid before the Resident your letter of the 25th ultimo. and now proceed to convey to you his sentiments and decision on the sentences pronounced by you on the several Prisoners whose trial was forwarded with the letter under acknowledgment

1st Raussee, a woman found guilty of the murder of a child Sentence approved, but the period of imprisonment limited to seven years

In your letter under date the 8th May 1822, it is stated that the child's ornaments were delivered up by Raussee to the Mahajan, this important fact is not established by the evidence adduced on the trial It is true that the guilt of the Prisoner is proved by o

circumstances but in proceedings in a case of this nature it is always desirable that every incident materially affecting the proof should be brought forward and substantiated if possible.

2nd.—Bapcha Teli found guilty of the murder of the wife of Lachman Bania and her two children

The sentence of death pronounced by you on the Prisoner is approved. No mitigating circumstances seem to have attended the perpetration of this barbarous act which was at the same time most wanton and unprovoked, and had the trial been submitted at an early period after the Commission of the crime, the sentence would have been carried into effect but so long a time has now elapsed since the perpetration of the murder that the Resident is of opinion the object of example does not require the execution of the Prisoner and his punishment is therefore, commuted to imprisonment in irons for life.

3rd.—Niyamat Khan found guilty of the murder of his wife Chanda. The sentence of imprisonment for life is approved but in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the case commuted to imprisonment in irons for five years.

4th.—Fool Shah, Dull Shah and Chunder Sah found guilty of the murder of Shukoo Gond

The sentence of death on these men is not confirmed from a consideration of the time which has elapsed since the crime was committed and that there is no evidence against them but their own confession, the other witnesses seeming to go entirely on hear say and conjecture.

You will be pleased to confine in irons Chander Sah for fourteen years and Fool Sah and Dul Sah for seven years each

5th.—Perose Sah Thakur and Gorkee Gond tried for the murder of Phagro Gond, his wife and children.

The sentence of acquital of Gorkee is approved and confirmed In respect of Perose Sah as some weight may be allowed to his having thought himself authorized to act as he did and since he appeared to have been confined since 1230 the sentence passed on him is approved but mitigated to one year's confinement and resumption of his Thalka which however is to be restored to him on his release.

6th.—Pancham Madhojee and Mahadeo tried for the murder of Lalloo Gond

The sentences passed by you on the prisoners are approved, but as the crime was committed previously to the proclamation denouncing heavy punishment on persons perpetrating murder from a belief of having been injured by a person practising witch-

craft, the punishment of Pancham is mitigated to imprisonment in irons for seven years and that of Madhojee and Mahadeo to a confinement in irons for three years each

With reference to the case of Raussee it may be proper to mention that in the original instructions furnished to Superintendents, it is prescribed that capital punishment shall not be awarded to women, it being at variance with the practice of the country and repulsive to the feelings of the inhabitants

In conclusion, I have been directed to press on your notice the great importance of avoiding delay in bringing to trial and punishment, perpetrators of acts of the nature which have given rise to the present judicial proceedings Whether we look to the effect it is desirable to produce on the people by example or to the confidence with which we wish to inspire them in our administration of justice it is equally of consequence that crime should be promptly followed by punishment

Letter No 12—**The letter and its four enclosures mention the desire of Captain Fell, Secretary, to the Hindu College Benares, and of the General Committee of Public Instruction of Government to get copies of inscriptions in the Chhatisgarh and other districts of Nagpur territories and to have them translated for submission to the Court of Directors. This is the earliest attempt made to procure materials for history from inscriptions in these parts of the country**

From—A STIRLING, ACTING DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, Persian Office, the 8th December 1823

I am directed to transmit to you the annexed copies of a correspondence with the General Committee of Public Instructions lately constituted by Government and to request that you will point out to Captain Fell the particular inscription which you conceive it most desirable to have copied by that officer, and will afford him such assistance as may be proper and requisite to enable him to execute the duty in question

To—THE RIGHT HON'BLE WILLIAM PITT LORD AMHERST, GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

My Lord,

We have the honour to forward for the orders of Government, a letter from Captain Fell, Secretary to the Committee of Superintendence of the Hindu College Benares, requesting permission to be absent from Benares from the middle of December until the end of

allow leave of absence to Captain Fell Secretary to the Committee of Superintendence of the Hindu College Benares for a period of three months from the middle of the current month to proceed to Nagpur

It appears to His Lordship in Council highly desirable that the services of that officer whilst thus absent from his local duties at Benares should be employed to the utmost extent practicable in taking copies of the ancient inscriptions stated to exist in Chhattisgarh and other parts of the Nagpur territories and afterwards in preparing translations of them to be submitted to Government through your Committee. You are requested therefore to instruct Captain Fell accordingly and copies of the present correspondence will be transmitted to the Resident at Nagpur in order that every assistance and facility may be offered to him in the execution of the duty

Persian Office (Sd) A STERLING
The 8th Dec. 1823. Acting Deputy Persian Secretary to Govt.

Letter No 13.—The letter and the copy of the extract from the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council mention the reforms in coinage ordered by the Governor-General in Council. Farrukhabad rupees of 180 grs. are to be current in Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and at Nagpur a mint is to be established to coin rupees of 157 5 grains. The necessary adjustments in the fixing of revenues are to be made on the basis of the exchange values of Nagpur and Farrukhabad rupees.

FROM—G SWINTON SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William the 1st October 1824.

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department dated the 10th ultimo on the subject of the reform of the Coinage in Central India and to desire that you will take the necessary measures for giving effect to the views and Resolutions therein expressed as far as the State of Nagpur is concerned.

Copy No 1079.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council in the Territorial Department, Under dated the 10th September 1824.

Read a letter from the Acting Secretary to the Mint Committee, dated the 24th August 1824, with its Enclosures —

The Governor-General having fully considered the above Papers resolves—

1st.—That the Furruckabad Rupee to be Coined of 180 Grains 165 Fine and 15 Alloy shall be the legal Currency of Saugor and the Territories on the Nerbudda

2nd—That, the present Nagpur Rupees shall, after such date as the Agent to the Governor-General may fix, be received by weight not by tale

3rd—That after the date to be fixed as above, and until the expiration of the Fusslee Year 1232, or such other period as Mr. Molony may judge proper, the said Rupees shall be received at the following rate viz, a sum of Nagpur Rupees weighing 100 new Furruckabad Sicca Weight (of 180 Grains) shall be received as equivalent to Furruckabad Rupees 93-14-4

4th—That in all public and private engagements 100 Nagpur Rupees shall be held to be equivalent to Furruckabad Rupees 86-11-6

5th—That, after the expiration of the Year 1232, or such other period as may be determined by Mr Molony, the present Nagpur Rupee, shall like other Rupees be received as Bullion merely and subject to the same charges and Seignorage as in the regulation Provinces

6th—That Mr Molony, shall as soon as possible Convert all engagements for Land Revenue from Nagpur into Furruckabad Rupees, where such engagements may be still expressed in the former Currency allowance of course the proper abatements on account of the difference of intrinsic value

7th—That the Rupee, to be Coined at Nagpur shall henceforth contain 157.5 grains of silver of the same standard as the Furruckabad and Calcutta Rupee viz, 11/12 or grains 144.375 pure Metal, and 1/12 or grains 13.125 Alloy

8th—That such measures be taken by the Resident at Nagpur, as may be necessary to secure the utmost possible regularity in the Coinage of that place that rules corresponding with those above prescribed for Saugor and the Nerbudda Territory, be adopted in the Nagpur Country, with such alterations as local circumstances may suggest

9th—That the expediency of receiving the new Nagpur Rupees at a fixed exchange in the Nerbudda territories, be hereafter Considered by Mr Molony, when the reform in the Coinage is effected

1 Nagpur Rupee 14 Annas of Furrukabad Currency

10th—That the several Chieftains referred to in the late Lieutenant Moodie's report be no longer allowed to Coin, the questions of their right to compensation will be considered in the Political Department

11th—That the Coinage at the Purtabghur Mint be regulated, or if practicable stopped, but in regard to it also, the final Orders of Government will be passed in the Political Department, in which

likewise the practicability of adopting any further measures for reforming the Currency of the several states with which we have relations will be considered

12th—When the Saugor Mint is in operation the Governor General s Agent will transmit to the Presidency specimens of the Coin taken indiscriminately in the manner prescribed for the Mint of Benares they may be sent in parcels of 4 or 5 by Dawk.

13th—The Resident at Nagpur will also be requested similarly to transmit, from time to time specimens of the Rupees Coined there and the several Residents will likewise be requested, occasion ally to send specimens of the Coins Coined at the Mint of the Gov ernments to which they are accredited that they may be assayed and reported upon at Calcutta

Ordered that a Copy of the above Resolution be sent to the Agent to the Governor-General at Saugor and in the Nerbuddah Territories for his information and guidance.

Ordered also that a Copy be sent to the Political Department with reference to the Communications received from that Depart ment on the dates noted in the margin and that the necessary instructions may be Communicated to the Governor-General s Agent in Bundelcund the Resident at Nagpur and the other Function aries concerned.

8th 15th August 1823. 29th 12th September "3rd October 12th December 5th March 1824.

(A true Extract)

(Sd.) HOLT MACKENZIE,
Secy to Govt.

(A true Copy)

G W SWINTON
Secy to Govt.

Letter No 14.—The letter reports about the conduct of the Zamin dar of Paralkote within Bastar state. He escaped from the nominal restraint in which he was kept at Raipur Hence orders are to be issued to the neighbouring zamindars to apprehend him.

FROM—CAPTAIN AGNEW SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS CHHATTISGARH

TO—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Raipur the 2nd December 1824.

I have to acquaint you that Govind Shaw the Zamindar of Perlakote in Bustar who was here under a nominal restraint, has absconded and will doubtless return to his estate, and very probably renew the petty depredations which lately caused his being

dispossessed I therefore think it desirable that he should if possible be seized and replaced under a more strict confinement, having proved himself little deserving of the indulgence with which he was formerly treated He has I imagine been induced to escape from learning that the Rajah of Bustar had not taken possession of Perlakote, or established any Amil there, and that consequently it was in his power to reinstate himself in his former authority

I have written to the Rajah of Bustar to lose no time in endeavouring to remedy this unlooked for omission, and I have directed him, the Rajah of Kankair, and Zamindar of Lohara, as well as all other Dependants on this Soobadary in that quarter, to use their utmost exertions in apprehending Gaind Shaw, and sending him a Prisoner to Rajepore having recourse to force if necessary

I have also directed a circular instructions to the Zamindars of Panthbarees Koreecha, Jaria Copraghur Ambaghur and Oundee of Wyraghur and of Boraghur and Soorjaghur of Chanda under your authority, calling upon them to assist in that object, and informing them that I had written to them direct to save time, but that they would receive similar orders from you, whom I had apprized of the directions I had given them

May I in consequence beg that you will desire these Zamindars, and any others whom you think are likely to be useful on the occasion to aid in seizing Gaind Shaw, and sending him a prisoner to this place, and to co operate in this service with any Troops which the Rajah of Bustar may supply There will be no objection to their entering Perlakote in order to apprehend or expel Gain Shaw

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Letter No 15—The letter reports that Gaind Shah, Zamindar of Paralkote in Bastar was arrested before he got beyond the frontier of Chhattisgarh.

From—CAPTAIN AGNEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHHATTISGARH

To—CAPTAIN PEW, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT AT CHANDA

Camp at Bynsah, 4th January 1825

I have the honour to acquaint you that Gaind Shaw the Zamindar of Perlakote in Bustar was reapprehended before he got beyond the frontiers of Chhattisgarh, and is again in confinement at Rypore

May I consequently beg that you will direct the Zamindars on yours eastern Frontier to desist from any measures which they may have adopted for his seizure

Letter No 16—The letter and its enclosures mention the necessity of controlling the sale of opium for internal consumption in the territories of Nagpur and Hyderabad. The opinion of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium and of the Opium Agent to Government at Indore are revealing about the quantities consumed in certain parts of India, the price of opium, etc. The British took up the question of introducing opium for internal consumption into Nagpur territories soon after these territories came under their control.

FROM—G SWINTON SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
To—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William the 15th April 1825

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon ble the Governor General in Council the Territorial Department (No 336) under date the 24th ultimo and to desire that you will consider and report on the expediency of adopting the proposition of the opium Agent in Malwa for supplying the state of Nagpur with opium for internal consumption.

Extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council in the Territorial Department under date the 24th March 1825

To—THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD AMHERST GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

MY LORD

Having forwarded copies of the papers transmitted to us with Mr Secretary Mackenzie's letter of the 14th ultimo to the opium Agent in Malwa, for any observations which he might think it useful to offer we have received the accompanying reply which we beg to submit for the consideration and orders of Government.

The point, which has occurred to us on perusing the papers from Fort Saint George, is the difficulty of reconciling the statement made in the last paragraph of Mr Secretary Stoke s letter relative to the small consumption of opium in the Madras Territories, with the fact mentioned in the 7th paragraph of the letter from the Board of Revenue of more than 44 Candies (equal to 308 Bengal Maunds) having been exported from Masulipatam in 1821/22 for the consumption of the Rajahmundry and Vizagapatam Districts. It is not distinctly stated for what period this supply was intended to last but it may be right to notice that it exceeds what is commonly used throughout the year in these provinces

Consumption of Abkari Department.
Maunds.

1821/22—229-12-2.
1822/23—294-22 10.
18 3/24—304-21 14.

If the annual consumption in the Districts, under Fort St George, approaches this quantity, we think it deserves consideration, whether the internal sale of the drug ought not to be subjected to some such Rules as are prescribed by Regulation at this Presidency in respect to it

Mr Swinton has suggested (and we think the measure would prove advantageous) that, with a view to meet the wants of the several districts under Madras, he should be authorized to supply at once for retail sale about double the quantity (or St Mds 1200) which the Collectors report to be now imported into those territories, and that this should be disposed of at different Depots, to be established for the purpose, at as low a rate as possible, with reference to what the article cost in Malwa

There can be no question, we conceive, that such a plan would have the effect of checking to a great degree any clandestine traffic that may now exist in opium within those territories

The supplies could perhaps be more conveniently forwarded by the Agent through Bombay than by this route, though the authorities at Madras would but be able to settle this, as well as to determine the Rules under which the sale of the drug should be conducted

The suggestion of Mr Swinton that some arrangement should be made through the Residents of Hyderabad and Nagpur to have those states supplied with opium, directly from him deserves, we think attention We would accordingly recommend that those officers may be addressed on the subject through the Political Department

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,

Board of Customs,
Salt and Opium,
The 18th March 1825

(Sd) I P LARKINS
(Sd) G CHESTER
(Sd) H SARGENT

To—R SAUNDERS, ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS, SALT AND OPIUM, FORT WILLIAM

Sir,

I have to acknowledge your's of the 20th January enclosing copies of papers as noted in the margin sent to Government to the Board for any observations or suggestions which they may consider useful to communicate

2 On receipt of this letter, I endeavoured to ascertain, whether any Sowkars or Agents of the Principal Shroffs in the Deccan, residing in Malwa, could give me information as to any quantity of opium having been sent from hence, with the intent of being subsequently carried into districts under the Government Fort St George.

3 I can hear nothing to be relied on. Merely a general assertion has been made that a considerable quantity more than is required for the consumption of the Deccan is annually sent to the several Marts in the Nizam and Nagpur Territories, and that they have heard some was sent from thence to the Carnatic, and that Pilgrims are in the habit of conveying it as a convenient way of carrying the means of subsistence in their progress to the several shrines deriving considerable profit by the retail of it to the consumers in their journies through India. All this is mere hearsay and conjecture, as no one here or at Congein can speak from their own knowledge, except with regard to what is carried by pilgrims which is undoubtedly the case.

4. It is an article easily transported and secreted, therefore not improbable some may be carried from the mars in the Deccan if so this would account for the very small quantity the reports of the several collectors show for where it has once become an article at all in use, we generally find the demand to increase.

5 It is evident the measures now in progress must tend to render the export to the Deccan very difficult for small and I would fain hope, impracticable for large quantities of opium. It is therefore both necessary and probable, the Board may consider it expedient to establish depots in every principal district under Fort St. George, with a quantity fully equal to the consumption to be sold at as low a rate as possible, with reference to the cost in Malwa as this must of itself tend to check clandestine trade, and in some small degree the cultivation

6 As it is not probable the Sowkars will buy with a view of trying a market where the price is such as barely to cover the prime cost enhanced by expence of transportation and risk, and it is evident the Agent here can always by attention buy as cheap as the Sowkars while his expenses must ever be less, increased as theirs is by insurance, proportioned to the risk of seizure, and there is no part of India where gambling insurances are carried on to the extent they are in Malwa, every risk, however great, can be insured.

7 The Board will perceive from what I have stated above, that to me it appears advisable to supply the districts under the Government of Madras with a quantity of opium even far beyond what the several Collectors report as the quantity now imported.

8 The aggregate amount would appear to be under 300 Bengal Maunds or 600 Surat maunds probably with a view to meet the object I have stated and under an impression that more is consumed than can be well ascertained it may be advisable to supply at once for retail fully double that quantity say 1,200 maunds. This could be sent to Calcutta, and thence forwarded to Madras or via Bombay that Government sending a part of what I may consign there.

9. It may not be improper to call the Board's attention to what must be the consequence of the roads to the Southward being closed. Heretofore, the Nizam's and the Nagpur States have

drawn annually about 3,000 Surat maunds of opium from Malwa; enough has left this province to meet the demands of the present year, but this once consumed, or even nearly so the price will, unless means are found to supply those states, rise so immoderately high, that attempts will be made to export, and means found, which we are not prepared to prevent

10 Allow me therefore to suggest that Government be solicited to direct the Residents at Hyderabad and Nagpur to make some arrangements with Sowkars to receive from me, and import under passports, what may be required for the internal consumption of those countries, under such restrictions as the state may deem proper

11 I am apprehensive that unless decided instructions are issued direct from Government on the subject to the Residents, nothing will be done, until the price has risen to an extravagant height, when it may be difficult to find a remedy for what can be so easily prevented

12 The price of opium is rather on the rise, the prospect of a short crop is now generally admitted, and frost has lately here and there injured the plants, for it is rather remarkable even in Malwa that for the last two nights, that of the 28th February and 1st of March, ice was found on the plains 3¼ of an inch thick

13 I have not been able to get any more of last season's opium at 33 Rupees than the 500 maunds reported in my letter of the 12th of last month Indeed, all there is now in Malwa is in small parcels in the hands of so many Sowkars, who certainly in no instance bought under 40 Rupees and many at 50 Rupees, that it is difficult to make a Bargain without raising the price unless they come forward themselves, and I am unwilling to give more, as I am almost confident that by caution and attention, I shall make my purchases for this season at prices certainly not exceeding that, although the report of the advanced prices, given at the last Calcutta sales, has raised the price of opium of this season, deliverable in October next, nominally to 42 Rupees

Indore — (Sd) S SWINTON,
The 2nd of March 1825 — Opium Agent

ORDER

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing letter and of its enclosure from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium, be sent to the Political Department, whence the necessary instructions will be issued to the Residents at Hyderabad and Nagpur to consider and report on the expediency of adopting the proposition of Mr Swinton for supplying those states with opium for internal consumption

(A true extract)

(Sd) HOLT MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government.

Letter No 17—The letter sanctions the purchase of grain by Government for the poor cultivators in the Chanda district for seed, etc.

FROM—A. GORDON FIRST ASSISTANT NAGPUR RESIDENCY

TO—CAPTAIN PEW ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS AT CHANDA.

Hingna the 20th June 1825

I am directed by the Resident to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, suggesting the propriety of purchasing a stock of grain on account of the Government to be sent out to the poorer cultivators in the Chanda district for seed, etc.

The Resident is pleased to sanction this measure on the scale and for the purpose described in your letter

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Letter No 18—The letter conveys sanction of the measure of dividing the Chanda district into Mamulatdaries of a more compact and convenient size than what exist under the present distribution.

FROM—A GORDON FIRST ASSISTANT NAGPUR RESIDENCY

TO—CAPTAIN PEW SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS CHANDA

Nagpur Residency the 13th September 1825

In acknowledging your letter under date the 6th instant to the Resident's address I am desired to convey to you his entire approbation of the plan therein submitted for dividing your district into Mamlutdarees of a more compact and convenient size than what exists under the present distribution

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Letter No 19—The letter requires lists of the various categories of pensioners and grantees with reasons for such grants to be sent to the Resident. The basis on which grants of allowances is to be examined

FROM—A. GORDON FIRST ASSISTANT NAGPUR RESIDENCY

TO—CAPTAIN PEW SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHANDA

Nagpur Residency, the 16th September 1825

I have been directed by the Resident to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to his address dated 6th instant relative to the increase of pensions to various individuals in the Chanda country which has

taken place apparently without any regular authority, since our assumption of the management of the country, and to convey to you his sentiments and instructions on the subjects

With respect to those pensions granted by Captain Crawford for which Sunnuds have been issued by that officer and the aggregate amount of which is Rupees 745, you will have the goodness to transmit a list of the individuals on whom they have been conferred, specifying the supposed or declared ground for the grant and whether intended as the confirmation of an old claim or pension or bona fide a new grant

For the grants which have been sanctioned by the Resident amounting to Rupees 1392, you are requested to transmit a list of the individuals on whom they have been bestowed, with the sum each is entitled to receive, when regular sunnuds bearing the Rajah's Seal and the Resident's signature will be transmitted to you to be delivered to the Pensioners

With regard to the sum of Rupees 5471 which appears to be paid away to various individuals who have neither sunnuds or any distinct or acknowledged claim to the pensions, the Resident requests that a detailed list of these payments similar to that referred to in the second paragraph of this letter may be transmitted, when a decision will be given respecting them

The Resident concurs with you in opinion that individuals entitled to pensions should have written Sunnuds authorizing the payment of the same You will therefore have the goodness to transmit a list of individuals who do not possess a public document of this kind, but who may nevertheless have satisfactorily established their claim to the pension, when the necessary deeds will be prepared and transferred to you

It is the Resident's wish that all pensions held by Brahmins and other individuals prior to our assuming charge of the country and granted by the Rajah on other competent authority, should be continued during the lives of the present incumbents In cases where the individuals claiming the pension, have no sunnuds, it will then be necessary to refer to the Pergunnah Records to ascertain the validity or otherwise of the claim If the pension should appear as a disbursement in the pergunnah accounts for a moderate term of years previous to our assuming charge, this fact may be considered as sufficient authority for continuing it When the accounts may have been destroyed and the claimants have no Sunnuds, the evidence of the Purgunnah Officers may be received and considered as conclusive as to the fact

In all cases where losses occur in the Pension list, the pension is to be resumed in the first and a reference made by the Heir or claimant to the Rajah, with whom communication with the Resident, the renewal or resumption rests

With regard to the claims of Brahmins or other individuals or Patels of villages for Warshashun I am directed to observe, that the payment or rejection of such demands ought to be left to the discretion of the Patel and village community Brahmins it is supposed cannot claim any such allowance as a matter of right and if they should, the claim should be resisted. There is one exception to this rule which is when the Government has granted a corresponding remission in the village assessment to the Patel in which case, the amount of the pension should be regularly entered in the public accounts as a disbursement.

The Resident entirely agrees with you in opinion as to the propriety of including under the head of expenses of management the allowances of the Worarpandia, Phurnaveese and Peshkar On a reference to Captain Crawford s General Account for 1233 Fuslee, the salaries of the officers appear under their proper Heads The allowance to Village Officers as those of the Bhoomeek etc., and the various disbursements falling under the head of village expenses have never been included under the head of expenses of management and the Resident is disposed to allow them to remain on the footing for the present at all events.

The amount of village expenses as entered in the Logwuns cannot be relied on as accurate, which would alone be an objection to entering them in the regular accounts and the same objection appears to exist with regard to the amount of the Patel s Enam

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Letter No 20—The letter draws the attention of the Resident to the bad and tampered coins in vogue or passed on to the Treasury and requests that a proclamation be issued in regard to the Chulnee rupees and in what conditions they should be accepted. A statement of the rejected coins is enclosed.

From—W GORDON TREASURER, NAGPUR RESIDENCY

To—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur the 31st January 1826

In reply to a letter of yesterday s date from Captain Isacke, directing me to furnish you with an explanation of the system adopted at His Highness the Rajah s treasury with reference to the reception and rejection of the currency of the country I have the honour to state that the chalnee and zurlee Rupees are received in the same manner and every other Rupees of this country provided the letters are not so much effaced as to be rejected the Pay master or other when again offered for Payment provided also they are of good Silver not broken cracked with holes or deficient in weight in short every Rupee that is again current without Batta, in the Bazars are taken at the Treasury and all other rejected. A

Proclamation by you, directing chalnee Rupees, when the Letters are not entirely effaced to pass as Currency would in a great measure remedy the inconvenience complained of by the Superintendents of Ryepore and Wyne Ganga districts, where a great number more of objectionable Rupees are collected than in any of the other districts as you will perceive by the annexed memorandum of Cash sent to the treasury this year I also beg to remark that no alteration whatever has been made in the Treasury regulations, since I have had change but the Native Treasury states, that during Captain Wilksons's superintendence and for the two last years, so large a sum as that lately sent viz, 4 lakhs never was forwarded at once to the Treasury nor so many objectionable Rupees, but that if the above Proclamation was issued, perhaps not more than eleven hundred, of the eleven thousand would have been rejected

A memorandum of cash received into the Treasury during the year 1235 Fussilee —

	Amount forwarded	Amount received in to the treasury	Amount rejected
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Superintendent of Dewgarh	7,51,799	7,47,799	4,000
Superintendent of Chatteesgurh	1,60,000	1,59,250	750
Superintendent of Chanda	1,00,000	99,900	100
Superintendent of Bhandara	4,45,600	4,34,600	11,000
Superintendent of Sindwarah	1,02,500	1,00,800	1,700
Total	15,59,899	15,42,349	17,550

N B—The rupees marked rejected from the Superintendents of Deogarh Chanda, and Sindwarah were immediately exchanged by the Potdars and my receipts were granted for the full amount, of the 750 rejected rupees from Ryepore 70 of brass and the next so bad that they could not be taken for exchanges The balance of the 3,000 rupees mentioned in Captain Sandy's letter was paid in by his potdar

Letter No 21—The letter encloses a proclamation directing the acceptance of Chalnee rupees on certain conditions at Government treasuries and by all Shroffs and Saukars (indigenous bankers)

FROM—WILLIAM ISACKE, ASSISTANT RESIDENT, NAGPUR

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHANDA

Nagpur Residency, the 2nd February 1826.

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Proclamation and copy of Letter from His Highness the Raja's Treasurer to the Residents address

You are requested to give the Proclamation all the Publicity possible by circulating copies as it translated into the dialect of the country throughout the District under your charge.

Whereas great trouble and inconvenience have lately occurred in the receipts and payments of cash at the Sudder and District Treasuries from the want of a proper appreciation of the relative value of the Zurbee and other Rupees Current in the Country under the general name of Chalnee Rupee. The Resident in the name and in behalf of His Highness the Raja is hereby pleased to direct that in future the Chulnee Rupee shall be received into all the Treasuries belonging to this Government as also by all Sahookars Shroffs Mahajans and others subject to or residing under its protection as equivalent to the Zurbee Rupee provided that the characters and letters on the face of the said Rupee be not entirely effaced, that it be not cracked or bored with hole, that the deficiency in weight does not exceed ⅔rds of a Rutte and that the purity of its metal be equal to that of the Zurbee Rupee.

By order
WILLIAM ISACKE,
Assistant Resident.

Letter No 22.—The letter requires certain very valuable information from each Parganah and encloses a specimen of questionnaire and answers pertaining to the Lanjee Parganah. Population, sources of revenue, acrage under cultivation, industry number of houses thefts and robberies, and other useful information are mentioned.

From—WILLIAM ISACKE ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT

To—CAPTAIN PEW SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency the 27th February 1826.

I am directed by the Resident to transmit to you the accompanying paper containing General Questions on the State of the several pergunnas in your district for the years 1232 33 and 34 and to request that you will with all possible despatch furnish replies to the said queries for each pergunnah separately and somewhat in the manner of those inserted in the document now sent

Questions of Lanjee Pergunnahs for the Fusli years 1232 33 and 1234 —

Questions	Answers
1 What is the extent of the Pergunnah in length and breadth ? In coss or miles and the principal subdivisions if any ?	From the village Ramghurie on the north to Cheechopar on the South the distance is 68 Coss, and from Jerrie Manglie on the east to Koka Bhanpore on the West, the distance is 30 Coss. There are no subdivisions.
2. What number of villages does it contain ?	There are villages in the Pergunnah in 1232—812. In 1233 and 1234 the same.

	Questions	Answers
3	How many inhabited and how many deserted ?	There are inhabited in 1232—593 villages Reets cultivated 12, Mohran 205—Moozaut villages in Total 812 In 1233 and 1234 the same
4	What is the general amount of population and specifically the number of houses and inhabitants in the Kuzba	In 1232—171,593 souls of which the Kuzba contained 3,104 In 1233—174,615 souls of which the Kuzba contained 3,136 In 1234—177,785 souls of which the Kuzba contained 3,130 The number of houses in Kuzba — In 1232 675 In 1233 674 In 1234 667
5	What was the land Revenue of last year, any balance or remission	The total land Revenue of 1232 was Rs 15,605-11-0 of which there was a balance remitted 5 rupees The total land Revenue of 1233 was Rs 18,199-11-6 of which there was a balance remitted Rs 11-12-0 The total land Revenue 1234 was Rs 18,187-15-6 of which there was a balance remitted Rs. 59-9-0
6	What is the assessment of the present year	The Assessment of 1232 was Rs 15,605-11-6, of 1233 was Rs 18,199-11-6, of 1234 was Rs 18,187-15-6
7	How many kists is it to be paid , how many have been paid and what due ?	In 1232 Four kists In 1233 . Do In 1234 Do
8	Are there any balance due on the expired kists ?	In 1232, 1233 and 1234 there is no part of any of the four kist remaining due
9	Of the lands is the greater part Kharif or Rabi ? What is the principal article of produce ?	There is more Kharif than Rabi The principal produce of Kharif is rice
10	What may be the proportion of cultivated land, land capable of cultivation but waste, and land totally barren in the Pergunnah	Not hitherto ascertained
11	What is the period of the leases and when will they expire ?	The leases expired in 1232 and were renewed for 1233 and 1234 In 1234 they were renewed for 1235
12	What is the amount of Saer and what the chief article of importance in it ?	The amount of net revenue was in 1232—Rs 26,499-11-0 and the chief article of importance in it is duty on grain Rs. 15,046-5-9 , Cotton and Salt Rs 2,715-6-6, and Stamping cloths Rs 536-10-6 The amount of Net Revenue was in 1233 Rs 11,139-15-0½ and the chief article of importance in it is duty on cotton and salt Rs 2,381-0-10 and Mohwa Rs 2,369-5-9 and stamping cloths Rs 484-11-3 The amount of Net Revenue was in 1234—Rs 10,250-4-10 and the chief article of importance in it is duty on Mohwa Rs 2,726-10-0, Cotton and salt Rs 2,512-9-3 and stamping cloths Rs 314-9-7½

	Questions	Answers
13	What has been the nature and extent of improvement in the Pergunnah for the last year or two ?	In 1232 there has been land brought into cultivation to the amount of Rs. 232-4-0. In 1233 cultivated Rs. 48-8-0. In 1234 cultivated Rs 208-8-0.
14	What are your general expectations respecting the improvements of the Pergunnah.	In consequence of two years failure of rice crops, and the ravages of the cholera, by which some lands have fallen out of cultivation, I do not conceive for the two next years, any increase of revenue can be expected. Grain has also fallen in price.
15	What number of Dakas on villages or Robberies on the roads have taken place in the last year ?	In 1232—No Dakas. In 1233—One Daka took place in the Kusba Kamptah on Behari Das Marwari Dukan plundered but thieves escaped. In 1234—No Daka. In 1232, 33 and 34—No Road Robbery
16.	What is the general state of the Police of the district and who are most active and zealous thief catchers.	The Police appears to be generally good but there has not been any active or zealous thief catchers.
17	How many murders or serious crimes have been committed in the last year or two	In 1232—One murder supposed to have been committed but not proved. In 1233—Two Buckut Pardhan of village Sardhah, Talooka Hutta, murdered his wife in the Warrie jungle, apprehended and proved. Mumtaz musalman of village Kolmarrah murdered his wife with a blow of a lathi. In 1234—None
18.	What Zamindars are in or bordering on the district and what may be the extent and value of their lands	Value of lands in—

		Rs.		
Zamindar Narbad Patel of Kamptah	1232, 1233, 1234	77 179	10	0
Zamindar in Rookna of Dunaeewa.	1232	11,229	10	0
	1233	11 439	10	0
	1234	12,439	10	0
Zamindar in Roodna Patel.	1232, 1233, 1234	4,000	0	0
Zamindar Mukum Khan of Bhadra.	1232, 1233, 1234	4 733	7	0
Taluka Sewti Khalsa.	1232	2,173	12	0
	1233	2,173	12	0
	1234	1 969	2	0
Zamindar Prem Singh of Saletekri.	1232, 1233, 1234	465	7	6
Zamindar Prem Singh of Konkah Bodari.	1232, 1233, 1234	16	4	0

	Questions	Answers				
		Value of Lands in				
		Zamindar Durjan Singh of Bhanpore	1232 1233 1234 ..	671	12	6
		Zamindar Sheoram Trimbak	1232 1233 1234 ..	550	12	6
		Zamindar Khandu Golur of Keenee	1232 1233 1234	584	2	6
		Zamindar Amar Singh	1232 1233 1234	200	0	0
		Zamindar in Guman Singh of Chowriah	1232 1233 1234	29	8	6
		Ranjore Singh of Bargaon	1232 1233 1234	307	10	0
19	What are their general characters and past and present conduct	They all appear to be quite well disposed men and give but little trouble beyond temporary disputes				
20	Under what engagements to Governments are they respectively.	This question was answered by Captain Wilkinson in his detail of Zamindaries and by which it does not appear that they are under any particular engagements except in checking all incursions of the thieves				

Letter No 23—The letter directs that grant of leases for five years should be stopped and leases for two years only be granted in the Pargannah of Brahmpuri The settlement for Nagbhir is to be deferred for the next year

FROM—W HAMILTON, ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHANDA

Nagpur Residency, the 17th March 1826

I have been directed by the Resident to acknowledge the receipt of and reply to your letter of the 4th instant At the present juncture it is not considered advisable to grant leases for so long a period as five years You will therefore have the goodness to renew those of the villages of the Pergunnah of Brahmpuri for two years

only and the settlement for Nagbhir you will defer altogether until next year This communication is not intended to preclude you from making engagements for bringing Wyran villages into cultivation on the usual terms.

Letter No 24.—The letter conveys the direction of the Resident that the settlements of the Parganahs of Chemour Neree, Khursingee and Nagbhir and of the Haveli of Chanda be commenced as soon as possible and that they be made for not more than five years, and in some Parganahs for 3 or 4 years only

FROM—W HAMILTON ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT NAGPUR RESIDENCY

To—CAPTAIN PEW SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHANDA

Nagpur Residency the 8th August 1826.

In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo I have been directed to convey to you the Resident's sanction to commence at your earliest convenience the settlements of the Pergunnahs of Chemoor Neree, Khursingee and Nagbhir and of the Haveli of Chanda.

In regard to the term of years for which the settlements are to be made the Resident does not wish any to be concluded for more than five years and would have no objection to one or two of the districts being settled for three and four years only

With respect to the nature of the settlements themselves you will be pleased to observe that they are to be made with the patels of villages but who are not as in the last settlements effected by Captain Crawford, to be bound down to collect from each separate field or parcel of land a fixed and stated rent but to be left at liberty to make whatever arrangements they choose with the inferior cultivators at the time of the Istimalat it being deemed advisable that no restriction whatever be imposed in either of the parties so long as established rights and previleges are respected.

The Resident has nothing to suggest regarding the details of the settlement further than as it is desirable that the Wurshasun payments which were the last settlement brought upon the Government accounts should be now thrown out and matters allowed to revert to the original footing you will have the goodness to carry that arrangement through, unless some serious obstacle should present its in which case you will have the goodness to report on the subject

Letter No. 25.—The letter contains the directions of the Resident regarding the deductions to be shown from the revenue assessment at the time of settlement. More information about Warshasan claims is required so that they could be justly determined. A specimen form for the collection of the date of settlement under different heads is enclosed

FROM—W HAMILTON, ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY

TO—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHANDA

Nagpur Residency, the 24th August 1826

With reference to the remarks respecting the Warshasun claims contained in your letter of the 13th instant the Resident has desired me to inform you that he considers it quite necessary to giving a satisfactory decision on each case, that he be put in possession of the fullest information regarding it You will accordingly be pleased as you proceed in the settlements lately authorized to transmit a detailed account of these claims on each village together with the most ample account you may be able to obtain on every point likely to influence the Resident's determination regarding its recognition or rejection as a charge on the Government Revenue In cases where the claim is admitted you will be furnished with a Sunnud for the Pensioner and directed to transfer the charge to the second head of the authorized deductions, and when a claim is rejected the collection of it by any Government officer must be strictly prohibited and it will not be allowed on a deduction from the Kucha Sadnook, by this means the charge under this head will be altogether abolished

In regard to the deductions from the Kacha Sadnook, as exhibited in the statement accompanying your letter now under acknowledgment, the Resident is happy to find that no part of the pay of the Pharnavis, Burar Pandia, and Peshkars is in future to be included amongst them, but although the Patel's Enam as well as Roosoom Zemindaree and probably the Hak of the Havildars, Bhomaks and Kotwars may in one point of view be considered as expenses of management, still as the practice throughout this part of the country and indeed the whole of generally is to deduct these charges, as well as the Gaon Kharch from the Kucha Sadnook and bring the balance only to account, it is not considered necessary to introduce any charge, but of course the existing practice in no degree lessens the necessity of scrupulously ascertaining every alienation of this nature from the Public Revenue, of investigating its value and the authority upon which it rests, and of carefully recording such as may be sanctioned of abrogating those that may have been fraudulently made, as also establishing checks to guard against any surreptitious conveyance to individual of any part of the public rights or property in future made, and your

attention is accordingly particularly directed to those important points in concluding the settlements in which you are now about to engage, and the information which it appears from your letter of the 28th May last, you have already directed the Pergunnah officers to procure on the subject will doubtless greatly facilitate your investigations.

I enclose a form in which to insert information required regarding the settlements in each Pergunnah and which you will have the goodness to forward as they are respectively concluded

The investigation of the Warshasun claims in the other Pergunnahs the Resident would wish to be undertaken as soon as possible, but he apprehends that some delay must necessarily take place in consequence of your being now engaged in making settlements

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Extract of a private letter from Captain W Hamilton to Captain Pew dated 26th August 1826

I yesterday sent you a public letter regarding the Warshashun claims On considering the subject Mr Jenkins became satisfied that no general rule could be adopted that might be applied to all cases and that it was necessary to decide each one on its own particular merit, some of them no doubt will be admitted whilst others that may appear to have been improperly obtained will be discontinued.

In the course of the settlements should any thing seem to require reference you can write for instructions you will understand that nothing is to be allowed to remain seiva Sadnook.

Encl 2

Exhibiting the settlement concluded for the term of . . . . years in the Pergunnah of . .. . .

Names of the villages	Sums demandable by last settlement	Kucha Sadnook of present settlement	Deductions						Balance being the sum demandable by present settlement	Remarks
			Gaon Kharch	Patel's claim	Losher	Havildar	Etc	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Rs a p		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs a p	

(W. HAMILTON),
Acting First Assistant.

Letter No 26—The letter contains the order of the Resident to abolish certain taxes which are regarded as objectionable. These in Chanda district were Walee Goonjee, Kapoos Kottee Chooree Bungree and Kat Kurree.

FROM—W HAMILTON ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT NAGPUR RESIDENCY

To—CAPTAIN PEW SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency the 30th September 1826.

In reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo recommending that certain of the Taxes included under the general Head of Pandree should be abolished I have been directed to convey to you the Resident's authority to annul the Walee Goonjee Kapoos Kotee, Choore Bungree and Kat Kurree, but the others are not considered peculiarly objectionable, with the exception of the Rabta Pattee which from your account of it appears to be a tax on the Houses of Wugsalas or farm servants previously however to giving a decision regarding it, the Resident wishes distinctly to understand from whom in what manner and at what rate this tax is levied.

Letter No 27—The letter refers to the completion of the five years settlement in the Haveli Parganah of Chanda and conveys the Resident's approbation of it.

FROM—W HAMILTON ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT NAGPUR RESIDENCY

To—CAPTAIN PEW SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency the 23rd December 1826.

I have received and laid before the Resident your letter of the 7th instant giving cover to a detailed statement of a five years settlement concluded by you in the Huwelee Pergunnah of Chanda. The result of that settlement is highly satisfactory and is considered by the Resident as a strong proof of the industry intelligence and perserverance with which you have prosecuted the enquiries necessary to obtain the minute and ample information upon which alone a good revenue settlement can be founded. The Resident would be happy to find that the settlement of the few remaining villages in Chanda were effected and will be glad to receive at your earliest convenience the detailed statement of the settlement of the Pergunnahs on which you are at present employed.

Letter No. 28—**The letter gives an estimate of the revenue of the territories of the Bhonsla taken under the control of the British, and suggests that as the income is in excess of the expenditure by nearly three lakhs, a few parganahs yielding that amount may be returned to the Bhonsla**

FROM—W HAMILTON, ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY

To—F B WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Nagpur Residency, the 4th June 1827

The Military expenses for next year have been estimated by Captain Isacke at Rs 16,30,000 The Civil charge may be reckoned at Rs 75,000 making a total of Rs 17,05,000

The Net Revenue of the territory now in our hands, exclusive of Deogarh below the Ghats, is about Rs 20,40,000 In order to reduce this to a sum more nearly approximating to the above estimate, it will be necessary to transfer to the Rajah some of the Pergunnahs now included in the Wainganga district After consulting with Captain Wilkinson on the subject, I am inclined to think that the undermentioned Pergunnahs might most conveniently be given over —

	Rs
Ambhora including Sayer	74,500
Oomer including Sayer	70,200
Part of Ambagarh including Sayer	89,000
Part of Bhandara on the right bank of the Wainganga without the Sayer	50,000
Total	2,83,700

This sum deducted from Rs 20,40,000, leaves a balance of Rs 17,56,300, which exceeds the estimate by a little more than Rs 50,000 but as the actual charges may not be eventually covered by the estimated sum, and as we have reason to fear some diminution in the revenue of the reserved district of the Wainganga division it will probably be deemed prudent to retain in our hands a surplus not less than the above mentioned sum

As the amount of collections from the reserved districts will be but small for the next six months, a sum equal to the disbursements during that period will be required, say 8 or 9 lakhs

Memorandum of Revenue to be collected from the undermentioned Pergunnahs of the Wainganga district for the year 1237 *Fusli*

	Rs	a	p
From Pergunnah Ambagarh	1,13,473	4	2
From Pergunnah Ambhorah	1,20,672	13	9
From Pergunnah Oomrer	1,10,550	3	3
Total	3,44,696	5	2

Letter No 29.—The letter gives cover to a dispatch addressed to Government which forms the enclosure. This dispatch discusses the methods to be adopted for eliminating Nagpur rupees and other rupees current in Nagpur and Nerbudda territories and establishing Saugor rupees as the only currency instead The exchange values of the Nagpur and other rupees are shown, the trend of trade and flow of money between Nagpur territories and Bundelkhand and Mirzapur estimated, and lines of actions in the light of the above, suggested. It is an illuminating dispatch, which incidently throws light on the trade and agriculture of the country

FROM—T H. MADDOCK, ACTING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

TO—F WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, Office of the A G G the 12th September 1827

I have the honour to enclose for your information a copy of my dispatch of the 25th ultimo to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department.

TO—K. T PRINCEP ESQUIRE ACTING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT FORT WILLIAM.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you that in obedience to the instructions conveyed to me in your letter of the 22nd February proclamations were issued in the Nerbudda territories declaring 100 Rupees Saugor Sicca to be receivable at the treasuries of the Agency in lieu of Nagpur Rupees 120 in all payments on account of the land revenue.

2. When this measure was adopted the season of collections was too far advanced to admit of an expectation that much advantage would be taken of the permission thus granted to the Malguzars of bringing the Saugor Sicca Rupee to the treasury About 2,20,000 Sicca Rupees have however been paid in to the three treasuries of Jubbulpore Narsingpur and Hoshangabad, which are situated nearest to the mint and in the ensuing season there can be little doubt that by far the greater part of the revenue in those districts will be paid in the New coin I do not think the circulation will extend so rapidly to Seoni and Betul.

3. I propose to carry into effect the instructions contained in the 15th paragraph of your letter on the 1st November next and to prohibit from that date the issue from our Nerbudda territories of any coin in payment of salaries pensions etc. but that of Saugor at the rate of 14 annas .for every rupee Nagpur

4 The immediate enforcement of that rate or any other rate as applicable to private transactions, is I think unnecessary and would be prejudicial The great business of the country is the sale of agricultural produce for the payment of revenue to Government, and while the Government takes the new sicca rupee at the rate of 5 for 6 Nagpur Rupees the bazar batta must, during the period of collections, which comprise at least half the year, approach very nearly to the Government rate, and it would depreciate our own rupee below both its entrinsic value and its nominal value in the market, to declare it convertible in the inferior coin at the rate of 7 for 8 For the present I should prefer letting the two coins circulate together, exchangeable the one for the other according to the batta prevailing in the bazar and when we have more experience of the success of our measures for improving the currency it will be time enough to fix a legal rate applicable to all transactions and binding upon all classes

5 The classification of the different sorts of Nagpur Rupees, directed in the resolution of the 21st December 1826, has not yet been adopted as the necessity of it was almost superseded by the permission to receive 100 Saugor Siccas in lieu of 120 Nagpur Rupees, granted by Government on the 22nd February 1827, and the utility of it compared to the confusion it would occasion may I think be doubted, if the measures I propose to recommend for accelerating the introduction of our new Rupee into circulation, are approved by Government

6 But if a graduated scale of value were to be applied to the various kinds of Nagpur Rupees as the rate at which we would receive each kind into the treasury, it would be next to impossible, I conceive to fix an unvarying rate which they should all bear to Saugor Sicca in private transactions I have therefore suspended the immediate enforcement of this part of the rule, the operation of which has better at least deferred till the necessity of it shall be more pressing than at present, and when the new coin shall be established as the prevailing currency it will no doubt be easy to regulate the exchange according to its relative intrinsic value compared to that of other coins circulating with it

7 That I have exercised, so large a discretion in acting only partly up to the instructions you have given me will be attributed I hope to my conviction, that something yet remained to be explained to Government regarding the currency which might alter the view of the question under which the late orders were issued, and justify me in delaying to enforce them till I could make another reference to you on the subject The latitude that was allowed me in the 22nd paragraph of your letter of the 22nd February last encouraged me to take this step, and I waited till the effect of my proclamation for receiving Saugor Sicca Rupees at the prescribed rate of exhcange into our treasuries should be known before I troubled you with further references on the subject.

8 I have already stated the amount in Sicca Rupees that has been paid into the treasuries of the three districts in the valley of the Nerbudda The following is a statement of the average rate of the exchange in those districts while the collections in Sicca Rupees were going on

	Saugor Sicca Rupees	Exchange for Nagpur Rupees
April	100	115 14
May	100	118 10
June	100	118 8
July	100	118 0

and the exchange had before been about 114 Nagpur Rupees for 100 Siccas.

9. Thence it appears that the Malguzars have reaped but a small share of the advantage offered to them and that of the difference between the former rate of exchange, about 14 per cent and that sanctioned by Government of 20 per cent, the greater portion has become the profit of the Soucars and Mahajans who imported the New Rupee from Saugor and elsewhere, to meet the demand of the Malguzars for that coin

10 The measure however though it may fail of affording relief to overassessed malguzars must succeed in bringing enough of the new coin into circulation for the payments of revenue which it is desired to have made in that rupee That this is not the only object of Government you have pointed out to me in your letter of the 22nd February and I confess that I had been in error on that point. But if almost all the money in a country circulates through the treasury of the Government and the entire currency does not exceed one or two years revenue payable to the Government it follows that if one coin is encouraged by a premium on its receipt at the Government s treasury so as to lead to the exclusion of all other coins from revenue payments the people will very soon be provided with sufficiently of it for their private dealings if they prefer it to the coin which it has been encouraged to displace

11 If all other coins are nearly expelled from the circulation by the inducement held out to the Malguzars to bring a particular rupee to the treasury the people, it is true, will not prefer the coin which they for their own benefit force into circula ion through the public treasury but for want of other money current in the country it must become the medium of their traffic. And so it will be with a 14 annas piece on any new coin with which they are not familiar But I do not imagine that the 14 annas piece any more than the Sicca Rupee would work its way into circulation through the preference given to it be the people above the Nagpur Rupee. They

appear perfectly satisfied with the currency they have got, which we shall never be able to displace either partially or entirely but through the public receipts and expenditure which engross almost the whole of it

12 We have provided already for the receipt of the Saugor Rupee and have abundant security that it will become the principal medium of revenue payments, and that Nagpur Rupee will be sent to the mint by the money dealers of the country to procure the New Coin It remains to consider how it is to be brought into general circulation so as to supersede the Nagpur Rupee in the private transactions of the country

13 If our local expenditure equalled or exceeded our income and a currency on the small scale which I have described above continued to suffice for the use of the people, the disbursements from our treasuries would operate at once to expel every other coin, but that issued by us But in the Nerbudda territories properly so call ed, we have no large Military establishments, public works of expense or investments be purchased on the part of the Government, and our surplus revenue is consequently remitted to other places whose demands of this sort exist and as we thus export a considerable portion of the revenue raised in the country in cash or a corresponding reimportation of coin must be made to fill up the deficiency in the local currency

14 In such a state of things it must depend not only on the description of coin which we think proper to issue in the payment of our current expenses, but on the description of coin also which comes in to fill up the vacuum which our cash remittances to other places have occasioned, what the General Currency shall consist of, and if the people already have a preference to the Nagpur Rupee, as that in which their public and private dealings have been carried on for years, they will manage to supply themselves with that coin, if the balance of trade will possibly admit of thus procuring it

15 To judge of the probability of their being able to do so, and thus, to frustrate the endeavours of Government to improve the currency permanently, our first attention must be given to the state of trade, and the agricultural surplus produce of that country Now here it may be observed, that our exports of produce all tend towards the Ganges, and in whatever direction Northward they go, are paid for by merchandize from Mirzapore Of this we consume but a little portion The Great Mail is Nagpur The merchant at Mirzapore, therefore, makes his agent at Nagpur pay for the cotton or other produce which he purchases in the Nerbudda territories The Bundelkhand trader who comes to the Nerbudda for grain pays for it also with the Merchandize of Mirzapore, for he has demands on the latter place as it is a great emporium for the cotton of Bundelkhand, and he brings bills from his correspondents at Mirzapore to pay for his grain, and these bills can only be paid out of the exports from Mirzapore to Nagpur

16 This being the case it is clear that there must be a constant influx of money from Nagpur into these territories and as our local expenditure is less than our income, we remit our surplus revenue to Nagpur or elsewhere. It would certainly be most convenient that the whole surplus if required there, should be sent to Nagpur and the question follows whether we can arrange our public and private pecuniary dealings with that capital so as to keep our own currency distinct from that of Nagpur We must either make remittances in Cash to the Resident whereby we should get rid of the Nagpur Rupees as fast as they were collected or the Resident must draw bills on our treasuries to be sold to the Merchants of Nagpur for cash paid into his treasury by them. By the first plan we may drain the territory of Nagpur Rupees for a time but they would ultimately find their way back to the Nerbudda to purchase produce for the Mirzapore market and as our receipts of revenue in Nagpur Rupees diminish we should have to make a part of our cash remittances to the Resident in the new Sicca Rupee of Saugor These would be sure to come back to us during the period of our revenue collections while we receive them at a more favourable exchange than they would bear at Nagpur But the Resident would have difficulty in fixing and preserving an established rate at which they should issue from his treasury and could not, I think, regulate it according to their superiority in intrinsic value over the Nagpur Rupee, and if they were depreciated there they would be melted down whenever they were not in demand to purchase the produce of the Nerbudda territories. But if it is not expedient to remit our own coin to Nagpur the only plan then will remain for supplying the Resident with funds out of our surplus income will be by paying his drafts on our treasuries. In the present state of trade as described above it will unquestionably be desirable that this should be the case rather than that we should carry bullion to Nagpur to be imported again in the course of trade, and if the merchants of Nagpur can without difficulty or delay obtain money they require, at our treasuries thereby according the expense of cash remittances they will cease of course, to import Nagpur Rupees into the Nerbudda territories The season of the year at which they are in the habit of importing money for the purchase of our produce corresponds with that of our revenue collections when the New Sicca Rupee will be in greatest demand. At that season therefore, it is probable that the resident at Nagpur could sell his bills on our treasuries payable in Sicca Rupees for their full intrinsic value as compared to Nagpur Rupees It would only be necessary therefore, so to time his orders on the Nerbudda treasuries that they might be payable at a particular season of the year in order for time to obtain cash on the most favourable terms equal in amount to the present annual remittances by the merchants of Nagpur into our districts To us the advantage of this mode of proceeding with a view to the reform of our currency would be that we should be able to throw a much greater quantity of the New Coin into circulation than we can do by any other process and should stop the main channel if

not the only one, by which the Nagpur Rupees flows in, and if this operation persisted for about two years it would so fill the circulation with a coin which cannot be exported without loss while we receive it on the present favourable terms, that there would be no room for the Nagpur Rupee to remain in any considerable quantities along with it, and people would be obliged to conduct their business and keep their accounts in the only currency procurable in the market

17 This is the result at which Government wishes to arrive and I have no doubt it may be attained if the measures I have described above to prevent the influence of the Nagpur Rupee are adopted

18 But we shall still for a time have a considerable number of Nagpur Rupees collected in our treasuries which must be disposed of Respecting them the plan I propose to adopt is this To keep the Nagpur Rupees collected in our treasuries and to reissue none of that coin till the season of our collections is passed In the meantime the Resident at Nagpur, not perhaps having been able to sell his bills on the Nerbudda districts at a favourable rate in such quantities as to have raised funds equal to his wants, would at the end of the season require a cash remittance and we might then send him a part or the whole of our Nagpur Rupees without any risk of their being re-imported into our territory, and if the Resident did not require a part or the whole of them they might be sent to the mint for recoinage which may always be done without loss Seeing that the option we have given to the malguzars of paying 100 Siccas for 120 Nagpur Rupees makes it a matter of indifference to us which coin is paid in as long as 120 Nagpur Rupees will on recoinage produce 100 Sicca Rupees and they always produce on an average rather more

19 If the above plan of making the substitution of bills for cash remittances to Nagpur subservient to the introduction of the New Coinage into the Nerbudda territories, and of reserving the Nagpur Rupees collected till the end of each season, that is, till the month of June each year for remission to Nagpur or the mint, is conformable to the ideas and wishes of Government, I will immediately make arrangements with Mr Wilder for facilitating its operation and I confidently believe that it would supersede the necessity of coining any other rupee than the Fd Sicca and of fixing a distinct valuation on each of the many coins more circulating as Nagpur Rupees

20 In submitting my opinion on this subject for the consideration of Government I feel that I may be absolved of presumption in bringing again under discussion a matter which had apparently been decided, but my own conviction being strong in favour of the plans I have advocated, I should feel that I had not performed my

duty as a public officer if I did not freely communicate to Government the ideas which local experience and long attention to the subject have led me to entertain concerning it The success of the measure I have proposed may be considered as a matter of experiment and as the adoption though they fail will not in the slightest degree impede the operation of any future plan for changing the currency I am in hopes that His Lordship in Council will authorise their trial and suspend for a time the issue of any but the new rupee and allow the receipts of all Nagpur Rupees as heretofore without distinction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Jubbulpore — Your most obedient humble servant

Office of the A-G G — G H. MADDOCK,

The 25th August 1827 — Agent to the Governor-General.

Letter No 30.—The letter reports that vaccination was not welcome to the people in and around Nagpur and hence an order from the Raja is sought

FROM—GEORGE ADAMS SURGEON

TO—CAPTAIN A. GORDON FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT NAGPUR.

Hingna (near Nagpur) the 10th October 1827

I beg leave to transmit for the Resident's signature a Contingent Bill for the vaccinating establishment under my charge for the month of September last, and take the opportunity to mention for the information of the Resident, that I have not obtained the support from the Resident's interposition with His Highness the Raja, which I solicited in a former letter and subsequent experience rather confirms than otherwise the obstacles opposed to the general adoption of vaccination in the villages so that I am of opinion a Parwanna for each district signifying the sanction of the highest authority will be essential to forward with efficiency the advantages proposed from the establishment of vaccination

In consequence of the little success which has hitherto attended my efforts in propagating vaccination I have deferred completing my establishment to the extent authorized by the Resident, which under existing circumstances I trust may be approved of

Letter No. 31.—The letter gives cover to a statement of charges for feeding prisoners. Incidentally the statement reveals the price of commodities. Atta (flour) selling at a little more than Rs 2 a maund, the feeding of five prisoners for a month costs Rs 9-12-0.

FROM—CAPTAIN T WILKINSON, COMMANDING NAGPUR AUXILIARY HORSE

TO—W HAMILTON, SECOND ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT, NAGPUR

Elingrey, the 4th April 1828

Accompanying I have the honour to forward to you a bill of Contingent charges for feeding prisoners at Elingrey (sentenced to imprisonment in irons and hard labour) from the 9th September 1827 inclusive to the end of March 1828, in English and Marathi

In forwarding it to you to be submitted to the Resident, I hope I have observed the proper channel

	Rs	a	p	Rs	a	ps
For feeding 5 Prisoners from 9th September to 9th October 1827 inclusive—						
Atta 3 maunds and 30 seers	7	14	0			
Wood	0	15	0			
Salt	0	3	9			
Tobacco	0	11	3			
				9	12	0
5 Prisoners from 10th October to 30th November 1827 inclusive—						
Atta 6½ maunds	14	1	0			
Salt	0	8	0			
Wood	1	9	0			
Tobacco	1	3	6			
				17	5	6
5 Prisoners for the month of December 1827—						
Atta 3 maunds and 35 seers	7	6	6			
Salt	0	3	0			
Wood	0	15	0			
Tobacco	0	11	6			
				9	4	0
5 Prisoners to 12 January inclusive and 6 Prisoners from 13th inclusive to end of January 1828—						
Atta 4 maunds and 14 seers	7	14	6			
Salt	0	5	0			
Wood	0	1	6			
Tobacco	0	11	0			
				10	0	0
6 Prisoners for the month of February 1828—						
Atta 4 maunds and 14 seers	7	4	0			
Salt	0	4	6			
Wood	1	1	6			
Tobacco	0	10	6			
				9	4	6

6 Prisoners for the month of March 1826—

Atta 4 maunds and 26 seers	8	7	6			
Salt	0	4	6			
Wood	1	2	0			
Tobacco	0	11	6			
				10	9	6
Total Nagpur Rupees				66	3	6

T Wilkinson Capt.
Commanding Nagpur Auxiliary Horse

Letter No 32.—The letter directs that from 31st May 1828 monthly accounts and Returns of all descriptions furnished by the Superintendents of district shall be for English months

FROM—W HAMILTON SECOND ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT NAGPUR.

TO—L. WILKINSON SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS CHANDA.

Nagpur Residency the 15th May 1828

I am directed to notify to you that the Resident has determined that the monthly accounts and Returns of all descriptions now furnished by the Superintendents of Districts shall be for the English months instead of the ones now in use, and that all monthly salaries and payments shall be made also for the same periods In order to give early and full effect to this arrangement, you will be pleased to close your accounts for the Fush year 1237 on the 31st instant, dating the commencement of 1238 from the 1st proximo from which date the use of the English months will begin

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Letter No 33—The letter directs that henceforth "all papers in the native language" which are to be sent to the Resident should carry "an English letter explanatory of their contents"

FROM—W HAMILTON SECOND ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT NAGPUR.

TO—CAPTAIN HAMOND ACTING SUPDT OF AFFAIRS CHHINDWARA.

Nagpur Residency the 20th May 1828

In returning to you the enclosed enquiries to which replies have been obtained I am directed to desire that in future you will be pleased to transmit all papers in the native language which you may find it necessary to forward for the Resident's notice with an English letter explanatory of their contents.

Letter No 34 —The letter directs that henceforth no Europeans who are not officers in the service of His Majesty the King or of the Company should be allowed to enter the services of Native princes

FROM—G SWINTON, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To—F. WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 24th October 1828

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council to acquaint you, that the Hon'ble the Court of Directors have prohibited the employment, in the service of the Native Princes, of European officers not in the service of His Majesty or the Hon'ble Company, and to desire that from and after the receipt of this letter you will not appoint any such local officers to the service of His Highness the Raja

Letter No. 35.—The letter gives cover to an extract from the proceedings of the Governor General in Council, Territorial Department, fixing salaries and allowances of the Residents and other superior officers stationed at the courts of Indian princes.

FROM—G SWINTON, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To—F WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 18th April 1829

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Territorial Department under date the 17th February last, and to state that the proposed changes regarding the salary and allowances of Residents are to take effect as the situation become vacant, the new rules being applicable to the successors of the present incumbents

2 I am directed to add that if the present incumbents should prefer to receive the allowances as fixed for their successors-in-office, the arrangement prospectively contemplated will be carried into immediate execution on their intimating a wish to that effect

Extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council in the Territorial Department, under date the 17th February 1829

* * * *

6 With the exception of one class of officers, it appears to His Lordship in Council that the highest allowance to be drawn by any functionary under the Government should not exceed Sicca

Rupees 50,000 or Sonat Rupees 52 200 The circumstances of the Resident and Commissioner at Delhi and the Residents at Hyderabad Lucknow Nagpur and Indore and Gwalior are such as to subject them to some expenses from which other officers are exempt. Those expenses appear likely to be greatest at the four first mentioned places. But as the functions of all must in respect to importance and responsibility be ranked with the highest under the Government, His Lordship in Council deems it proper to assign to them in consideration of the peculiar expences to which they are subject, a certain allowance beyond the general maximum.

7 The Resident and Commissioner at Delhi the Residents at Hyderabad, Lucknow and Nagpur will therefore, receive each 66,000 Rupees the Residents at Indore and Gwalior Rupees 60,000

8 To the Resident at Khatmandoo His Lordship in Council proposes to assign consolidated salary of Sonat Rupees 42 000 instead of the Sicca Rupees 62 700 now allowed, the above arrangement to have effect, of course, as vacancies occur

9 It does not appear to the Governor General in Council to be necessary or proper permanently to continue to the officers in question any special allowance for the purpose of enabling them to keep a public table. His Lordship in Council is not satisfied that the arrangement is in itself desirable independently of financial consideration And he is thoroughly persuaded that it is an arrangement which it is not right to continue in the face of the financial difficulties with which the Government is beset. The allowance will, therefore, hereafter cease as vacancies in the offices of Resident occur and the Residents will receive the above-mentioned salaries in full consideration of their services and expenses with the same liberty to regulate the arrangement of their household as other officers enjoy

10 The above sum is to include all the allowances assigned to the Residents at Delhi and Indore, though they may as now have other duties than those which strictly belong to the Political Department, the general principle being that the maximum of emoluments is not to be exceeded howsoever various the functions may be which an officer is required to perform and that in inferior grades also an union of duties shall be regarded as constituting a title to increase of salary only when the aggregate responsibility and labour may appear to be insufficiently compensated.

11 In this Department it appears to His Lordship in Council to be proper that the same allowance should be drawn whether the offices be held by Civil or Military Officers. In the emoluments attached to the offices under the rank of Resident no change appears to be required The expediency of reducing the number of appointments is a matter for consideration in the Political Department.

His Lordship in Council is of opinion that the office of Secretary to the Commissioner, at Delhi need not be filled up It is, therefore, to be abolished

12 The Governor-General's Agent at Murshidabad shall receive Sonat Rupees 42,000 also discharging the duty of a Provincial Judge when required to do so

13 The Agent to the Governor-General and Commissioner for the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories will continue to draw salary of Sonat Rupees 50,000 and the Superintendent of Ajmer 36,000 Rupees per annum

14 The office of Agent to the Governor-General in Bundelkhand, which is now held by the Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Division of that Province, with a separate allowance of 12,000 Rupees will hereafter be united to the office of Commissioner, for that Division, on the principle already adopted in Rohilkhand and Furruckabad

15 In cases in which Political Residents and Agents occupy houses belonging to the British Government, repairs and additions thereto will be made, as heretofore, at the public expense, the previous sanction of Government being, of course, obtained before any considrable charge is incurred

16 In regard to those cases in which the Residency Houses may belong to the Government to which the Resident is accredited, special orders will be issued from the Political Department

* * * *

40 The allowances of the several offices which have not been named above, are to be fixed as follows —

Political Department—

Head Assistant to Resident at Indore and Deputy Opium Agent	Rs 20,400.
Head Assistant to other Residents	Above 3 years' service Rs 9,000
	Below 3 years' service Rs 7,200
Second Assistant to other Residents	Above 3 years' service Rs 7,200
	Below 3 years' service Rs 6,000
Head Assistant to Commissioner at Delhi	As Registers
Head Assistant to Superintendent at Ajmer	As Registers
Junior Assistants to the above	Rs 4,800

Offices	Resident Salaries	Proposed Salaries	Proposed less	Proposed More
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) –	(5)
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
4 Residents at foreign courts—Delhi Hyderabad Lucknow and Nagpur at Rs 66 000	3 78 251	2,64 000	1 14,254	
2 Residents at Indore and Gwalior at Rs 60 000	2,07 953	1 20 000	87 053	
1 Resident at Kathmandu at Rs 42,000	62,700	42,000	20 700	
Governor General s Agent Murshidabad	41 800	42,000		200
Commissioner Nerbudda	50 000	50 000		
Superintendent Ajmer	36 000	36 000		
Secretary to Commissioner at Delhi*	12,000		12,000	
Political Agents including Military as now	2,67,294	2,59 680	7 614	
Head Assistant and Deputy Agent, Indore	20 998	20 400	598	
3 Head Assistants to Residents at Delhi, Hyderabad and Nepal	27 405	27 000	405	
1 Head Assistant Ajmer	7,524	8,400		876
2 Second Assistants to Residents at Delhi and Hyderabad at Rs 7 200	13 200	14 400		1,200
3 Assistants to Commissioners at Delhi at Rs 4,800	14 400	14 400		
19 Military Assistants as now	1 44 909	1 40 400	4 509	
Total	12,84 434	10,38 680	2,48,030	2,276

*Abolished

†The difference in this and other similar cases will arise from the operation of the rule for the gradual conversion of all salaries from Sicca into Sonat Rupees.

A true copy

G SWINTON,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No 36.—The letter gives cover to an extract from the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council in the General Administration Department, which forbids the acceptance of Nuzzars in money and presents of fruits, etc., by public functionaries. The letter, however does not forbid the acceptance of these things from Native princes not under the control of the Government.

From—G SWINTON CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—F WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 19th June 1829

Sir,

In transmitting to you for your information the annexed extract from the Proceedings of Government in the General Department, I am directed to state to you that the prohibition relative to the acceptance of Nuzzers and presents of fruits etc., is

intended to apply to the cases of individuals who are subjects or dependants of the British Government and consequently under your control, and not to Native Princes and others to whom we have no right to issue a prohibitory order With regard to complimentary presents of fruit from Native Princes, and others not subject to our authority, the refusal might be offensive to their feelings, as contrary to established usage, but inasmuch as the practice can be discouraged without giving umbrage, you will not fail to act in the spirit of the Resolution now communicated to you.

Extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, in the General Department, under date the 2nd June 1829

Fort William, the 2nd June 1829

SIR,

Resolution.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council having resolved to abolish the custom, which prevails generally throughout the Provinces subject to this Presidency, of Natives presenting Nuzzers in money, and trays of fruit, and other articles, on the occasion of their paying official or complimentary visits to Public Functionaries in the Service of the Hon'ble Company, it is hereby notified for the general information of all Public Officers under this Presidency that the custom in question is strictly prohibited from the date of the publication of this notice, and that it is the expectation of Government that all Public Functionaries will adopt every measure within their power to make this prohibition generally known and obeyed by all Natives of whatever rank or degree with whom they may have official or private intercourse

In directing the abolition of the custom above referred to, the Governor-General in Council deems it due to the servants of the Hon'ble Company generally to declare that the measure has not been adopted by Government on the ground that it has been perverted to improper purposes by any public officer under Government, but from the conviction that it subjects Natives to useless, and frequently vexatious expense, and to extortion on the part of menial servants and Dependants His Lordship in Council is indeed fully persuaded that the abolition of a practice open to such serious objections will be viewed with satisfaction by every officer in the Hon'ble Company's service

Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution and Notification be transmitted to the several Departments under Government for the purposes specified underneath, viz.,—

That in the Political and Persian Departments the Resolution be communicated to the several officers subordinate thereto with such special orders as may be considered necessary.

That in the Military Department the Resolution be communicated to the Army in such manner as may appear expedient.

That in the Revenue, Judicial and General Departments the Resolution be communicated to the several controlling Boards Courts and Offices in each Department respectively and that those authorities be severally directed to instruct the local officers under their control to cause the translations of the notification inserted in the Government Gazette to be published for general information, at the Katcheries of all Sadar Stations and at all the Mofussils Cutcheries of the Native officers of the several Departments in each district.

(A true extract)

(Sd) G SWINTON
Chief Secretary to the Government.

Letter No 37—The letter directs the Resident to negotiate for a new treaty with the Raja of Nagpur on the lines of the draft enclosed. According to this treaty the reserved districts are to be returned to the Raja in lieu of an annual subsidy of 8 lacs to be paid in quarterly instalments. The Raja will maintain a force of 1 000 irregular native horse at his own expense and the auxiliary force so far maintained and officered by the British will be disbanded. The right to advise the Raja in his internal and external affairs and to interfere actively if necessity arose, is retained by the British Government. The Resident will remain with the Subsidiary Force and exercise all the authority that he exercised before.

FROM—A. STIRLING DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—F WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William the 27th November 1829.

You have been already apprized by my demi-official letter dated 30th September last of the improvement contemplated by the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in the state of our relations at Nagpur if the proposed alteration should appear to you likely to prove acceptable and gratifying to the Raja. From your reply dated 25th ultimo it is evident that the Raja considers the project highly beneficial to his interests and is anxious to enter upon the formal discussion of it and I am now therefore, directed to communicate the following instructions for your guidance in negotiating with the Raja of Nagpur a modification of the Treaty of 13th December 18 6.

2 The first proposition to be tendered to His Highness's acceptance, is the commutation of his obligation under the 8th and 9th articles of the existing Treaty, for a money payment or subsidy, of Sonaut Rupees Eight Lakhs per annum, to be liquidated by quarterly instalments, in consideration whereof the Reserved Districts will be transferred to His Highness's management, and the Army made over entirely to his own authority and disposal, the British officers employed in the Nagpur service being at the same time withdrawn

3 For the reasons stated by you, the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the transfer of the territory should be postponed until the close of the current Fussilee year or the month of June next, but His Lordship in Council sees no sufficient ground for deferring the execution of the proposed arrangement until the expiration of the existing quinquennial settlement The measure of disbanding the auxiliary force, as at present constituted, should be at once in train, in view to affording the earliest practicable relief to the finances of the State of Nagpur it being, of course, understood that the Raja is expected, like every Native Ruler, to provide in their room and from his own funds, a National Force adequate to the Ordinary protection of his subjects and the performance of internal duties

4 The Raja of Nagpur must, of course, pledge himself to respect and abide by the conditions of the quinquennial lease granted to the Patels, Ryots, and others, by the British authorities in His Highness's name, for the remainder of the period during which they have to run His Highness must similarly bind himself to adhere to the engagements and settlements (the nature of them should be specifically reported) which have been concluded by our officers with the tributary chiefs and Zamindars of the Nagpur territory, but that provision of the Treaty which declares that in the event even of the restoration of the reserved districts to the Native Government, the British authorities shall continue to be the medium of conducting all affairs with those chiefs, is no longer to remain in force

5 In concurrence with His Highness's wishes, and as an essential part of the proposed change of relations, which has for its object to place the Raja of Nagpur on a footing more consistent with his rank and dignity, as one of the substantive powers of India and to remove all engagements unnecessarily fettering his freedom of action and independence, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is quite prepared to consent to a very considerable modification of the 10th article of the existing Treaty, although it will still be necessary to retain the right of advising the Raja and his successors, on all important and material questions, whether relating to internal or external concerns, as also the means of rendering that advice effectual and enforcing attention to it, in case of continued and determined disregard His Lordship in

Council observes that we are under a responsibility to the people over whom we have given the Raja power and may fairly demand from the Prince who has received his throne from us as a voluntary gift, that the authority we confer and continue to uphold shall not be flagrantly abused and perverted to purposes of gross and systematic oppression All experience in Oude and elsewhere, evinces too clearly that a simple provision binding the Native State to act in conformity with our advice, is not a sufficient restraint upon the evils of anarchy oppression and misrule and that to render our Counsel really useful the means should be kept in our hands of particularly enforcing it. The mode which occurs to His Lordship in Council as to the most simple, effectual and all things considered unobjectionable for accomplishing the above purpose, is to retain the power of reverting to the appointment of British Superintendents whenever a case of gross maladministration may arise in particular districts or throughout the country generally in defiance of our repeated advice and remonstrance, endangering the public tranquillity and placing in serious jeopardy the stability of those resources from whence the Raja's engagements with the British Government are to be fulfilled. The Governor-General in Council proposes therefore, that a provision founded on the above principles and considerations should be substituted in lieu of articles 10, 12 and 13

6. In tendering this alteration, you will be pleased distinctly to assure the Raja that the right of offering advice through the British Representative, is intended to be reserved for matters of importance, and is by no means to extend to the minute details specified in article 10 or indeed to any control over the regulation of his household expenditure, the selection of his ministers and officers and their conduct in their several departments With respect to the power of eventual resumption it is manifestly designed to be brought into exercise in extreme cases only such as His Lordship in Council confidently trusts, can never occur during His Highness's reign. In truth, the favourable reports uniformly received from you of the character disposition and capacity of the Ruling Prince, and of the good sense and moderation which mark all the measures of his reign have had no inconsiderable influence in determining the Government to release him from the restrictions imposed by subsisting engagements and the Governor-General in Council entertains a firm expectation that under the proposed alteration in the condition of our relations with the Court of Nagpur His Highness will not disappoint the hopes we have conceived of his virtues talents and desire to promote the welfare and happiness of his peoples

7 The solicitude expressed by the Raja to be relieved from the undefined pecuniary liability to which he is eventually subject by the 11th article of the Treaty appears to the Governor-General in Council to be quite natural and in consideration of the payment of the subsidy His Lordship agrees to the following modification

thereof, viz, that the Raja of Nagpur should bind himself, on the principle of our arrangements with the State of Mysore, to keep up a certain defined force of the best description of Native Irregular Horse, which shall be liable to serve with the British Army in the event of War, receiving Batta from the Hon'ble Company in compensation of the extra expense of their maintenance, when employed beyond the Nagpur Frontier You will propose, therefore, to the Raja an article in lieu of the 11th by which he shall engage to maintain at all times, in a state of efficiency, and subject to the aforementioned conditions, a body of not less than one thousand Mahratta Horse, organized and disciplined after the Native fashion, commanded by His Highness's own Native Officers, and subject exclusively to the authority of the Nagpur Government

8 It appearing that the Raja objects to some of the terms employed in the Native version of the 15th article of the Treaty, and being aware of no special or practical advantage which results from the maintenance of its provisions, His Lordship in Council conceives that it may be very well altogether omitted It is conceived that the intimate connection which must ever continue to subsist between the British Government and the State of Nagpur, will suffice, under any almost imaginable contingency, to ensure to our troops access to the Raja's strongholds for purposes of defence and protection, whether we maintain an express stipulation to that effect or not

9 Article 4 which regards the Nagpur Subsidiary Force, and all other articles of the Treaty, not included in the above observations and instructions, will, of course, remain in full force To aid you in the completion of the depending arrangement, I am desired to transmit herewith a draft of the articles it is proposed to substitute for those which are to undergo modification

10 The claims and situation of the officers heretofore in the Raja's employ, whose interests will be materially affected by the above change in our position at Nagpur, have not escaped the consideration of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, and the sentiments of Government regarding the arrangement to be made in their behalf, on their withdrawal from His Highness's service, will be communicated to you in a subsequent dispatch Under the resolution now taken, it will not be necessary to introduce the revised scale of pay and allowances for the officers of the Auxiliary Force, communicated in the Chief Secretary's letter, dated 14th August last

Draft of Revised Engagement between the Hon'ble Company and the Raja of Nagpur

Whereas, in view of the promotion of the welfare, dignity and independence of the Raja of Nagpur, and to the mutual benefit and convenience of the Hon'ble Company and His Highness's Gov-

ernment, it has been deemed expedient to alter and modify certain articles of the Treaty of 13th December 1826 the following provisions have accordingly been arranged and concluded on the one part by Francis B S Wilder Esquire Resident at the Court of Nagpur in the name and on behalf of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council and on the other by Maha Raja Raghojee Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur

Article 1st.—Articles 8 and 9 of the existing treaty are hereby rescinded and it is agreed that in lieu of the obligations contracted by those articles the Raja of Nagpur shall pay to the British Government, an annual subsidy of Sonat Rupees Eight Lakhs per annum by quarterly instalment i e. on the 6th September 6th December 6th March and 6th June of each year in consideration whereof the Reserved Districts will be given up to His Highness's management, and his army made over entirely to his own authority and disposal—the British officers employed in the Nagpur service being at the same time withdrawn. The transfer of territory is to take effect from the close of the present Nagpur Fusli year on the 6th June 1830 Arrangements for gradually disbursing the auxiliary force as at present constituted will be immediately put in train, it being of course the duty of the Raja to provide in their room and from his own funds a national force adequate to the ordinary protection of his subjects and the performance of internal duties

Article 2nd.—The Raja agrees to respect and abide by the conditions of the Quinquennial settlement, concluded with the Patels, Ryots, and others by the British authorities in his name, during the period for which the several leases were contracted. His Highness also binds himself to maintain inviolate all agreements and engagement formed with the Gond and other tributary Chiefs and Zamindars by British officers under the sanction and authority of the Resident.

Article 3rd.—Articles 10 12 and 13 of the existing Treaty are hereby cancelled and the following modified provisions substituted in lieu thereof. It shall be competent to the British Government, through its local representative, to offer advice to the Maha Raja his heirs and successors, on all important matters whether relating to the internal administration of the Nagpur territory or to external concerns and His Highness shall be bound to act in conformity thereto If, which God forbid gross and systematic oppression anarchy and misrule should hereafter at any time prevail in neglect of repeated advice and remonstrance, seriously endangering the public tranquillity and placing in jeopardy the stability of the resources whence His Highness discharges his obligations to the Hon'ble Company the British Government reserves to itself the right of reappointing its own officers to the management of such district or districts of the Nagpur territory in His Highness's name,

and for so long a period, as it may deem necessary, the surplus receipts in such case, after defraying charges, to be paid into the Rajah's treasury

Article 4th—Article 11 of the existing treaty is hereby declared subject to the following modification In lieu of the obligation it imposes, the Raja agrees to maintain at all times in a state of efficiency a body of not less than one thousand of the best description of Irregular Horse, organized and disciplined after the Native fashion commanded by his own Native officers, and subject to His Highness's exclusive authority In the event of war this force shall be liable to serve with the British Army in the field, receiving Batta from the Hon'ble Company, in compensation of the extra expense of their maintenance, whenever employed beyond the Nagpur frontier

Article 5th.—Article 15 of the existing Treaty is hereby abrogated

Article 6th—All the other provisions and conditions of the Treaty concluded at Nagpur on the 13th December 1826, which are not affected by the above convention, are to remain in full force and effect

A STIRLING,
Deputy Secretary to Government

Letter No 38—**The letter conveys the compliance of the Governor-General in Council with the requests of the Raja of Nagpur in regard to the transfer of the guns and arms to him after the auxiliary force is disbanded, and the abrogation of the sixth article of the treaty Further, with regard to the relinquishing of a part of the grounds occupied by the Residency in Nagpur he suggests the ways to carry it out**

FROM—A STIRLING, DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—CAPT A GORDON, ACTING RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 19th March 1830

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr Wilder's letter, dated 5th January last, submitting 3 requests made by the Raja of Nagpur, on the conclusion of the late treaty with His Highness and in reply to state as follows

2 The Governor-General in Council can have no hesitation whatever in complying with the 1st request viz that when the Brigade is disbanded, the Guns should be made over to His Highness as Mr Wilder states that they are his property or in other words it is presumed paid for from the Raja s treasury whilst the territory was under our management. In like manner all arms of every description and Military stores which have been purchased from the same source will be transferred to the Raja on the dissolution of the Force.

3 The Governor-General in Council agrees also to the 2nd request, viz. that the 6th article of the Treaty should be abrogated, as the utility of retaining it is not very apparent and the Raja is anxious that it should be expunged The Article in question is accordingly hereby declared to be cancelled.

4. With regard to the 3rd request His Lordship in Council concurs with the late Resident in Opinion that on the withdrawal of the Auxiliary Force, it cannot be necessary for us to retain so large a tract of ground as we at present hold, and that a new boundary should be arranged which will be convenient to all parties Before passing final orders on the point, Government would wish to be furnished with a detailed plan of the ground in question, showing its extent, and position in reference to the Residency the portion which it is proposed to relinquish and that to be retained and for what purposes with any further suggestions that occur to you on the subject.

Letter No 39.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure in which the Governor-General notifies to the Raja of Nagpur and Rani Baka Bai that Mr H. S Grœme had been appointed Resident at Nagpur in succession to Mr F Wilder

FROM—A STIRLING DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—CAPTAIN GORDON ACTING RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 19th March 1830.

I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying Khureetahs from the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General to the address of the Raja of Nagpur and Baka Bai replying to letters from their Highnesses, which were delivered by the Vakeel Rai Keshaorao Ramchandra on his arrival and also notifying the appointment of Mr Grœme, to the situation of Resident at Nagpur

Copies in English and Persian accompany for your information.

To—HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF NAGPUR

Dated, the 19th March 1830

After compliments

I have had the pleasure to receive your Highness's letter, conveying the expression of your satisfaction on the conclusion of the new treaty, between the British Government and the state of Nagpur, with other matters, and in reply beg to state as follows.—

The sentiments expressed by your Highness, on this occasion, are consistent with the opinion I had previously formed of your good sense and discernment, and afford me peculiar gratification Relying on the possession of the above qualities by your Highness, and on your knowledge of business, and habits of devoting your time and attention to the discharge of public affairs, I feel confident, that under your administration, the provisions of the new treaty will be faithfully observed, and produce results beneficial to all parties I need scarcely remind your Highness that to protect and cherish the subject, to administer justice impartially, to abstain from undue exactions, to respect engagements entered into with the Ryots and Zamindars and to study the promotion of their ease and happiness are amongst the most solemn and sacred duties of a Sovereign ruler So long as you adhere to this course and are guided by such maxims, the tranquillity, good order, and prosperity introduced by the British officers who have long been employed in superintending the affairs of the Nagpur territories, will be maintained and augmented, and your Highness may rest assured that it will ever be the anxious wish of the British Government to aid and support your measures for the beneficial administration of the Raj and the respect and uphold your just dignity and authority

It is gratifying to me to learn that the conduct of Mr Wilder, whilst Resident at Nagpur, was such as to secure for him those sentiments of good will and esteem which your Highness has been pleased to express That Gentleman having embarked for Europe, it has been my care to select as his successor, an officer in whose abilities, experience and disposition, I could repose the most perfect confidence I have now appointed Mr Henry Sullivan Grœme to be Resident at Nagpur, a Gentleman who during a long course of service in India, has filled a variety of the most important public offices with success and distinction, and I trust is well qualified to give satisfaction to your Highness I request that on Mr Grœme's arrival your Highness will manifest towards him, the friendly attention and consideration due to the Representative of the British Government at the Court of Nagpur

(Sd) W C BENTINCK

I am directed to acquaint you that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain Thomas Wilkinson to officiate as Political Agent on the South-West

frontier and to assume temporary command of the Ramgarh Local Battalion during the absence of Major Mackenzie, who has obtained leave to proceed to Cape of Good Hope on Medical certificate, and to desire that immediate arrangements may be made for relieving that officer from his present charge.

2. Captain Wilkinson is to draw his present consolidated allowance from the Raja's Treasury up to the date of the transfer

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Letter No 40—In this letter Captain Gordon lays before the Resident newly arrived the important facts of the change-over From 6th June 1830 the reserved districts viz., Chanda, Bhandara Chhindwara and Chhattisgarh had been transferred to the control of the Raja. The latter had appointed his own Zillhdars in the place of Superintendents of the districts —Krishna Rao Appa in charge of Chhattisgarh, Ashraf Ali of Chhindwara, Yado Rao of Bhandara and Amrut Rao of Chanda. The state of revenue and general administration are stated to be satisfactory

FROM—CAPTAIN A. GORDON FIRST ASSISTANT NAGPUR RESIDENCY

TO—H S GRŒME, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Nagpur Residency the 18th June 1830

You will have learnt from my several dispatches addressed to the late Mr Secretary Stirling the measures that have been adopted from time to time for the gradual reduction of the Auxiliary Force. In continuation of these reports I have now the honour to state for your information that the two Rissalahs of Horse and the Silledars were transferred to the authority of His Highness the Raja on the 20th and 25th of May His Highness having signified a wish to receive them on those days The whole of the Auxiliary Horse with the exception of a few scattered detachments in the districts which have thus been delivered over to His Highness are now assembled at Paldee (Pardi), a village close to the city which has been selected as their permanent cantonment.

2 The instructions for the final dissolution of the force and for delivering over to His Highness the remaining Military Stores, Arms and Equipments of the Army as well as the Public buildings at Nagpur and the other stations were issued in an order under date the 17th ultimo copy of which I beg to transmit. All the necessary arrangements having thus been previously made, the troops with a few exceptions were paid up their arrears and donations and discharged on the 1st instant and the Military stores delivered over on that and the following day to the officers deputed on the part of His Highness to receive charge of them All these measures both at Nagpur and the other stations have been conducted with perfect order and regularity and in a manner which appears to me to be

very creditable to the officers and men The exceptions above adverted to are those men who were present at the Battle of Sitabuldi and to whom the Governor-General was pleased to extend a further donation of three months' pay These men have now demurred about receiving their donation, and have preferred a petition praying that in lieu of it they may be admitted on the Pension Establishment of the Nagpur Government or received into the Company's Army as Supernumeraries

3 The medicines and surgical instruments belonging to the Provincial Corps have not yet arrived at Nagpur They will be hereafter delivered over to His Highness as well as those deposited in the Medical Stores at this place

4 The Raja had previously detached a party of men to Bhandara to receive charge of the Jail and Treasuries at that place, but up to the 1st instant none of his troops had arrived in Chattisgarh, Chanda or Deogarh In these districts, however, there are stationed small bodies of Horse which with the Local Sibandies and some extra troops of a similar description which the Superintendents had been directed to raise, will suffice to guard the Jail and Treasuries in the mean time, or until the arrival in the districts of His Highness's levies Although it would have been desirable that these levies should have arrived in the districts previously to the withdrawal of our own Regular troops, yet as the country is in such a state of tranquillity I do not anticipate any serious inconvenience from their immediate absence

5. Almost the whole of the European officers have quitted Nagpur in progress to rejoin their respective establishments It would be presumption in me to advert to the individual character and services of Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins and the officers belonging under his command, but I trust I may be allowed to bear my humble testimony to the zeal and merits of so respectable a body of Gentlemen and to the estimation in which they were held collectively and individually by the Resident under whom they have served

7 In conformity with the stipulations of the New Treaty, the districts of Chanda, Bhandara, Chhattisgarh and Deogarh were formally transferred to the authority of His Highness the Raja on the 6th of June on which day the British Superintendents ceased to exercise further interference in the affairs of the country The Jails, Treasuries and establishments were also at the same time delivered over to the Zillehdars who had previously been deputed from Nagpur to receive charge of the country

8 In my letter of the 18th January to the address of Mr Secretary Stirling, I had the honour of reporting to Government that it was the intention of the Raja to depute Zillehdars for the purpose of receiving charge of the districts at the expiration of the current

Fusli year and of remaining until that period with the different Zillehdars with a view of making themselves acquainted with our mode of conducting business and with the General state of the districts. These officers accordingly repaired to the different districts in the beginning of February last since which time they have constantly attended in the Cutcherries have been in daily communication with the Superintendents who have undertaken no measure of importance without consulting them. They have also sent regular reports to the Raja of the proceedings of the Superintendents and of what has taken place in the districts.

9 The Zillehdars deputed were Ashraf Ali to Chhindwara, Yadoo Rao to Bhandara, Amrit Rao to Chanda and Krishan Rao Appa to Chhattisgarh They are all represented by the Superintendents with one exception to be quite well disposed men but not possessed of much knowledge or experience in Revenue affairs Krishan Rao Appa, the Zillehdar of Chhattisgarh is represented by Captain Crawford to be a clever intelligent man, well versed in accounts but unsteady and deficient in respectability of character He was formerly Suddar Pharnaveese at Nagpur or Superintendent of the Department of Revenue Accounts but he has never been employed in any important situation at a distance from the Court. As Chhattisgarh is so distant from Nagpur and surrounded by the Zamindars it no doubt would have been desirable to have sent there a man of reputation and who would have been looked up to by the Zamindars

10 I have herewith the honour to annex copy of circular letter addressed to the Superintendents, dated 23rd ultimo desiring them to deliver over charge to His Highness's officers so as to complete the arrangement on the 6th of June or the last day of the Fusli year

11 All these districts are in excellent order and the Revenues for many years past have usually been collected with the utmost facility excepting in Chhattisgarh the arrears of Revenue are likely to be trifling but in this district owing to a failure in the Ondee Crops the preceding year losses from Hail-storm and a failure in the Saer Contract, I have reason to believe that the arrears of Revenue will be considerable at the end of the year I am, however unable to state their amount not having yet received a final report on the subject from Captain Crawford.

12 Mr Wilder in his report to Mr Secretary Swinton under date the 30th September 18 8 has described in general terms the state of these districts and dwelt at length on the merits and qualification of the Gentlemen under whose management they have been placed. It may be sufficient in a short report like the present to state that I fully concur in the sentiments expressed by that Gentleman of the meritorious services of those officers.

13 The Reserved District Treasury at Nagpur in which is deposited the donation to be paid to the European Officers and cash to answer claims not yet adjusted remains under our management, and must continue until these claims are settled and the General Account of the Nagpur Government shall be proposed It will also be necessary, I should imagine, to retain in employ the small establishment of writers and Moottusuddies hitherto attached to this office for the purpose of aiding in the settlement of the General Accounts.

Letter No 41 —The letter is a statement regarding the character of the civil and military administration organized under the initiative of the British officers, and the meritorious services rendered by them The names of officers who rendered meritorious services are mentioned Incidentally it is mentioned that the district of Nagpur was transferred to the Raja in June 1827 and that Captain Isacke was at one time in charge of the District Court in the city The result of twelve years of British Administration from 1817-18 to 1829-30 had rendered the system efficient and pure

FROM—CAPTAIN A GORDON, 1ST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY

TO—H. S GRŒME, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Nagpur Residency, 21st June 1830

In consequence of your having expressed a particular wish that I should furnish you with a short account of the service of the officers, Civil and Military, lately in the employ of His Highness the Raja with a view of enabling you to bring their merits under the notice of Government, I have accordingly the honour to submit the following statement

2 I beg in the first instance to draw your attention to the Military Branch of His Highness's service This was organized chiefly under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Agnew of the Madras Army but dated its commencement in 1817 when a Battalion was raised by the late Captain B Jenkins in the time to take a part in the hard-fought Battle of Sitabuldi The Battalion above mentioned, formed the groundwork of the Auxiliary Brigade, this Corps recruited in Hindustan of an excellent material, and

clothed, armed and disciplined as well as our own Regular Battalions, was fully equal to taking a place with them in line. The Provincial Corps three in number differed only in name and numerical strength from the Brigade—their efficiency was complete.

3. At the period above adverted to or after the war in 1817 a selection was made of 3 000 of the Raja s horse which were placed under the orders of European officers to whom was entrusted the arduous and delicate task of introducing amongst them a degree of reform and discipline suited to their peculiar habits and character and such as would render them safe and useful Auxiliaries This task was most successfully accomplished, and the Corps of Horse which has just been transferred to His Highness the Raja in a state of complete efficiency has frequently been pronounced by well qualified judges to be equal to any crops of the kind that can be named elsewhere.

4. The European officers are now proceeding to join their respective Regiments their conduct during the twelve years they have served His Highness has been excellent and presents the gratifying retrospect of a pure active and zealous performance of the responsible duties devolving on them in the exercise of which they have acquired for themselves the approbation of their superiors and the esteem and goodwill of their men The feeling of mutual regard subsisting between the officers and men alike honourable to both was strongly exemplified in the regret shown by the latter at their separation from their European officers on the abolition of the service, a feeling which could only have arisen from a strong connection of the kindness with which they had uniformly been treated.

5 With these sentiments I perform a pleasing duty in bringing to your notice the conduct of such a meritorious body of officers and men and although in general report like that now submitted it would be impossible to mention the services of each individual, I may with propriety advert to the names and services of Lieutenant-Colonel Jenkins Commanding the force, of Lieutenant Colonel Hunter the Adjutant-General and of Majors Dal and Cameron commanding the Brigade and Horse. These officers claim particular notice from the responsible nature of the situations which they held and from the able manner in which they filled them It would also be wrong to omit officers commanding Battalions Rissalahs and Provincial Corps whose zeal and merits have been so conspicuous.

6. On the whole, it may be asserted that the Auxiliary Force was remarkable for its high state of discipline and that it possessed in an eminent degree all the most essential qualities of an efficient Military body

7 I must also take the present opportunity of bringing to your notice the long services and merits of Major Issacks who has been employed as an Assistant at this Residency for upwards of ten years.

In addition to the ordinary duties of this appointment, Major Isacks president for many years on the sudder court in the city, the laborious and complicated duties of which he conducted with great diligence and ability and in a manner to obtain for him the approbation of Mr Jenkins and the goodwill and confidence of the inhabitants of Nagpur

8 Major Isacks as Assistant in the Territorial Department has usually had under his exclusive management all the detailed accounts of the districts involving the task of maintaining a constant watch and check over revenue expenditure of every kind as well as superintending and controlling the disbursements of the Government in all its branches Major Isacks has also held the situation of Pay Master to the Raja's forces for several years and in addition to his regular appointments he has frequently had the duties of the other Assistants to perform on occasions of their absence, from sickness In every situation in which he has been placed Major Isacke's zeal, diligence and general capacity for business, have gained for him the unqualified approbation of his superiors

9 The merits and services of the different superintendents have already been brought to the notice of Government in the different despatches of Mr Jenkins and Mr Wilder, and I have no hesitation in saying that I cordially concur in the praises which have been bestowed on their exertions by those Gentlemen The present highly flourished state of the country, the regularity and facility with which the revenues are collected, and the rare occurrence of Robberies and crimes of magnitude within the Raja's territories speak more forcibly than any testimony of mine could of the zeal and ability with which the civil administration of these territories has been conducted The kind and conciliatory demeanour of the superintendents, their regular habits of business, and above all, the character they have acquired for readiness in listening to and redressing complaints have secured to them the attachment of the people at large who, it is not to be doubted, will deeply regret their absence

10 In adverting to the general success which has attended our exertions in the civil administration of the country, I consider it a duty to mention the name of Major Cameron who was superintendent for several years of the extensive and valuable territory in the neighbourhood of Nagpur transferred to the direct authority of His Highness in June 1827 The system established and matured by that officer for the collection of the Revenues and for the administration of justice and Police continues unimpaired under the Native authorities, the assessments fixed by him have suffered no diminution and the revenues continue to be collected with facility and regularity These successful results must be mainly atrributed to the able and judicious measures adopted by Major Cameron whilst superintendent of the district and to the sound principles on which he acted

Letter No 42.—The letter reports that presents worth Rs. 5,500 in Nagpur Sicca Rupees are to be given to the Raja on the happy occasion of the birth of a son and heir to him.

FROM—H. PRINCEP SECRETARY TO GOVERNOR GENERAL.

TO—H. S GRŒME RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Simla, the 15th June 1831

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 28th ultimo reporting the birth of a son and heir to the Raja of Nagpur and the ceremonies which took place in consequence.

2 In reply I am desired to convey the expression of the Governor-General's entire approbation of the measures adopted by you to do honour to the occasion and to evince the satisfaction felt by the British Government and by yourself personally at the auspicious event.

3 Replies to the Khureetas from the Raja and from the Baka Bai to the Governor-General's address are enclosed for presentation to them respectively and His Lordship sanctions your presenting on the part of the British Government trays with the articles enumerated in the list annexed to your letter and incurring a charge on this account not exceeding the estimate, viz. 5 500 Nagpur Rupees.

A pair of shawls will be forwarded from this office to be included amongst the presents made on the occasion.

Letter No 43.—The letter gives a very interesting account of the bloody and brutal proceedings of the Thugs, in terms of their confessions.

FROM—W H. SLEEMAN PRINCIPAL ASSISTANT

TO—H. S GRŒME RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Office of the A. G G., Saugar 17th October 1830.

I have the honour to forward two depositions of a man named Imamee, detailing the operations of two gangs of Thugs whom he accompanied in two expeditions through the Hyderabad territories The information they contain may be useful if the public authorities under that Government should be disposed to avail themselves of it

Imamee's deposition of the 19th August 1831.

In the month of Poos (December), near five years ago, Roshan Jemadar with six followers left their houses in the village of Dhorra in Jhansi on a Thug expedition to the South and I joined the gang

We were —

Roshan Jemadar.

Khalil

Khumali

Pan Khan

Imamee (Deponent)

Jamal

Two boys adopted of Roshan's

We proceeded to Chandwaha in Berar where we fell in with two Mohammedan travellers on their way from Hyderabad to Lucknow They were persuaded to join us and we rested with them at a small village on the bank of a nala one Coss from Chandwaha About ten at night they were both strangled under the tamarind tree where we encamped, it was about five hundred paces from the village We took the bodies to the Nala to bury them but while pulling them in the grave, a man of the Dhere cast came up, and we all ran off leaving the bodies exposed I, Pan Khan, Khumali, and Roshan's two boys were employed in burying the bodies and Jamal and Khumali strangled, aided by Paun Khan and Roshan

We found a pony, sword, gun, brass plate, a Lota, clothes, and gold weighing ten rupees, but when we ran off we left all but the gold behind us and many of our own things We proceeded on to Ellichpur where I was taken ill, and my friends left me, and proceeded on towards Gujrat When I recovered from my fever I went to Ingoli, to visit an old acquaintance Shaikh Imamee Havildar who is the son of a Thug, and has himself followed the trade He has now got promoted, and gets Certificates from gentlemen for his old friends the Thugs who visit Ingoli, and receives money for them I remained with him four days, after which I proceeded to Malegaon where I fell in with Shadi Khan Jemadar and his gang— Futte Khan his son, Himmat Khan, Gorha his sister's son, Dorab Khan, Baz Khan, Nathoo Khan, Peearie Khan, Joneyt Khan, Shaikh Burhoo, father-in-law of Fateh Khan, all residents of the Dukun I joined this gang, and came with them to the village of Basim, where we encamped near a temple on the border of a tank We here met four Hindu travellers from the Cantonments on the Koree Nuddee. Sadee Khan persuaded them to join our party and

provided them with wood for cooking their dinners. They ate and in the evening Sheikh Gurhoo was sent to search for a Bele or place to murder or bury them and came back and reported that he had found a nala in a jungle about a coss in advance on the road We all started about Midnight and on reaching the Bele the four travellers were strangled by—

> Dorab Khan, Pearee Khan, Baz Khan, Futeh Khan Shaikh Gurhoo Himmat Khan, aided by Gorha, his sister's son and Sadi Khan.

The bodies were buried near the spot and got from them four hundred Kaldar Rupees four turbans, four Dupattas two Chadders of red broad cloth, four brass plates four lotahs and two swords.

We returned to the village of Basim but did not rest we went on to Jalna and after resting started for Jalgaon, which is about seven coss from Jalna. We fell in with two men belonging to merchants of Jalna proceeding towards Aurangabad with cloths upon a pony We travelled together and on reaching Jalgaon they took up their lodgings in the Bazar and we halted outside the village. Shadi Khan joined them in the Bazar and on his report we determined to follow and murder them We joined them the next morning and rested with them at a village with a fort about six coss from Jalgaon In the evening Sheikh Gurhoo was sent to search for Bele and on his return reported that he had found a good place at a nala on the road about one coss and a quarter from the village. We all started together about three in the morning and on reaching the Nala they were strangled by Gorha and Baz Khan aided by Sheikh Gurhoo and Shadi Khan. We buried the bodies in the Nala, and on opening the packages found eighty Turbans, one hundred Sehlas with gold borders. After this affair we dispersed for the season those who resided in the Dukun went to their respective homes and Sheikh Gurhoo and myself came to Amraoti where we met Sahib Khan Jemadar Gulab Khan Jemadar and Hingan Khan Jemadar with seventeen followers, all residents of the vicinity of Hyderabad. We here fell in with two travellers one a Kurmi and the other an Ahir who had come from a distance to see their relations who were Sepahees. Sahib Khan inveigled them to join him at his lodgings and at 3 in the morning we all started with them and killed them in a Nala about two coss from Amraoti in a jungle, we buried the bodies and found fifty rupees upon them and returning to Amraoti divided the money I left that gang on my way home and came to Nandgaon when Lal Khan Jemadar and a great many of his Thug followers reside. They were old acquaintances of mine after which I left them with a woman called Ganga, a resident of Nadua Khera one coss from Jalna to which place I went with her She is herself one of the most notorious and expert Thugs of the country and keeps a good many of Thugs in her service and she wanted to entertain me but I wished to return home and refused. I was absent on this expedition a year

Deposition of Imamee on 19th August 1831

About four years ago I left my home in the village of Sajanpore in Jhansi with Noor Khan Jemadar and a small gang of seven Thugs to proceed on an expedition to the south, we were —

Noor Khan Jemadar	Bhudar
Imamee (deponent)	Peeara
Durreeaw	Gurhood
Ganesh	

We were joined at the village of Gureea one coss south from the town of Jhansi by 1 Thukoree Jemi and ten other Thugs —

Parsa	Moti Ahir
Parasram	Sawlee Ahir
Lack	Dharmoo
Moloo	Ramsukh
Bhawani	Nathoo

We all proceeded together to Bori in the vicinity of Aseer Here Noor Khan brought to our ground two travellers whom he had inveigled and feasted them About nine o'clock at night they were strangled at our encampment which was outside the town in a grave by—

Lack and Parsu aided by Dharmoo and Moti Ahir

They were buried in the grave and we got from them 15 Rupees of Nagpur coinage and nothing else except Hoondies which were thrown away

From Boregaon we went to Dewalgaon, where we fell in with one hundred Thugs under Kuporee Khan Jemadar and Ganga Jemadarin (female Jemadar) We prevailed upon a Munshi and his three servants on their way from Aurangabad to Unterbede (the Dooab) to join our encampment in the grove outside the village and treated them with civility but at night they were strangled by—

Mohammed Khan, follower of Ganga

Bukshee, a follower of Kupore Khan

Parasram of our party

Lack of our party,

aided by others whose names I forgot We got a poney of a bay colour that the Munshi rode upon, 3 brass plates, 3 brass jugs, 1 Degcha, 2 Swords, some cloths and one hundred rupees of Shumsheree coinage and some Hundies which we threw away

Thence we all proceeded together to Aurangabad, where we fell in with four travellers with whom a party of thirty started the next morning and halted at the village of Saugmere about 7 coss

from Aurangabad in a grave outside and close by a temple, at two in the morning we started again and at a Nala in a jungle about one coss and half from the village they were killed by—

Noree, follower of Ganga.
Uullela follower of Ganga
Himmat follower of Kupore Khan
Allee follower of Kupore Khan aided by Hormat Khan, follower of Kupore Khan.
Ammeer follower of Kupore Khan.
Khuda Buksh follower of Ganga
Taz Khan follower of Ganga.

Sack and Danyao of our gang aided in burying the bodies, and we found on them 40 Rupees weight of gold and one hundred rupees in coin. We returned to Aurangabad and joined the rest of our gang Here a man by name Hormat Khan alias Munguleea formerly by caste Gurureea and a Thug by trade but now a Mussal man and a Sipahee in a Regiment at Malegaon but then on duty at Aurangabad He recognized us as old acquaintances, and threatening to have us all seized made us give up property to the amount of five hundred rupees before he would let us go

We separated after this and Ganga and Kupore Khan with their gang went towards Amraoti and we proceeded towards Nagar On arriving at Someree four coss from Nagar we halted close to a chowkee of Bheels about a quarter of a coss from the village and at night this guard joined by their Bheel friends plundered our camp and wounded me on the right shoulder Noor Khan on the right temple and Danyao on the calf of his leg We all fled leaving our property on the ground and dispersed but having previously agreed to reassemble at Amraoti in case we should be dispersed I proceeded to that city where I found my companions. Here were 17 and fell in with Chotee Jemadar at the head of a gang of twenty thugs.

Shohan seized
Motee seized
Chain seized
Buduloo seized.
Paramsukh seized
Gurhoo seized
Dheer seized.
Jogga seized.
Tejoo Khan
Imam son of Tejoo
Mohobbat Khan
Hari Singh.
Tejanna.
Ganesha.
Achurroo son of Subaljeet.
Parsad Lodhi.
Hulassee.
Burra.
Deoseyn

We all left Amraoti together and went to Nandgaon where we fell in with seven travellers, all Sikhs on their way from Hyderabad to Lahore They had taken up their quarters in the bazar, but Noor Khan and Chotee Jemadar went and prevailed upon them to *join our encampment by a well under some tamarind trees outside* the village, where they received great attention and were feasted While they were with us in the evening ten other Thugs, residents of the Dukun, came to the place, and discovering our plans joined us They were Noor Khan, Morad Khan, Kadir Buksh, Zulfukar, Sheikh Hyat, Duleb Khan, Hyat Khan, Abbas Khan, Goteea Ahir Kopuria Ahir

At ten O'clock at night all seven travellers were strangled under the turmarind trees by—

Tejun	Dhunnoo
Lack	Dheer

Aided by—

Paramsukh	Imam Khan
Parasram	Chamsa
Gurhoo	Kupureeha
Teja	Nathoo
Kadir Buksh	Gotrea

We found upon them property in gold silver and coral to the value of 800 Rupees and 7 swords, 2 shields, 4 guns, 3 ponies, 4 brass dishes, 2 brass jugs and 4 carpets

Here we and those under Noor Khan separated from the rest and returned home after an absence of 10 months, I was the next year on an expedition to Baroda with Buduloo as I have before related

Not yet taken—

Sadı Khan Jemadar son of Bhommee Khan ın Argaon ın Amraotı

Futteh Khan his son.

Humza Khan of Burkeyon ın Amraotı

Gorha son of Harı as sister

Dorab Khan son of Sadı Khan of Sydwarra ın Amraoti.

Baz Khan son of Hossaın Khan of Amraotı.

Nathoo Khan of Amraotı

Pıaree Khan son of Allahadad Khan.

Chonnoo Khan of Hargow ın Amraotı.

Persa son of Bıjee Sıngh Ahır of Calpee.

Parasram son of Dhunoo Ahır of Khywon

Sack son of Thukoree Ahır

Maloo Ahır

Bhawanı Ahır

Motee Ahır of Bhureea near Khujooa ın the Dooab

Sawlee Ahır of Khyrooa.

Dhunnoo Ahır father of Parasram.

Ramsukh Ahır son of Sokha of Khyrooa.

Nanhoo son of Suntohee Lodhı of Mutatora.

Noor Khan of Dhurburee, ın Jhansı

Durreeaw alıas Bureear son of Bhudar Musalman of Sajan pora.

Ganesh brother of Noor Khan.

Bhudae of Sojanpora.

Pıara Ahır of Sojanpora

Gurhoo son of Durjan Sodhı

Jogga son of Durjan Sodhı

Tejjoo Khan son of Imam Khan

Imam Khan ın Bhore near Khyrooa

Mohabbat Khan

Chotee Jemadar Brahman son of Kanhaı

since seized

Not yet taken—

Sadi Khan Jemadar son of Bhommee Khan in Argaon in Amraoti.

Futteh Khan his son.

Humza Khan of Burkeyon in Amraoti

Gorha son of Hari as sister

Dorab Khan son of Sadi Khan of Sydwarra in Amraoti

Baz Khan son of Hossain Khan of Amraoti.

Nathoo Khan of Amraoti

Piaree Khan son of Allahadad Khan.

Chonnoo Khan of Hargow in Amraoti.

Persa son of Bijee Singh Ahir of Calpee.

Parasram son of Dhunoo Ahir of Khywon

Sack son of Thukoree Ahir

Maloo Ahir

Bhawani Ahir

Motee Ahir of Bhureea near Khujooa in the Dooab

Sawlee Ahir of Khyrooa.

Dhunnoo Ahir father of Parasram.

Ramsukh Ahir son of Sokha of Khyrooa.

Nanhoo son of Suntohee Lodhi of Mutatora

Noor Khan of Dhurburee, in Jhansi.

Durreeaw alias Bureear son of Bhudar Musalman of Sajan pora.

Ganesh brother of Noor Khan.

Bhudae of Sojanpora.

Piara Ahir of Sojanpora.

Gurhoo son of Durjan Sodhi

Jogga son of Durjan Sodhi

Tejjoo Khan son of Imam Khan

Imam Khan in Bhore near Khyrooa

Mohabbat Khan

Chotee Jemadar Brahman son of Kanhai

since seized

Letter No 44—The letter reports the illness of the infant son of the Raja and his death on 22nd October at quarter to 3 p m He was born in May 1831

FROM—JOHN WYLIE, SURGEON, NAGPUR RESIDENCY

TO—H S GROEME, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Nagpur Residency, the 23rd October 1831

The following memorandum is drawn out at your desire

Yesterday at your request I proceeded to the palace in consequence of the reported dangerous illness of His Highness the Raja's infant son, to afford medical aid if agreeable to the parties On arriving there about a quarter past eleven O'clock a m I was immediately admitted and found the child in a high fever with great oppression of breathing I was informed he had been in this state, since eleven O'clock of the preceding night with frequent attacks of strong convulsions, one of which, I had in a few minutes an opportunity of observing, at this period also he had a copious evacuation of an unhealthy appearance and his attendants said he had several of the same kind during the night and at the commencement of this alarming disorder he vomitted once or twice From the severity of the convulsions and great heat of skin I determined at once on having recourse to a Hot Bath and the use of calomel and urged the necessity of the former being prepared instantly Orders were given for it, but, consultations among themselves took place and I was told the Baka Baee's consent was necessary, delay was the consequence, notwithstanding my earnest entreaties Remedies had been administered by the native physicians and it was evident there was an aversion to my doing any thing This we learned more fully after your arrival, when you endeavoured by persuation and argument to prevail on His Highness the Raja to follow my recommendation Even after this half an hour elapsed before consent was given When I first arrived the infant was sensible to external objects and when I examined his mouth, he sucked my finger—now his eyes had become fixed and feet cold, but no diminution of heat of body, his breathing was laborious with a tendency to stertor, all indicating a fatal termination At this juncture it was hinted to me, if I had no hopes, it would be advisable not to interfere but as consent had been granted I still deemed it proper to give the remedies alluded to a trial—accordingly the infant about ¼ to one O'clock p m was immersed in a hot bath, for two minutes, and after being taken out and well dried three grains of calomel were given, which were partly swallowed with difficulty He then drank a little milk and with the exception of the breathing appeared better, inasmuch as, the skin was more comfortable to the feel, the feet became of a natural warmth, and the excessive heat of body was considerably lessened In another hour I administered a similar doze of medicine, which I imagine remained in the mouth, as the infant did not show any signs of

swallowing it The skin at this time felt soft and moist, but he was evidently becoming exhausted from the state of his breathing which was more decidedly of a stertorous character about a quarter before 3 p m. he expired Immediately before this we were not permitted to be present nor after

The infant appears to have had slight fever two days previous to the first attack of convulsion but in other respects had been in good health since his birth in May last. There were no signs of teething and I conclude the convulsions etc. in all probability originated from irritation in the bowels.

Letter No 45—The letter gives cover to an enclosure which contains an estimate for constructing a road connecting Kamptee and Sitabuldi.

FROM—MAJOR GENERAL J WOULFE COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—MAJOR THOMAS WILKINSON BRITISH RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Kamptee, the 3rd December 1839.

Adverting to your letter of the 30th September last, I do myself the honour to subjoin for your information, transcript of a letter addressed by the Superintending Engineer to the Assistant Quarter Master General of this force, on the subject of the efficient making of the road between Sitabuldi and Kamptee and embracing an estimate of the probable expence thereof

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Superintending Engineer s Office,
Nagpur Subsidiary Force.

TO—THE ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR

In reply to your letter of the 1st ultimo with copy of one from the Resident at Nagpur to the address of the Major General Commanding the Force, calling for an estimate of the probable expense of making efficiently the highroad between Kamptee and Sitabuldi the portion extending 4 miles from the Dawk Chowkee to Indora village, which portion at present becomes almost impassable during the rains from deep mud I have the honour to state, that after careful examinations of the localities, it appears to me that a species of moorum close by Indora the further point from Kamptee is the

only material at all adopted for the purpose, and that it does answer is shown by experience as the good road on the other side of Indora. towards the detail barracks 1½ mile distant, and which has stood for years, was made with it

Supposing the road to be kept 30 feet broad and 9 inches of materials to be laid on with the proper slopes and drains, as the medium distance of carriage being 2 miles, would admit of 3 trips, then each cart bringing 30 Cubic feet of moorum daily, would cover 1 foot 4 inches of the road in length, so that for 4 miles (21,120 feet) the estimate would be as follows —

		Rs	a	p
15,840	Carts each 3 trips at 8 annas per cart	7,920	0	0
31,680	Men coolies or 2 for digging and filling each cart at 2 annas per man cooly	3,960	0	0
3	Chaprassees for superintending for 6 months	126	0	0
1,584	Water carts	792	0	0
5,280	Levellers and beaters doing 4 feet long of road each	660	0	0
3	Chhaprassees for superintending the levellers and beaters for 5 months	105	0	0
1	Road Mistry for 5 months	90	0	0
1	Road Conicopoly for 6 months	108	0	0
	Total Nagpur Rupees	13,761	0	0
	Or Company's Rupees	12,860	11	11
	Add 5 per cent for Causeways to be made and Contingencies	643	4	1
	Grand Total—Company Rupees	13,504	0	0

If 100 carts were employed daily the time required would be about 5 months

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

Kamptee,
30th November 1839

(Sd) W H ATKINSON,
Superintending Engineer
Nagpur Subsidiary Force.

APPA SAHEB AFTER 1818

Letter No. 1—Appa Saheb and the other prisoners escorted by Capt Browne arrive at Dongartal Appa Saheb's request to stay for half a day at Ramtek was not granted

FROM—CAPTAIN C BROWNE, COMMANDING AN ESCORT

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp near Dongartal, 5th May 1818

I have the honour to report the arrival of the Escorts and the three prisoners at this place at ¼ before 11 O'clock and also of informing you of Appa Sahib having requested last evening to be allowed to half a day at Ramtek, but I did not consider myself authorized to meet his wishes more particularly as his reasons did not appear of an urgent nature I hope this will meet your approbation

Letter No 2—The prisoners including Appa Saheb arrive at Punjdar On the way a party of Hindustani soldiers was disarmed and a list of their arms is enclosed.

FROM—CAPT C BROWNE, COMMANDING AN ESCORT

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Punjdar, the 6th May 1818

I have the honour of reporting the arrival of the Escort and three prisoners at this place a little before 9 O'clock

I do myself the pleasure of enclosing a list of arms I deemed it expedient to deprive a party of certain Hindustani soldiers of, which I hope you will not disapprove of, as they could not give me any satisfactory account of themselves The arms shall be lodged in the first police I meet with

List of arms taken from Hindustani Sepahis found in the jungle at Punjdar

7 Matchlocks loaded.
2 Pistols loaded
12 Swords.
2 Daggers
5 Dicks
5 Dicks (small).
1 Spear
1 Shield.
6 Cartridge Pouches filled with ammunition.
3 Small knives
6 Belts.

C. BROWNE, Captain,
The 6th May 1818 Commanding an Escort.

Letter No 3.—Watson acknowledges the receipt of the Resident's letter dated 3rd May acquainting him "with the departure of an escort from Nagpur in charge of the Raja and his ministers."

FROM—JAMES WATSON BRIGADIER GENERAL.

To—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Jubbulpore, the 7th May 1818

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant acquainting me with the departure of an escort from Nagpur in charge of the Rajah and his Ministers

Major O'Brien Commanding the Jubbulpore district has been furnished with a copy of your letter and directed to conform to the instructions therein contained, and Major Alldin Commanding at Lohargaon will be requested to take measures to relieve the escort from Jubbulpore at Bellary

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Letter No 4.—The letter reports that the party of Hindustanee soldiers whose arms had been taken away brought a chit from Capt. Dummure and had their arms restored to them. The Prisoners had arrived at the place at 11 10

FROM—CAPTAIN C. BROWNE COMMANDING AN ESCORT

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Mohogaon the 7th May 1818.

In my letter which I did myself the honour of addressing you yesterday I reported having taken away the arms of some Hindustanee Soldiers but in the course of last evening the charge

of the party, who was not present in the morning, brought me a pass chit signed by Captain Dummuic which induced me to restore to them their arms previously to my leaving Punjdai this morning.

The escort and prisoners arrived at this place at ½ past 11 O'clock unattended by any particular occurrence

Letter No. 5—The letter reports the safe arrival of the prisoners at (1) Lakhnadon on the 10th May, (2) Dhooma on the 11th May, but Nago Pandit is taken ill.

FROM—CAPTAIN E C BROWNE, IN CHARGE OF AN ESCORT.

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp near Lakhnadon, the 10th and near Dhooma, the 11th May 1818

(1) I have the honour of reporting the arrival of the Escort and three prisoners at this place about 10 O clock all safe and well

(2) I have the honour to inform you of the safe arrival of the Escort with the three prisoners at this place at ½ past 8 O'clock

It is with concern I have to report that the Pandit was attacked with fever last evening but hope to be able to start tomorrow if Mr. Williams advance having relieved him The other two prisoners are in good health

Letter No. 6.—The letter mentions the escape of Appa Saheb, and the measures that had been taken to capture him dead or alive.

FROM—CAPTAIN N BLACKE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Mandla, the 15th May 1818

I was much concerned by an express yesterday morning of the escape of the Ex-Rajah of Berar I immediately detached a party of Horse to Saugor the Patel of which place I understood was a friend of the Rajah to intercept him if he took that road, at the same time wrote to the Patel desiring him to seize the Rajah and send him dead or alive to my post, informing him if he did so the British Government would give him a handsome compensation This I hope will meet with your approbation I also detached a party of infantry to Ramgarh 10 miles south of this with orders to move upon any point they might ruin of him I have not heard of the direction he has taken, but should it be in this direction I will move myself immediately upon getting any information.

I hope he will be seized I shall do all in my power,

Letter No 7.—The letter intimates that Appa Saheb was reported to have been proceeding in the direction of Harrai, belonging to Raja Chain Shah, on the afternoon of the 13th. The steps taken to capture him have been also mentioned

From—BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES WATSON COMMANDING THE LEFT DIVISION

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Keerpanee North Bank, Nerbudda
the 15th Maq 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you that in consequence of the escape of Appa Sahib late Rajah of Nagpur and Capt. Browne having reported that he was seen to be proceeding on the afternoon of the 13th in the direction of Hurry (Harrai) belonging to Rajah Chain Sah I have directed Major Cumming with two Squadrons of the 7th Regiment Cavalry to proceed to that place this evening with orders to act agreeable to the intelligence he may there collect, and follow as long as there should be the least chance of his coming up with or intercepting him. Major Cumming has also been instructed to communicate with a Detachment sent by Major O'Brien to Addagaon and with Colonel Mackmorine, commanding at Chouragarh.

I propose remaining to the southward of the Nerbudda for a short time to be ready to act as circumstance may require and shall return to Narsingpore early tomorrow morning

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Letter No 8.—The letter refers to the departure of Appa Saheb and his two Ministers Nago Pandit and Ramchandra Pandit as prisoners of war under the escort of Captain Browne with four companies of Sepoys and a squadron of Horse. They left Nagpur on the 3rd May and were to come to Allahabad Fort *via* Jubbulpore.

From—MAJOR GENERAL B MARLEY COMMANDANT

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort Allahabad the 17th May 1818

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant regarding the Nagpur Rajah and his Ministers apprizing me at the same time of the number and condition of the persons who will accompany them to this likewise the mode of treatment to be observed with other particulars for my conduct in the custody of the Prisoners. Also informing me that Captain Browne had marched from Nagpur on the 3rd current for Allahabad by

the route of Jubbulpore and Lohorgong with four companies of Sepoys and a squadron of Horse in charge of the Nagpur Rajah and his Ministers Nago Pandit and Ramchandra Pandit and that an advance of 5,000 Rupees had been made Captain Browne for the expenses of the journey

I have had the pleasure to receive with your letter of the above date a list of the attendants of the Rajah and the Ministers, respectively, stating the amount paid to them on their departure from Nagpur

Letter No. 9—The letter refers to the intelligence about Appa Saheb and the measures the Colonel had taken or proposes to take to apprehend him He suggests Appa Saheb may even go to join Baji Rao

FROM—LT COL G MACMORINE, COMMANDING 1ST BATTALION, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Kalyanpore, the 17th May 1818

I hasten to inform you that I have this moment received intelligence through the medium of a Ghond Chief that 2 sepoys were actually seen at Butkur Ghur, a place in the hills about 32 miles South-west of Chouragarh, and that Appa Sahib had joined Chain Sah there only on the night of the 15th instant This affords a faint hope that he may be apprehended on that intelligence may be obtained of the fugitive by a detachment being pushed on to that place though I can put but little confidence in the truth of this intelligence from the almost total impossibility of his having been able to effect such a journey and through such a country since the time of his escape I have, however, deemed it advisable to direct Major Richards to march with 4 Companies of the 2nd Bn, 23 Regt, one of the 1st Bn, 10 Regt, N I, and all the Rohilla Horse of my Detachment, at 3 o'clock this afternoon and I hope he will reach Butkurgarh early tomorrow morning The result of this movement, I shall have the pleasure of reporting immediately Major Richards apprizes me of it In the meantime I beg leave to mention that it appears to me probable (if this intelligence is really correct) that the Rajah has continued to prosecute his march to the Westward with a view to joining Bajirao and as it is not probable that he may pass sufficiently near to some of our Detachments as to leave a hope of their intercepting him I have in consequence apprized Major MacPherson by express of this intelligence and have requested him to communicate the same to the Officer Commanding at Betul and Hindia

Letter No 10 —Browne reports intelligence about the movements of Appa Saheb as conveyed to him by a Havildar Appa Saheb is reported to have met Chain Shah and gone to Butkar Garh, 10 Koss from Chouragarh.

FROM—CAPT E C. BROWNE COMMANDING A DETCH MENT

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Chappara the 18th May 1818

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an express (bearing your signature) at 12 o clock last night, dated the 16th instant.

In my letter of yesterday s date I reported my arrival here at the recommendation of Major O Brien and concluding that you would not expect me to receive your instructions regarding my proceeding to Jubbulpore so far on my return towards Nagpur with the advice of Captain Dummoure, Commanding at this fort I purpose remaining here until I receive orders from you as to my future movements

A Havildar of the 22nd, who was for several years in Sindhia s service previous to his entering the Company s offered his services for the purpose of ascertaining to a certainty whether Appa Sahib had taken a South westerly direction or not. On his return last even ing he informed me that on his arrival in the neighbourhood of Hurrie he was stated by a Jemadar of a village who demanded from him his business when he replied that he had deserted the Com pany s service and accompanied the Rajah but could not keep up and wished to know the direction his master had taken After some hesitation the Jemadar acknowledged he had seen the Rajah and between two and three hundred Gonds within six Coss of But kur Ghur about 8 o clock in the morning of the 14th instant a place where Chyne Sah had fled to with about 500 followers four days before that, Appa Sahib did not go to Hurrie his route being three coss to the Westward of that place.

The Fort of Butkur Ghur is represented as being very difficult of access that when you come within two coss of it only one man can proceed at a time through a very strong jungle. The place being on the summit of a very high hill but as it is only 10 Coss from Chouragarh no doubt Colonel MacMorine is well acquainted with the description of the place and the disposition of the Garrison

I shall ever feel most truly grateful for the very indulgent light in which you have seen my conduct with regard to the escape of Appa Sahib and which has proved a great comfort to me in my distress

Letter No. 11.—The letter reports intelligence about Appa Saheb, who is said to have taken shelter in Butkur Garh, 32 miles south-west of Chouragarh, and joined Chain Shah on the night of the 15th May Baji Rao is reported to have gone to Assergarh, whither Vakeels had been sent to treat for terms

FROM—MAJOR D MACPHERSON, COMMANDING AT HOSHANGABAD

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Hoshangabad, the 19th May 1818

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your express of the 16th May, last night, acquainting me of the escape of Appa Sahib, the deposed Rajah of Nagpur In consequence of an express from Mr Molony which I received on the night of the 15th, every precaution was taken immediately to prevent his escaping in this direction and I have also the pleasure to say I anticipated your instructions regarding the Gonds

The express from Col MacMorine reached me this morning stating he had just received information that 2 Sepoys were seen at Butkur Ghur, a place in the Hills about 32 miles South-west of Chouragarh, and that Appa Sahib had actually joined Chain Sah early on the night of the 15th A copy of this together with a copy of yours were immediately dispatched to Captain Sparkes

The Gond Chiefs have been made acquainted with this information and of the reward, which has been offered by you, and I purpose agreeably to your instructions to proclaim the reward authorized by you generally through the Districts under my charge

By accounts received from Sir J Malcolm, last night, the Peshwa was at Assirgarh on the 15th instant, and Sir John (got) information that Vakeels were on the way to him, to treat for terms

I have also made this known to Captain Sparkes, that the that direction may be judged and

Letter No 12—The letter reports the military dispositions ordered to intercept Baji Rao and Appa Saheb

FROM—BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES WATSON, COMMANDING THE LEFT DIVISION

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Banmarree, the 19th May 1818

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant, copy of which has been sent to Colonel MacMorine I have also informed that officer that the following

detachment has been called for his disposal viz. 1st Bn 14th Native Infantry 7 Companies two 18 Pounder two 8 Inch and four 5½ inch Mortars fully equipped in case he should require its services at the present aspect of affairs or in consequence of the report of Appa Saib being in the vicinity of his command should this force not be required by him it will follow the left division towards Saugor

Colonel MacMorine has detached 7 Companies of the 2nd Bn 23rd Regt. to Hoshangabad, three of them would arrive there on the 22nd and the remainder soon afterwards this reinforcement with Major Cumming's two squadrons and two troops of the 3rd Rohilla Cavalry under Lieutenant in progress to join this Division, which are now at Hoshangabad I trust be adequate to prevent any attempt of the Peshwa to cross the river in that vicinity and if he attempts to move to the West Sir John Malcolm will be prepared for him.

Letter No 13—This letter and the enclosures throw light on the movements of Appa Saheb He had not gone to Bhutkar Garh but was in the jungles about 3 Koss west of it with Chain Shah.

FROM—LT COL G MACMORINE COMMANDING 1ST BATTALION NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—R JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Kalyanpur 19th May 1818

I hasten to transmit the copy of a letter this moment received from Major Richards.

I beg leave to inform you that I have conveyed orders to this officer to persevere to the last in his endeavours to secure the person of the Rajah However I am greatly apprehensive should Major Richard's endeavours prove abortive that the difficulty of the country and the season of the year afford but little hope of his immediate apprehension I have directed Major Richards to apprize me if he conceives the co-operation of other parties would be attended with any chance of success in which case I shall lose no time in giving him the required aid as far as my present means will admit. I have transmitted to Major Richards a copy of your letter to General (Watson?) the Reward offered may have a effect in securing his apprehension

P.S—In consequence of Major Richard's detention in the hills, I have ordered Major Medenniter with 5 Companies to Hoshang abad Brigadier General Watson has however afforded me the 1st Bn 14th Regiment N I which I expect will arrive at Narsingpur on the day after tomorrow this Corps I will of course dispose of according to the intelligence which I may receive.

Copy of a letter from Major Richards to Captain Aubert, Major of Brigade.

SIR,

I have the honour to report for the information of Brigadier Macmorine that I arrived at this place this morning at 7 o clock with about half of my detachment the remainder not being able to keep up from the extreme badness of the roads, I was induced to halt here about 4 miles from Butkhurghur, as my men were hardly able to put one foot before the other and there being good water at this place I immediately dispatched Hiracarrahs to Butkurghur for intelligence and they brought me word that nothing had been heard of Appa Sahib in this quarter, but that Chain Shah and Khandu Rao were in the jungles about 3 coss to the Westward of Butkughur I however picked up some information from a villager that announced Appa Sahib is with Chain Shah and which has been further confirmed by a respectable man who described the person of the Ex-Rajah tolerably One says some of our Sepoys are with him, the other denies I have sent disguised Sepoys and Hirkarrahs to gain further intelligence, and if I hear Appa Sahib is with Chain Shah, I shall follow him as long as I can get subsistance for my Detachment I fear we shall all be badly off but with the Rajah in view we shall not think of (indistinct) my excuse for this several and all

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Chillenk, (A RICHARDS) Major,

18th May 1818 Commanding a Detachment

P S—I omitted to notice we surprized a Chokey of Chain Shah on the march and killed one man and one Sowar was slightly wounded in our side

Enclosure 2.

Extract of a private communication

We have very strong scent of Appa Sahib and I am trying what effect the reward will have upon the pulse of Kerpooree Thakoor of Butkaghur The last of my men arrived in camp at 3 p m today

(A true extract)

(Sd) J AUBERT.

Letter No 14.—The Colonel intimates that he was not successful in intercepting Appa Saheb, who is reported to have fled into Khandesh to join Baji Rao at Aseergarh. He had, according to orders, announced a reward of a lac of rupees for the apprehension of Appa Saheb Of the six sepoys who had deserted with him only two could keep company owing to his rapid movements.

FROM—LT COL. G MACMORINE COMMANDING THE 1ST BATTALION NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Kalyanpore, 21st May 1818

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant regarding the escape of Appa Sahib and of which I had some days ago had information from Mr Molony through Brigadier General Watson and also from Captain Browne and you will observe by my separate letter of this date on that subject, that my endeavour to apprehend the fugitives had proved unsuccessful By the same channel I was subsequently informed of the reward of one lakh of rupees offered on the part of the British Government for the seizure of Appa Sahib and I lost no time in proclaiming the same in the valley and particularly to all the Gond chiefs but I apprehend he has by this got into Khandesh in order to join Baji Rao at Aseergarh, which appears likely from the intelligence I have. I also learn that the six sepoys who deserted with the ex Raja disappointed of promised reward were discontented and from that cause, or not being able to keep up in the rapid flight two only of the sepoys remained with him passing Butkaghur

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Letter No 15—The letter reports that Nago Pandit and Ramchandra Wagh (prisoners of the British and late Ministers to Appa Saheb) had reached Jubbulpore

FROM—C. A. MOLONY COMMANDING

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 23rd May 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you that Nago Pandit and Ramchandra Wagh left Jubbulpore on the 21st instant, on their route to Allahabad I have made an arrangement for supplying provisions for them and their attendants till their arrival at Lohorgaon affording them in this respect every indulgence practicable. The enclosed three letters have been transmitted to me by the Prisoners since their departure with a request that I would forward them to you. It is proper to notice that they have not been examined.

Letter No 16—The letter reports that Appa Saheb could not be apprehended in spite of the announcement of the award of one lac Chain Shah the Diwan and uncle of Jaswant Singh the friendly chief of Harrai had most probably joined Appa Saheb The Colonel requests that a well thought out plan of operation in the hills may be formed for their capture if they happen to be in that part of the country.

FROM—LT COL G MACMORINE, COMMANDING THE FIRST BRIGADE, NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Kalyanpur, the 25th May 1818

I have the honour to acknowledge your favour of the 22nd instant received by express at 1/2 past 10 O'clock last night, when I was much gratified at the happy account of the capture of Chanda by assault on the 20th with little loss on our side I have also to mention that in conformity to your instructions regarding the increased reward for the apprehension of the late Rajah, as detailed in the above letter, I have ordered proclamation thereof to be made and shall forthwith circulate copies to all principal persons through out the valley, as well as to the Gond chiefs within the southern hills, and it would be unreasonable to suppose, that so magnificient and permanent a reward would not have the fullest effect on any person or persons within the above range, who may have the power of apprehending Appa Sahib, but you are already apprized that my intelligence goes to place him out of our reach in this quarter, and that Major Richards's difficult movement only tended to make that point more certain, as well as prove the impractability at this late time of the season to carry on combined operations to effect the seizure of the ex-Rajah, even if he still remained in the interior of the Gond country, but being convinced he has not, I shall therefore move tomorrow for our cantonments

Should it become necessary at the proper season to undertake a hill campaign, either for getting possession of the person of the late Rajah, or to punish any of the Gond Chiefs who may have afforded him protection or otherwise become enemies to the British Government it would be essentially necessary, after obtaining the fullest information to frame and well digest a plan for the co-operation of small detachments to close in on all sides by every accessible path, however as it must at any season be an arduous task to penetrate so wild a country formed of rockey hills covered with wood and jungle, without valley or table-land, and unfit for the residence of men, it may therefore appear advisable rather to conciliate those Chiefs by every reasonable means You already know that the Dillern Rajah, the only Gond entitled to that appelation, was on the cession of the valley the first to come into me to claim protection of the British Government and has ever since maintained the same friendly disposition, all the other Gond Chiefs in the valley and

joining the hills followed the Rajah s example, though some tardily and with apparent reluctance in the fear of vengence from Chine Shah of Harrai who with the Killedar of Chouragarh threatened to ravage the country of all who did not adhere to their party but the position I took up and the activity of our troops prevented and also punished them on every attempt.

Chain Shah, the Dewan of Jaswant Singh the Chief of Harrai has you know been our decided enemy throughout, and on the late evacuation of Chouragarh he carried off the Killedar on account of what he demanded as due for his services and it appears both have followed the fortunes of the fugitive Appa Sahib After my getting possession of Chouragarh Jaswant Singh the Chief of Harrai who had come to me to claim our protection, returned to his little Gurrie of Hurrie and he opened the gate to Major Cameron when he went there to intercept Appa Sahib in his flight but as Chain Shah his uncle and Dewan is not only an enemy to us but a rebel to his Chief might not a considerable reward be offered for his seizure, or himself a pardon for past offence, on condition of delivering up the ex Rajah and something might also be offered for apprehending the faithless Sepoys.

Your goodness will I am sure pardon the liberty of those suggestions .in the hope they may prove of some and as you will have the opportunity of personal interview with Colonel Adams experience and knowledge combined with your own might arrange minutely some plan of operations against the Gond Chiefs such a measure become advisable. which necessity alone would make so in my humble opinion, as their country is .nothing or can it be made productive.

Letter No 17.—The letter and its two enclosures report that Appa Saheb had quitted the Mahadeo hills, ten days back and possibly had reached Burhanpur Captain Browne of the 1st Brigade 22nd Regiment Native Infantry had been placed in close arrest previous to trial for criminal neglect of duty as Appa Saheb escaped when escorted by him. Brahmin Rajaram is on his way back to Nagpur as a prisoner as he is suspected to have arranged the flight of Appa Saheb.

FROM—LT COL. J W ADAMS COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Head Quarters Nagpur
Subsidiary Force, the 7th June 1818

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and annex a copy of a letter which I immediately addressed and forwarded by express to Sir John Malcolm.

As Lieutenant Montgomerie s information states Appa Sahib is said to have quitted the Mahadeo Hills, 10 days ago he may in

this hour have reached Burhanpur and he would I think, take the route of Melght, in which direction I have sent Hircarras not only as the most direct but most hazardous, and this is further strengthened by my not having received tidings of any party since I quitted Nagpur.

I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter which reached me yesterday, from the Adjutant-General to the address, of Brigadier-General Watson In consequence of a previous communication from the same authority to the Brigadier-General and received by me the day before Captain Browne of the 1st Brigade 22nd Regiment Native Infantry has been placed in close arrest previous to trial, for criminal neglect of duty, and as I am given to understand, that the Brahmin Rajaram, is on his way back to Nagpur, as a prisoner, it may appear to you proper, from the document enclosed, that he should be ordered on to Hoshangabad at the earliest practicable period

To—BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, POLITICAL AGENT TO GOVERNOR GENERAL

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you copy of a dispatch this moment receied by express from Mr Jenkins dated the 6th instant

I beg leave to mention that I am without a single troop of Cavalry, returning to Hoshangabad by very slow marches, with the Field Train and two extremely weak Battalions in a convalecent state from the distressing effects of Cholera which attacked the troops on passing Nagpur on the 30th ultimo

I have not heard a sigle word of Appa Sahib or of the party mentioned in Lieutenant Montgomeri's letter during my route and situated as I am a pursuit would be altogether impracticable. I have however Hircarrahs in the direction pointed out towards Melghat and should I gain any certain information of Appa Sahib being sufficiently near, I shall immediately attempt surprize

A copy of this dispatch will be forwarded to Brigadier-General Doveton

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd) J W. ADAMS, Lt Col,

Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force

Headquarters.

Nagpur Subsidiary Force

The 7th June 1818.

To—BRIGADIER-GENERAL WATSON C. B COMMANDING A DIVISION

SIR,

Rajaram a Bramin one of the prisoners delivered over by Lieutenant Nicholson of the 8th Cavalry to Major O Brien Commanding at Jubbulpore is suspected of having arranged the escape of Appa Sahib It is very possible that the investigation into the circumstances of the Ex Rajah s flight may elicit proof of Rajah Ram s negotiation with the Sepahees In that case Raja Ram must be tried by a Court martial on a capital charge of debauching our soldiers from their allegiance and if sentenced to suffer death on conviction should be executed immediately

The Court martial should be composed of European Commissioned Officers not of Native Officers

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

(Sd.) J NICOL

Adjutant-General of the Army

Headquarters,

Gorakhpore

The 21st May 1818

Letter No 18—The letter contains the suggestion that Appa Saheb may be granted a stipend of one lac a year and allowed to reside within Company's provinces, if he surrenders. The opinion of the Resident is invited about this. The enclosure is a reply from Mr Adam to Major General Sir John Malcolm regarding the overture from Appa Saheb and Sir John s sentiments about his case.

FROM—J ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GEVERNMENT

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William the 8th August 1818

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter addressed on this date to Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm in reply to that officers dispatch of the 10th ultimo of which a copy has been communicated to you

You will be pleased to take into consideration the amount of pecuniary allowance which it may be expedient to Assign to Appa Saheb with reference to the number and composition of his family

in the event of his throwing himself on the British Government. and fixing his residence within the Company's provinces under an arrangement, such as is sanctioned by the enclosed instructions to Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm It does not appear to the Governor-General in Council that the stipend to be allotted to Appa Saheb should under any circumstance exceed the sum of one Lakh of Rupees per annum, but with this limitation you will be pleased to exercise your own judgment, and to communicate your sentiments to Sir John Malcolm as well as to Mr Molony or any officers acting under your authority whose situation may render it probable that Appa Saheb should refer himself to them

To—BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM, K. C. B

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 10th ultimo, reporting the receipt of an overture from Appa Saheb and the tenor of the answer returned by you to his Agent

2 It is doubtless an object of considerable importance with a view both to the maintenance of the general tranquillity and to the peaceful settlement of the new Government of Nagpur, that Appa Saheb should be induced to place himself in the hands of the British Government and it will be satisfactory to the Governor-General in Council to learn, that he renews his offers of submission either to you or to Mr Jenkins

3 In order to secure his submission and retirement to a station within the Company's provinces the Governor-General in Council can have no hesitation in pledging the faith of the Government for his personal liberty within certain limits, and a competent provision for his future maintenance with his family at a station within the British territories to be selected by this Government with as much attention to the wishes of Appa Saheb as may be consistent with the due regard for the public interests

4 The Governor-General in Council is not prepared to prescribe the extent of pecuniary provision which it may be expedient or proper to assign to Appa Saheb since it must depend in a great degree on the number and composition of his family concerning which His Lordship in Council does not possess requisite information Mr Jenkins will however be instructed to state to you his sentiments on this point and if it should become necessary to give Appa Saheb a specific assurance before-hand of the amount of provision to be assigned to him, you will be pleased to regulate your communications on this point by the suggestions that may be conveyed to you by Mr Jenkins who has been desired to exercise his discretion within the limits of one Lakh of Rupees per annum.

5 If Appa Saheb then should renew his proposition to you, you will convey to him in the name of the Governor-General in Council an assurance to the foregoing effect and to concert with him and with the officers Commanding the nearest posts or stations of British troops or with other public authorities the necessary arrangements on his retiring to some convenient point where he will be under our immediate protection until the place of his permanent abode and other details regarding his future condition can be settled.

A copy of this letter will be transmitted to Mr Jenkins.

Letter No 19—It is a covering letter to two enclosures, which are copies of letters from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm and Lt. W H. Bell, reporting about their negotiations with Appa Saheb for his surrender

NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad 9th August 1818

Adverting to the possibility that accident might occur to your communications from Sir John Malcolm, I do myself the pleasure of annexing copies of two enclosures just received from him.

To—JOHN ADAM, ESQUIRE.

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter I have received from Mr Jenkins and of the letter I have in consequence addressed to Appa Saheb which will I hope meet the Governor General's approbation.

I have no grounds beyond those I before stated to judge the sincerity of this offer except that Shivprasad himself appeared at the time he left me confident of success.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp
30th July 1818.

JOHN MALCOLM
P. A. G. G.

Translation of a letter from Brigadier-General J Malcolm to Appa Sahib Ex-Rajah of Nagpur, dated 28th July 1818.

My friend, Appa Saheb,

Lala Shiv Prasad has made a statement, which I fully understand He says it is your wish to come to me To do so quickly, it will be well for you, you shall not be imprisoned, or kept in a fort The Governor-General will appoint a good place for your Residence, and all your family will join you there If you come soon all this will be done, but if you delay, misfortune will be the consequence

You, and all India know, that there is no difference between my words, and actions Rest satisfied, therefore, with the sincerity of this communication and hasten to my camp.

(A true translation)

W H BELL, Lt

Letter No 20.—The letter mentions what steps had been taken to punish five of the relations of Appa Saheb, for having started a conspiracy in favour of Appa Saheb at Nagpur.

FROM—J ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 14th August 1818

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of two dispatches from you dated the 20th July The one enclosing a copy of your letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams relative to the re-establishment of our authority in the pergunnahs of Bhainsdehi, Atnere and Satnere which have been taken possession of by body of insurgents, the other reporting the detection of a plot at Nagpur in favour of Appa Saheb and the arrest of five of that person's relations, whom you have sent off as prisoners to Jubbulpore

2 The tenor of your letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and the measures to which it refers are entirely proper, and his prompt attention to your suggestions may be implicitly relied on

3 The Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive the particulars of the transactions which have led to the arrest of the relatives of Appa Saheb, and of the further measures you have found it necessary to adopt for the security of the public interests In the mean while, the seizure of these persons appears to have been an indispensable act of precaution, and His Lordship in Council entirely approves your having taken the steps and removed them from the Nagpur territory

4 They will be confined for the present in the fort of Allahabad and the commandant will be instructed to keep them in the same degree of restraint as the two ministers If any

difference in their treatment should appear to you to be proper, you will be pleased to communicate on the subject with Major General Morley

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Letter No 21 —The letter which has an enclosure makes a reference to the Supposed participation of Raja Kirat Singh in the plans of Appa Sahib and Chain Shah" Mr Molony appears to disbelieve it and further states that one Shankar Shah who was living under the protection of the Raja and is supposed to be implicated in their designs, was 'incapable of doing any mischief except as a fool in the hands of others"

From—C. A. MOLONY COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Jubbulpore, the 26th September 1818

I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have received from Mr Maddock relative to the supposed participation of Raja Keerat Singh in the plans of Appa Sahib and Chain Sah. I sent Hirkarrahs a short time ago to Teiteira, which is at the western extremity of this district. They were informed that Kirat Singh had not been there for a considerable time and they could not learn that any measures had been taken for collecting armed men in that neighbourhood. On the northern bank of the Nerbudda as far as this district extends all the ghats are watched, and if the people employed for this purpose can be depended on no armed men even individuals can cross without my knowledge. Mr Montgomerie has taken similar measures for guarding the southern bank of the river in its course beyond the limits of this district I do not apprehend therefore that any considerable numbers can pass over to the enemy At all events the utmost extent of Keerat Singh s means is very limited, and I think it still doubtful whether he has ever entertained the designs impute to him. You are aware that information lately obtained by Mr Montgomerie implicates Shankar Shah in these designs. I have been unable to trace any correspondence carried on by him with the Gond Zamindars known or supposed to be hostile to us, nor has there appeared anything suspicious in his conduct since he has resided here. He is however closely connected with Kirat Singh, who has afforded him pecuniary aid for the relief of his distresses and whose son with a few followers has been in attendance on him for the purpose of giving him the appearance of a suit Shankar Sah appears to me from his character entirely incapable of doing mischief, except as a fool in the hands of others but in consequence of his connection with Kirat Singh, I shall keep a close watch over his conduct.

An indirect communication was, a few days ago, made to me by Kirat Singh through his son, referring to a design which, it strikes me, may possibly have given rise to the report of his having raised men for the purpose of aiding the views of Chain Sah This design is to seize upon Deori to which it appears that he has some claim and the purpose of the communication made to me was that if he were assured of our refraining from any interference, he would get possession by his own means and that he would pay a fourth of the revenues of the mehal to the British Government I have of course, made Mr Maddock acquainted with this communication I understand that an officer of Sindhia has been for some time past prepared to take possession of Deori, but that Bapoo Bunkatees, the manager has on some pretext or other delayed to deliver it up

To—C A MOLONY, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA, JUBBULPORE

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 16th August, which I have now the honour to acknowledge, I beg leave to inform you that there appears to be little doubt that the information, your letter furnished of the suspicious conduct of Rajah Kirat Singh is correct, another Gond chief in this district, Rajah Doorug Singh, is also I believe, privy to the plot, but does not take any active part on the occasion I have ascertained that Kirat Singh has been collecting men in the jungles near Bullaha, his jagir from the Saugor Government, that an oath of secrecy and fidelity is administered to all volunteers before they are admitted or allowed to penetrate the jungles where such men as have been raised are concealed, and that after the collection of 15 or 20 men they are sent across the Nerbudda giving themselves out to be in search of service and thus pass unsuspected

2 Rajah Kirat Singh has been occasionally at his residence at Puteira on the Nerbudda, and at other times at Bullaha, and I am inclined to think that he has travelled between these places without its being known that he had left either, as I have had accounts at the same time of his being at both places by persons who have visited each He was understood to be at Bullaha, five days ago and as I have some revenue accounts to settle with him, I have upon that plea summoned him to this place, if he attends, I shall be able to prevent his continuing this aid to Appa Sahib and if he refuses to attend and remains at his Bullaha Jagir, shall take such measures regarding him as the further progress of his conduct may render advisable, and shall have the honour to keep you informed of my proceedings

Hatta A A G G's Office (Sd) J H MADDOCK,
The 18th September 1818 A A G G

Letter No 22.—The letter has an enclosure. They refer to the fact that Appa Sahib before his expulsion from Nagpur had sent secretly some of his jewels of considerable value to one Teema Rao Kalleah of Benares in payment of his debts to him An enquiry is to be made into the matter according to the direction of the Governor General and the result made known to him.

FROM—W BROOKE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Benares the 29th December 1818

I have the honour to forward to you a copy of a letter received from the Chief Secretary to Government on the subject of the jewels secretly transmitted by the Appa Sahib to Teema Rao Kelleah previously to his expulsion from Nagpur

2 I also forward a copy of an account in Persian received from Teema Rao Kalleah stating the sums which he alleges to be due to him from the state of Nagpur Teema Rao has written the enclosed letter to Gumasta Lachman Pandit directing him to attend you to afford any explanation that may be required of him.

3 I have the pleasure to enclose by Teema Raos desire copies of sixteen bonds which he has with him at this place. He says there are others to a considerable amount with his Gumasta ready to be produced when called for

4. I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate to me as soon as practicable the sums which the Government at Nagpur may have discharged in liquidation of Teema Raos claims to enable me to draw out a proper statement to be submitted for the consideration and decision of Government.

To—WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BROOKE ESQUIRE, AGENT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AT BENARES

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 25th of last month enclosing a copy of correspondence which has passed between you and Mr Jenkins relative to jewels of a considerable value secretly transmitted to a banker at Benares by Appa Sahib previously to his expulsion from Nagpur

2 It appears to the Governor General in Council, that these jewels should equitably be regarded as the property of the state of Nagpur But at the same time the just claims of Feema Rao Kauliah, the person in whose hands they were deposited are no less entitled to a fair consideration You will, therefore be pleased, in the first instance, to ascertain the nature and amount of his alleged claim on the state of Nagpur and to correspond with Mr Jenkins on the subject in order to derive from him such information relative to the nature of Feema Rao's demand, as his local knowledge and the advantage of his residence at Nagpur may enable him to give You will also in communication with Mr Jenkins, be pleased to give your attention to the practicability of adjusting the claims of Feema Rao satisfactorily to himself without imposing too heavy burden on the resources of the state of Nagpur, which the course of recent events has reduced within narrow limits You are requested to communicate to me, for the consideration and decision of the Governor General in Council, the result of your enquiries on the points referred to in this letter

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort William
The 17th October 1818

(Sd) J ADAM,
Chief Secretary to Government

Letter No 23—The letter and its enclosures contain information of Appa Saheb's intentions to escape from the hills, and of the measures taken for the purpose of intercepting him

From—LT-COL H S SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp at Pandhurna, the 13th January 1819

I have the honour to enclose for your information copy of a letter I this day received from the Officer Commanding at Multai In consequence of the intelligence it contained I directed Major Woulfe with a Jemadar's party of Cavalry and the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment N I to proceed to Barooly to be in readiness to give the officer Commanding at Multai any support that might be necessary I avail myself of this opportunity to transmit to you a copy of instructions I have thought expedient to furnish to Lieutenant Colonel Munt

To—COLONEL SCOTT COMMANDING NAGPUR PIONEER FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that I have this moment received information from Lieutenant Colonel Popham commanding Betul district that by accounts from Lieut. Cruickshank at Asseer it appears to be the intention of the ex Rajah to make his escape from the hills as he has forcibly possessed himself of a favourite and superior horse and also money from one of the Gond Chiefs in that quarter

I have the honour to be,

etc. etc.

Camp Multai (Sd.) A. COCK, Capt.

The 12th January 1819 Commanding at Multai

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MUNT COMMANDING A DETACHMENT

SIR

I have the honour to enclose for your information copy of a letter received from the Officer Commanding at Multai from the contents of which it appears probable that the ex Rajah will attempt to effect his escape either individually or in disguise. It is therefore, recommended that you should detach small parties of Cavalry to the villages on your right and left for the purpose of collecting intelligence or of intercepting him, but in order more effectually to delude the enemy three detachments may be instructed to make occasional tours in the vicinity of their posts but on all occasions to proceed with the utmost caution so as not to allow themselves to be surprized by a superior body of the enemy

Lieutenant Colonel Scott directs that you will communicate these arrangements to the Officer Commanding at Ramtek who will adopt the same measures far more effectually connecting the line of posts extending from Rampaili to Kelode, and to enable him to do so you will send him one troop of the 6th Cavalry in addition to his present detachment The villages recommended as posts East of Ramtek are Koodamira and Joonsur those to the West are Mansar and Parseoni (to be furnished from Ramtek)

You are requested to detach a party to Kappah on your right and one to Yamkappa on your left, 80 of the Reformed Horse will be stationed at Chruholie and 100 at Ambarra a village 13 miles east of Pandhurna It will perhaps be attended with advantage if you occasionally send patrols towards Ambarra and Mohgaon Lylle the enemy having made frequent incursions in that direction The foregoing instructions are of course not to take effect in the event of the enemy's in force, in which case you will order your detachment to be in readiness to attack or pursue as occassion may require Colonel Scott will be glad to receive from you a reply to this letter with such suggestions you may think proper to make

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp at Pandhurna (Sd) H WHITE,

The 13th January 1819 Asstt. Quarter Master General

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MUNT, COMMANDING 6TH LIGHT CAVALRY

SIR,

By order of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, I have the honour to convey to you the following instructions for your guidance It is proposed by means of Detachments posted at Pandhurna, Kelode, and Ramtek to prevent the possibility of an enemy escaping in a Southerly direction between these places, and the defence of this line is entrusted to your care The 6th Cavalry with the exception of one troops and 300 of the Reformed Horse are placed under your command for the performance of this service You will accordingly march tomorrow morning to Kelode where you will remain until the events resulting from the ensuing operations may render the movement of your detachment necessary, but it will be your duty to attack and destroy any enemy that may appear in your front below the Ghats, either for the purpose of plunder or otherwise

The day following your arrival at Kelod you will detach a Squadron and 300 of the reformed Horse (under the Command of a Captain to take post at Ramtek) and you will instruct that officer to make such observations on the road and the nature of the country in the vicinity of his position as will enable him to pursue

and attack the enemy with success as to form a speedy junction with your detachment, should such a measure be at any time requisite. To facilitate the communication a Dawke will be laid direct from Pandhurna to Ramtek which you will support by such parties of Horse and at such intervals as you may find expedient to prevent its being interrupted.

You will direct the officer proceeding in command to Ramtek to make frequent reports to you of all occurrences that take place in the neighbourhood of his post copies of which you will in all cases transmit for Lieutenant-Col. Scott's information should the purport of them be of the least importance

Captain Pedlar who is now in the neighbourhood of Chhindwara will be instructed to communicate to you any intelligence he may at any time receive, relative to the movements and designs of the enemy

Captain Wells with the remaining troops of the 6th Cavalry and 400 Reformed Horse will be posted at Pandhurna This officer will be directed to attend to your orders and to make reports to you but it is desirable that he should not at any time be removed to a distance from his post as his services may be particularly required either above the Ghats or in the direction of Amner

You will report frequently to the Resident at Nagpur whose orders you will implicitly obey communicating the same to Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, as well as all movements you may find it expedient to make or of intelligence you may receive of the enemy

You will be duly apprised of the period when the troops are to commence their operations in the when you will be called upon to exert your vigilence to assist in preventing the escape of the enemy

Enclosed is an extract of a letter from the Resident at Nagpur under the authority therein communicate such instructions to the troops stationed at Rampaili as he may at any time find requisite.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) H WHITE,
Asstt. Qr Mr General.

Camp at Saoner
The 10th January 1819.

Letter No. 24.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure which contains intelligence regarding Appa Sahib's whereabouts and designs.

FROM—LT-COL H S SCOOT, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp at Multai, the 18th January 1819

I have the honour to forward for your information the enclosed paper of intelligence communicated by an inhabitant of the village of Boordie From the precision with which he relates the different circumstances and the sincerity of his manner I have every reason to believe his statement to be correct.

Heads of intelligence received at Multai the 18th January 1819

Neemma Patra Khalaul of Boordei states, that he went in search of his bullocks 15 days before the Dussera, that he followed them to Pachmarhi, from thence he went to Raukeire where he was detained for three months, being of being in the service of the Feringies, that Appa Saheb was brought from Patakol near Harrai, by Mohan Singh who wrote to Laula Takoor of Kiery near Futtypoor who together with the three Rajahs of the latter place, continued to send supplies of grain for three months by night laden on Bullocks, that Futty Shah, Amaun Singh of Futtypoor and Laula Takoor, professed their friendship and had meeting with Captain Roberts at Bunkene near Futtypoor whilst the third Rajah, Lachman Singh, had a meeting with Appa Sahib and that he continued to send them supplies of grain at the persuasion of Mohan Singh and that there continued to arrive 20, 50 and 100 Bullocks loads every eighth or tenth night by the Futtypoor and Sohagpur roads

He states that he obtained his liberty about 20 days ago, at that time Appa Sahib had 2000 Troops, composed of Arabs, Hindustanees and Musalmans and 2000 Gonds at Mulkoli, 12 Coss from Pachmarhi, towards Futty-pore, where they retired to after the action, at the latter place (of which he gives a account) here they demanded their pay from Appa Sahib who he had it not, but to ask Mohan Singh and Motee Bai who some disputes wrote to the Futtypore Rajahs and Laula Thakoor who gram and the army professes that they would fight if they get seer of flour per man per day, laterly the grain began to scarce and flour sold for 5 a seer That Mohan Singh, Motee Bai and Ragojee Gond Chiefs professed it was their intention to fight till the last

Cheetoo and his son were there with 200 Horse. That all the Ghats were stockaded by trees being cut down and Guards over them. That two elephants were brought in one given to Mohan Singh and the other to Ragojee of Raie Kura.

Those elephants he says were taken over from Captain Sparkes and the other in the Shahpore Ghat. He also says that Appa Sahib constantly holds out hopes to his followers that he will shortly receive jewels and treasure from his relations at Nagpur

(Sd.) H. S SCOTT Lt-Col

Letter No 25—The letter contains an enclosure in which the intelligence about Appa Saheb and his party as communicated by a prisoner is given Appa Saheb was living in the Pachmarhi hills with Gonds, Hindustanis and Arabs in a very inaccessible place.

FROM—LT-COL. H. S SCOTT COMMANDING THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Multai the 20th January 1819

I have the honour to enclose a paper containing the heads of information obtained from a Prisoner taken by a party of Reformed Horse and who states that he left Pachmarhi 12 or 13 days ago

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Camp Multai the 20th January 1819.

Heads of intelligence obtained from Salim Khan, a half caste Arab of Malligaum taken prisoner at Ambarra by a party of Reformed Horse

He quitted Pachmarhi 12 or 13 days ago and left there 4 or 500 Arabs and about 1500 Hindustanees but does not know what number of Gonds as they were dispersed in the Hills Appa Sahib resides on the Hills with the Gonds and the Arabs and Hindustanees remain below the whole are in the greatest distress for provisions and cash having received no pay for five months, Mooti Baie, Chain Shah and Ragojee are the Gond Chiefs near Appa Sahib's person the Gonds bring in flour and sell at 10 pice a seer

He was in the service of Shaikh Abdulla at Nagpur proceeded with Lieutenant Sheriff entered the late Peshwa's service and accompanied Shaikh Abdulla and Seetoo from Barhampore to

Pachmarhi 5 or 4 months ago, a Brahmin named Bajee, commands the Hindustanees at Pachmarhi, Seetoo and his son are still at Pachmarhi, the former had an interview with Appa Sahib on his arrival and has since remained in his own tent A great number of Appa Sahib's followers died during the Rains but there are now only 15 or 20 sick Appa Sahib resides on a high rock road leading to it The roads will only admit one person at a time and no one is allowed to ascend without a pass He also states that Appa Sahib's followers are in such distress that if they were certain of not falling in with our troops they would all leave him He further states that in the affair at Futtypore Appa Sahib's followers ran away after two or 3 shots and that 2 were killed and 10 or 20 deserted

H S SCOTT, Lt-Col,
Commanding Nagpur Subsidiary Force

Letter No 26—The letter has an enclosure in which the intelligence about Appa Saheb is given He was in Pachmarhi with 7 to 8000 troops, but all were in distress Dajee, a Brahmin controlled the troops.

FROM—LT-COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING NERBUDDA FIELD FORCE

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp near Babye, the 22nd January 1819

I have the pleasure to annex for your information the substance of information obtained from a prisoner who has lately effected his escape from Pachmarhi

Substance of information brought from Pachmarhi

Edao Mahaut in the service of the late Captain Sparkes states, that he was taken prisoner by the enemy in July last and was taken with the elephant which he held charge of, to Pachmarhi That the Ex-Rajah ordered him to put to death, but at the intercession of Mohan Singh of Pachmarhi, his life was spared and he was confined Then about a month ago, he was released and allowed to resume charge of another elephant About 7 days ago he to manage his escape through the jungles and by travelling by night

He further states that for the last month and a half the adherents of Appa Sahib have been labouring up great distress from want of food, and that their number which he thinks might

have amounted to between 7 or 8000 men are now reduced to bet ween 4 or 5000 of whom however not more than 2000 are armed or even clothed was selling at an average of about 5 seers per rupee at that price could not always be procured. He says also that at Pachmarhi where the ex Raja resides no are stationed 4 or 5 Deserters from the Company reside in the village with Appa Sahib the remainder about 15 are with the army which assembled between the Pagara Ghat and .and near the Dunwah River

He states that Dajee a Brahmin has the chief control of the Army which is by no means in a mutinuous state, that occasionally Sirdars go to Appa Sahib and make their complaint of want of food, etc. That is issued to his adherents. He thinks there were between 7 and 800 Arabs at one time in the service of Appa Sahib but of these not more than from 2 to 300 remain. However there appears to be no restraint over the liberty of the Ex Raja who however never stirs out an the dread of numerous complaints for food That they appear to be aware of the intention of the English to invade the hills but feel confident that the jungles and others obstacles will be found insurmountable.

Letter No 27.—The letter has an enclosure, both of which contain the information that preparations were being made to seize Appa Sahib by sending detachments to surround the hills where Appa Sahib was hiding

FROM—LT-COLONEL J W ADAMS COMMANDING NERBUDDA FIELD FORCE.

To—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp near Babye, 24th January 1819

I was yesterday favoured by Captain Cruickshank with a copy of his letter of the 19th instant to the address of Lieutenant-Colonel Popham and as he informs me he has furnished you with a copy of the same document, I beg leave only to annex for your informa tion a copy of my reply which I hope will meet your approbation.

With regard to the fifth paragraph of my reply relative to Colonel Scott's sending a Detachment from Multai for the seizure of Appa Sahib I have confident hopes that the opportune arrival of the Right Wing, 1st Bn. 29th Regiment in the vicinity of Shahpur will enable me to employ it upon this occasion without calling upon Colonel Scott's force, a circumstance, which I am in clined to think highly favourable to success inasmuch as the enemy will not be alarmed by the search of any Detachment from the Southward.

To—CAPTAIN CRIUCKSHRANK, COMMANDING AT ASEER.

SIR,

I have the honour by direction of Colonel Adams CB to acknowledge his receipt of your private service communication and copy of your letter to the address of Lieutenant-Colonel Popham both under date the 19th instant

The Commanding Officer certainly conceives from the progress you have made and the present state of negotiation with Rajajee that the offers of that person with them every appearance of sincerity but he is still desirous to impress upon your mind the absolute necessity of precaution and strict secrecy in your proceedings for holding these objects in view He begs you will continue your exertions which he hopes will be rewarded by the plans you have adopted as to produce a successful termination

You will readily acknowledge the necessity of such an occasion, to guard in every possible manner every attempt that can be made to deceive us, and Colonel Adams conceives that Chaitu Jemadar should certainly accompany the party that may be sent to seize Appa Sahib and received as an hostage

With all these necessary precautions, considering that should you be fortunate enough to bring the negotiation to a termination which may warrant Colonel Scott to the trial (and which Colonel Adams thinks probably will be made in a short time hence) the period to put it into execution would be about the same as the advance of the three invading columns into the Hills which the Commanding Officer conceives to be the most opportune and favourable juncture to hope for complete success

You will be good enough to communicate all your proceedings, and the progress in them to Colonel Scott at Multai who will, if he judges it expedient, allow the enterprize to be undertaken by such detachment as he may think necessary from Multai to which may advantageously be joined the Boordah Detachment previously posted at Shahpur for the purpose

It would be very desirable that you should endeavour to find out and acquaint me for the timely information of Captain Jones, Commanding at Boordah with the best and the most likely route to Asseer from Shahpur without being observed by the enemy

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp near Babye · (Sd) ROBERT BECHER,

The 24th January 1819. D A. Qr Mr. General.

Letter No 28—The letter gives cover to an enclosure which mentions that negotiations had started with one Rajajee to capture Appa Sahib for which a lac of rupees and other rewards had been promised to him.

FROM—LT-COL. J W ADAMS COMMANDING NERBUDDA FIELD FORCE

To—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT OF NAGPUR.

Camp Babye, 26th January 1819

I have the honour to annex for your information a copy of letter addressed to Captain Cruickshank, this day in reply to a private service letter of the 21st inst.

To—CAPTAIN CRUICKSHANK, COMMANDING AT ASSEER.

SIR

I have this day sent the bearer to receive and submit to Colonel Adams C.B Commanding the Nerbudda Field Force your private service letter of the 21st instant.

With a view not only to receive the apprehensions and suspicions which Rajajee appears to entertain for the fulfilment of the promised reward of one lakh of rupees in the event of his leading to the seizure of Appa Sahib s person but also to encourage him to continue his exertions for the accomplishment of so desirable an end I am directed to request you will not only assure him and pledge to him the receipt of a Lakh of Rupees in most confidential manner but likewise that all his present possessions and territories shall be secured to him and his family by the British Government, and even further That if he prove by his conduct during the approaching operation worthy of such additional consideration from our Government, Col Adams will recommend him to succeed to the rights and possessions of Mohan Singh of Pachmarhi who by his unworthy conduct appears to Mr Jenkins to have forfeited all claims to money as will be prescribed.

I have the honour to be

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Camp Babye
The 26th January 1819.

ROBERT BECHER,
D A. Qr Master General.

Letter No 29.—The letter has three enclosures. These report the activities of Appa Sahib and the Pindaris Appa Sahib was preparing to escape and a body of Pindaries under Chitto had already crossed the Nerbudda and left.

FROM—LT-COL H. S SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp at Multai, dated the 4th February 1819

I have the honour to transmit for your information the enclosed copies of correspondence this day received in consequence of the intelligence therein contained, I have deemed it expedient to detach a troop of the 6th Br Cavalry under the command of an European officer to Betul I have also reinforced the Officer Commanding at Batona with a company of the 1st Battalion 11th Regt at the same time directing him to advance and occupy the Gorakh Ghat

I propose marching to Amla tomorrow morning with one Brigade of Horse Artillery guns, two troops of Cavalry, the flank companies of M E Regt and 3rd Light Infantry I regret to say that the Bengal 6th Cavalry had only three days supply of gram and are so much in want of pay that I have thought it necessary to authorise Captain Davidson the Commanding Officer to furnish them supply of cash

To—COLONEL SCOTT, COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose a letter received from Captain Duffin Commanding a Detachment at Chicholi

In consequence of the tenor of the express which I sent of to you an hour ago I have considered it a matter of importance that a disposable force should be at Asseer as quick as possible and have therefore determined to move this evening with all the able bodied men of 1st Bn 23rd to reach Ranipur in one march and thence to Asseer in one or two marches as circumstances may render necessary with reference to any communication I may receive from Captain Cruickshank as the Wing of the 29th will not be at Shahpur before the 5th or 6th instant and it would take them at least three days to reach Asseer from that place

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd) G M POPHAM,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding at Betul

Camp Betul
The 3rd February 1819

P S—I shall order the troops of the 7th Cavalry and a 100 Rohillas to follow me in the morning

To—COLONEL POPHAM COMMANDING AT BFTUL.

SIR,

I have just received a letter from Captain Jones at Shahpur containing information of a body of Pindaries having made their escape, and that he proposed following them immediately by the route of Doubrie Ghat I propose setting off as soon as possible and shall go by Popeeli which is only 4 Coss from Daubrie Ghat. That is the only road the Pindaries can travel if their intention is to go to Burhanpur and it also has the way to the Ghats to the Westward.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant.

Chicholi (Sd) A DUFFIN Captain

The 2nd February 1819 Commanding a Detachment.

P.S—Captain Jones letter is dated 11 O clock this forenoon

To—COLONEL SCOTT COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that the Hirkarra from Asseer were proceeding to Aklamah with assurances of still further promises from Colonel Adams C. B to Nagpur and were met at Lartnic by Gondee, coming to Asseer with the following intelligence. That Appa Sahib proceeded to Pagara and sent for Rajojee and demanded large sums of money from him, making at the same time, another general demand on the Gonds for whatever they possessed. Rajojee objected a party of Arabs were ordered to keep him in confinement who have pillaged him of all property in valuables and are still demanding money Cheetoo left the hill three days ago with about 150 Pindaries, taking the route of Turwar Bhatgaon near the direction of Loharpur All the Ghats are open and the Arabs assembled near Raiekeree, from which Rajojee concludes, Appa Sahib may have escaped or is intending it immediately That he, Rajojee has sent off men to call in the assistance of Lalla .and the Futtypore Rajah in order upon the Arabs. Mohan Singh being with the party of Arabs Rajojee intends to endeavour to secure him the purpose of finding out where his father and Appa Sahib are they be concealed He will collect troops to advance from the purpose of seizing them he gets any accounts of them

. . .. Gondee was met at Baring Arabs proceeding to Guntee extort money fiom Subba him as a cooley, but he escaped when he left Baing proceeded to Raeekeia to arrange matters as well as possible Gandee sets off again, and is to return as soon as possible to Asseer, to conduct troops into the Hills, on instructions his father may have brought from Rajojee I beg leave to state, I have only 150 Sepoys at Asseer, forty of which are in hospital

Asseer (Sd) CRUICKSHANK, Capt,
The 2nd February 1819 Commanding at Asseer

Letter No 30—The letter and the two enclosures report the escape of Appa Saheb. He "crossed the Nerbudda between Harda and Hindia and not far from the latter" and "joined a body of troops belonging to Sindhia encamped at Sutwas north of the Nerbudda" Captain Jones from Shahpur had tried to intercept him as he passed with some Pindaris and Arabs through the village of Boidah on the high road from the hills to Burhanpur, but failed He went "via Saohgarh, Lokur Tullaie and Boondee" the latter place having been passed on 2nd or 3rd February Captain Jones has a skirmish within party of Hindusthanees and Arabs, following the Raja.

FROM—LT COL H S SCOTT, COMMANDING THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR,

Camp at Amla, 11th February 1819

I have the honour to transmit for your information the enclosed copies of letter, and to acquaint you that I have directed Lieutenant Colonel Popham to reinforce Captain Cruickshank at Asseer with a European officer and 100 Infantry to give him a disposable force to act against the Gonds as occasion may require Lieutenant Colonel Popham will leave Detachments at Shahpur and Bampoor under the command of a European officer and will then return with the remainder of his force to Betul

Camp Shahpur, the 10th February 1819

To—CAPTAIN WHITE, ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL

SIR,

As the escape of Appa Sahib appears to be now beyond a doubt I propose to move back with my detachment in two days to Betul, unless I receive instructions to continue here until further orders

Some Harkarras whom I have detached from Banspore on the 6th instant returned from the neighbourhood of Lokie Toolie last evening and declared that Appa Sahib crossed the Nerbudda between Harda and Hindia and not far from the latter and that he joined a body of troops belonging to Sindhia, encamped at Sutwas north of the Nerbudda If this be true he may be on his way to Sir John Malcolm to give himself up to him.

(Sd.) G M. POPHAM, Lt. Col.

Commanding Detachment.

To—CAPTAIN WHITE, ASSISTANT QUARTER MASTER GENERAL NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

SIR,

For the information of Colonel Scott I have the honour to state to you the following intelligence which fully prove that what I before mentioned of the Raja having escaped was perfectly correct It appears that the Headman of Bordah had some secret communication with the Raja or his people, and that he recommended Captain Jones who was then at Bordah to move to Shah pore, which he had no sooner done, than the Raja with some Pindaries made good their retreat through the village of Bordah which is on the high road from the hills to Bhooranpore, they went via Saohgarh, Lokur Tullaie and Boondee, the latter place they passed on the 2nd or 3rd instant the headman of Bordah now in confinement I hear I have also been informed that Captain Jones has had a skirmish with a party of Arabs and Hindustanis who were retreating from the hills their force amounted to a 1 000 or 1 200 men. I am happy to state to you that Captain Jones succeeded in killing and wounding about 250 of the enemy and taking some prisoners among the latter are 3 Sepoys of the Bengal 22nd Regiment, who deserted with the Raja from Captain Browne's Detachment. The Havildar Syed Lal of the same Corps was with the Arabs, but he I am sorry to say escaped The loss on our side is very trifling 1 Subedar killed and a few men wounded. Colonel Comyn and Popham, with their Detachment, are now at Shahpur and Captain Jones has returned to Bordah.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Betul (Sd.) T WARDLAW Lt. Col.

The February 1819

Letter No. 31.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure which is a statement of Shaikh Ahmed Ali regarding the escape of Appa Saheb. Ahmed Ali was a confidential servant of Appa Saheb and was captured after Appa Saheb had escaped.

FROM—LT. COL J W ADAMS, COMMANDING THE NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp near Pagara, 24th February 1819

SIR,

I have the honour to annex for your information heads of intelligence obtained from a man lately seized at Bordah, named Shaikh Ahmed Ali.

Heads of intelligence obtained from Shaikh Ahmed Ali, lately in the service of Appa Sahib

Camp near Pagara,
14th February 1819

Shaikh Ahmed Ali, states that he served as a Horseman under Chain Shah for a period of three years prior to the arrival of Appa Sahib into the Mahadeo Hills That he was strongly recommended by his master Chain Shah to the Ex-Rajah as a faithful person and received his favour accordingly That he was frequently employed by Appa Sahib to proceed with valuables into Bhopal for the purpose of levying troops for the service of the Ex-Rajah That in five trips, he brought into the hills not less than five or six hundred *atturs* to flock to Appa Sahib's standard

That in consequence of the defect and loss sustained at Chauragarh and Futtehpur together with the condition they were in from want of pay and scarcity and high price of grain desertions became so numerous that the followers of Appa Sahib were latterly reduced to 2,000 men, who at length becoming turbulent and unruly pay (particularly the Arabs) and foreseeing also the approach of the English from every side, Shaikh Ahmed Ali was the cause of the Ex-Rajah resolution to attempt his escape, which he effected as follows —

He descended from Pachmarhi to the Paggara where a great portion of his adherents . posted under a pretence of quieting their clamours from days at that place, during which time is said he divulged his intention and gained over by present and promises Shaikh Abdu'lla (the Arab Chief) . . . . , Dajee, Cheetoo, Juah Lal and 8 Sepoys deserters to

his flight. That the Arab chief selected twenty Arabs to accompany him with whom and Cheetoo and fifty Pindaries the Ex Raja made good his escape

That on the first rumour of his escape the troops evinced a disposition to be mutinuous but were soon pacified by the Chiefs Abdulla Dajee etc who assured them that Appa Sahib had only gone to Asseergarh where he would be received by Jeswant Rao Lair and where troops money etc. awaited his arrival and further that they should all follow him to that place the ensuing day The abovementioned chiefs immediately seized Rajajee and the son of Mootee Bhooee who happended to be at that time in their camp extorted what property they could from them and commenced their march (with these two persons in confinement) after Appa Sahib

Shaikh Ahmad Ali states that he fell in the rear and had determined to quit the fortunes of Appa Sahib and arrived at Boor dah with his wife and family where the Patel of the village secured and delivered him and all the property he then possessed together with his family to Captain Jones

He also states that a constant communication has been going on between Jeswant Rao Lair and the Ex Raja ever since Dajee joined the latter which is now upwards of six months and in his own mind this information is fully convinced that Appa Sahib s intention is to reach Asser Garh

(Sd) ROBERT BECHER,
D A. Q M G

Letter No 32.—The letter gives cover to two enclosures which are copies of a letter and proclamation issued by Sir John Mal colm. Sir John s letter and proclamation state that since Jaswant Rao Lar the Commandant of the Fort of Asseergarh on the part of Sindhia had given protection to Appa Saheb he had been asked to surrender the fort. If he failed to do so within a specified period Jaswant Rao and his adherents would be treated as traitors and public enemies and punished as such. The fort of Asseergarh would be beseiged. Many passages of the letter and proclamation are blurred and cannot be read and hence blanks have been left to indicate these.

FROM—LT COL. J W ADAMS COMMANDING THE NERBUDDA FIELD FORCES

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Camp Simaria 10th March 1819.

I have the honour to enclose for your information the copy of a dispatch received from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm.

To—C T METCALFE, ESQUIRE

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council a translation of a proclamation which I have this day received regarding the proceedings with Jeswant Rao Lar. It appeared to me of consequence that the principle upon which we had acted and intended to act should be understood, practically by the officers and of D R Sindhia in this quarter. I have therefore this Proclamation very general circulation I transmitted a copy to Jeswant Rao Lar with a note stating the necessity his evasive conduct imposed upon me to adopting this measure

I trust the Governor General in Council will approve of this step and consider that every thing has been done to prevent the extreme of a siege It appeared to me that after the conduct of the Killedar had compelled Colonel Doveton to invest his fortress and the means for its reduction were collected that it would not be with our reputation to admit Jeswant Rao Lar to the terms first proposed though he will not Proclaimed a Rebel till the 12th instant about which period General Doveton will be ready to commence the siege It is superfluous to observe that I have taken no steps in the course of the communications with the Killedar of Asseergarh without the advice and concurrence of that officer.

Jeswant Rao Lar stated to my Hircarrah, that brought the letter from him yesterday that he had certain information that the Huzoorah Karkoon from D R Sindhia were some days ago two marches to the North of Ujjain I have received no information of this fact and cannot place any confidence on the assertions of the Killedar indeed is it probable if the Huzoorah was tomorrow that the Fort would be delivered If however he is so far advanced as he states be here before the 12th instant which would away the last plea for disobedience and from the Killedar and probably lose him some of his adherents

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

No date and place mentioned

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd) J MALCOLM

Translation of a Proclamation issued by Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K C B and K L S.

The English Government have long before had to be displeased with Jeswant Rao Lar Killedar of Asseer Garh because he gave protection to their enemy and to plunderers but a regard for the Maharaja Dowlat Rao Sindhia prevented his being punished. That prince

however promised to call Jeswant Rao Lar to Gwalior and for that purpose requested and obtained a passport from the British Resident. This Jeswant Rao Lar has had some time in his possession and when he saw the British Armies advancing in pursuit of their enemy Appa Sahib (formerly the Raja of Nagpur) Seetoo Pindari and other disturbers of the public peace. He at the same moment wrote to General Doveton that he meant to proceed towards Gwalior on the 18th of February and applied to him for a Passport and Chapprassee which he obtained for the General thought him sincere, and I thought so also as he wrote me he was coming on that day and meant to visit me, but he had no such intention He wrote in reply a foolish pretext for delay about some cloths which he said he had ordered for the Maharaja Dawlat Rao Sindhia not being ready when this foolish excuse came I informed him that Dowlat Rao Sindhia had on the 3rd of February told the English Resident at his Court that he had that day sent a positive order for him to come to Gwalior which if he did not attend to he wished the English Government to coerce his obedience.

Jeswant Rao Lar has been informed by me of these facts and has been required to go to Gwalior in obedience to orders which he confesses to have received from his master but instead of attending to Sindhia s orders and proceeding himself leaving the fort and countries in his charge to whom he chooses he first evaded compliance under the pretext before mentioned of cloths not being ready and now that he is alarmed for the safety of his person and his fortress surrounded as the latter is by English Armies and that he waits for the arrival of a Huzooriah for whom he has written to Gwalior This is another excuse for delay and disobedience. Who can put trust in a person that admits he has already made one false pretext? Who will believe that a man of Jeswant Rao Lar s experience can seriously doubt the good faith of the British Government or the sincerity of its friendship towards Dowlat Rao Sindhia? Has it not within a few months taken Garrah Kota and restored it the disobedient Killedar of Rathghar been to quit his fort and make it over to any of Sindhia s Have not the Veycha Chiefs and Ajit Singh who were in Revellion and dispersed? Have not I for a twelve been employed constantly in restoring tranquillity in Sinchis s Provinces this knowledge who can credit the Jeswant Rao Lar that he is afraid of Armies and therefore cannot proceed duty to his prince. This was mere cover his disobedience to Dowlat Rao Sindhia Hostility to the English Government made continue to hold a fort in and near which protection to its enemies. Fortunately happened that not an excuse is left Sindhia who had heard of Appa Sahib and of the peace proceeding towards through me a mandate (dated the 22nd February 1819) Jeswant Rao Lar stating that he did wrong in allowing these persons to approach near his fort him to make over to me all to whom he had shelter and to proceed forthwith to Gwalior If he does not instantly obey this order he is told the English troops

will attack him, and he must no longer consider himeslf the subject of Dowlat Rao Sindhia Jeswant Rao Lar has not attended to this order, but answered as before with trivial and light excuses about his personal alarms and his expectation of the arrival of a Huzooriah he has however been told if he departs for Gwalior on or before the 5th March he shall be allowed to deliver over the fortress to whom he chooses and proceed himself within that in which case the preparations for reducing Asseergarh will cease If Jeswant Rao Lar does not proceed by that date no farther confidence can be placed in him Asseergarh will be closely invested, all the countries in his management seized, and made over to other officers of Dowlat Rao Sindhia's and six days only will be allowed to Jeswant Rao Lar during which if he and his Garrison move out and make over the fort to Brigadier General Doveton (to keep till a person properly authorized by Dowlat Rao Sindhia arrived) he and they shall be permitted to depart whenever they choose, with their lives, property and arms, but after that date Jeswant Rao Lar and his adherents will be proclaimed traitors and treated as such wherever taken and this proclamation will include all, whether persons within the fortress of Asseer Garh or in the country that attach themselves to Jeswant Rao Lar or his adherents or give them assistance in any mode All such will be treated as traitors and put to death without any form of trial whatever

A true copy

(Sd) G J PASLEY, A D C

Letter No 33—The letter gives cover to an enclosure in which is reported the attitude of Jaswant Rao Lar towards Appa Saheb Appa Saheb had been persuaded by Jaswant Rao not to give himself up to Sir John Malcolm

FROM--BRIGADIER GENERAL J DOVETON,

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp near Nunbola, the 7th March 1819

I have the honour of transmitting a copy of a paper of intelligence (under date the 6th of March 1819 received from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, C B)

Camp Sundulpoor, the 6th March 1819

Heth Lal says he went yesterday into the Fort, and was again admitted on the pretext of his connection with Shiv Prasad and he saw Bhawani Singh and Thakur Singh and Surjun Jemadars of Boondelahs his friends who told him that Jeswant Rao Larr had changed his mind about the Ex-Rajah and desired him to remain where he was, but the latter was greatly

alarmed and said he had now no resting place upon earth and would throw himself up to General Malcolm s clemency who might do what he chose with him The killedar dissuaded him however from this and Appa Sahib has removed from his apart ment near the Khirkee or Sally port into the Body of upper fort.

Heth Lal also states that the Gonds are on the alert more than they were and on the watch for persons recommended He says that small parties have been sent in the direction of the different advanced posts and that he heard them talking to each other about making a night attack on some of the parties

(Sd) J MALCOLM.

Letter No 34—The letter gives cover to an enclosure which is a copy of the letter from Sir John Malcolm to the Governor General. In this letter Malcolm describes the military dispositions ordered for the Capture of Appa Saheb and their results. Then he mentions that Appa Saheb and his party had been attacked and dispersed by Colonel Smith after which they retired for shelter into the fort of Aseergarh that he had been negotiating with Jaswant Rao to give up Appa Saheb and failing that had proclaimed him a traitor and public enemy and that preparations were afoot for the siege of Asseergarh. The writing has at many places become extremely blurred and hence blanks have been left.

From—LT COL. J W ADAMS COMMANDING NAGPUR SUBSIDIARY FORCE

To—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Hoshangabad the 15th March 1819

I have the honour to enclose for the information a dispatch received from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B and K.L.S

To—THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS K.G

My Lord

The events which have recently occurred in this quarter give ground of congratulation that the arrangements reported in my letter to your Lordship in Council under date the 11th ultimo were not longer delayed as one consequence has been my possessing the power of bringing from Malwa to the service South of the Nerbudda almost the whole of my division nor do I contemplate any local disturbance in from the adoption of that measure.

Your Lordship in Council has been most fully informed of the distribution I made to carry forward the principal part of my force to aid in the intimidation or reduction of Jeswant Rao Lar would he offer protection of the Ex-Raja of Nagpur at the same time that I followed the former haunts of the Pindaries on the Nerbudda with Detachments Captain Henley at my request strengthened Captain Watson to enable him to occupy the country between Nemar and Bagnley while Captain Ambron marching from Kollote spread along the South Bank of the river from opposite Sylance and Pillasa These Detachments were joined by several others which I sent across the Jungles when on route to Asseer the moment I heard that the Pindary Seetoo had in consequence of Lieutenant Colonel Smith's success fled from the vicinity of that fortress

Nothing can be more difficult than the operation of troops in this wild and barren tract From the Vindhya mountains to the North of the Nerbudda on average distance of 23 miles the country nearby is described generally as an unbroken succession , secondary hills without intermediate plains base being immediately joined to that of the this track is covered entirely with high and impenetrably thick and of the which once communicated with thinly scattered villages the greater part . the total desolation so overgrown as to be scarcely less impedious than other parts of the . this track is but scantily watered by the a few tributary streams which run through and along the banks of these were the only . .which once existed

On approaching the Nerbudda from within miles the difficulties increase, the hills rise in , the few mountains paths are scarcely even to the Horsemen and not a pool is seen for miles in every direction Along the immediate banks are scattered a few hamlets the fastness of Rajput freebooters and the only communication between these are by circuitous bad footpaths into the country, by the Bed of the river or by

The general breadth of the Nerbudda is half a mile It has a lazy stream impeded every three or four miles by rocky fords, south of the river for two or three miles the country is similar to that described After this it becomes an undulating covered with low thick jungle desolate and uncultivated like the former, but well watered by the Kulmaire, Ajmere, Burwaye, Towar and their tributaries No roads but a few over-grown footpaths exist but these excepting near the Nerbudda are seldom Rocky or Bad

Your Lordship will have observed from the first of my communications regarding operations in this country that I was sanguine that Cheetoo would not find shelter or be able to repose in his former haunts This expectation however rested in a great degree in my confidence of withdrawing all aid of the inhabitants

of those fastnesses from him and it is a remarkable fact that Khoshal Singh of Jrewass the most turbulent of all Chiefs of this tract and the one to whom the Pindary Leader trusted to the last marched in obedience to my summons to meet Captain Ambrose on the morning of that day (the 19th) on which his former friend and ally confined to the deepest recesses of the jungle by his defection and that of others who followed his example fell a prey to the fury of a tiger

The successful attack of Lieutenant Colonel Smith had dispersed Appa Sahib s small party of adherents who had found shelter under the walls of Asseer and what has since occurred in the conduct of Jeswant Rao Lar may be referred to his having after that affair given his protection to the Ex Rajah and apparently embraced (when he took that step) the desperate resolution of defending his fortress against the troops of the British Government. In the intercourse I have had with this Chief, I almost fear your Lordship will blame the forbearance and moderation with which I have treated him that was solely meant for his sovereign. Dowlat Rao Sindhia and Jeswant Rao Lar has refused and favourable .honorable terms offered our cause has gained great strength by the course of proceeding .has been adopted. The districts under the management of the Killedar were yesterday taken possession of by the Amildars of Burhanpur and Khandwa. Copies of the Proclamation forwarded in my letter to Mr Metcalfe of the 3rd instant have been sent to all Sindhia s officers both in this vicinity and in Malwa as far as I can gather there is not the slightest symptom of to aid Jeswant Rao Lar nor am I aware of the of a single freebooter between this and .frontier of Malwa. I have how ever your Lordship has been made aware that every precaution against a possible though improbable change in the situation of and am confident no event can occur the limits of my command of expose the interests to any serious hazard which I look forward to early success in this quarter me to congratulate your Lordship on the completion of your great labour to secure the Peace of India.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Sundulpore

(Sd.) J MALCOLM, B G

The 8th March 1819.

Letter No. 35.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure in which the circumstances of an assault of the fort of Asseergarh is described

FROM—BRIGADIER GENERAL J DOVETON,

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp near Asseergarh, the 19th March 1819.

I have the honour of transmitting for your information copy of a letter which I addressed this day to the Acting Resident at Sindhia's Court The copy of the letter from Sir John Malcolm therein alluded to was forwarded to you yesterday

To—CAPTAIN STEWART, ACTING RESIDENT AT THE COURT OF DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA

SIR,

Having been desired by the Resident at Nagpur to make known all my future proceedings in the territory of His Highness Dowlat Rao Sindhia to you I have now the honour to report for the information of the Most Noble the Governor General that having on the 17th instant received a dispatch from Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, K C B and K S L, of which the accompanying is a copy stating the failure of his attempts to bring Jeswant Rao to reason as well as his outrageous conduct on the receipt of his Sovereign's commands by the Huzooreah Khandujee which left no other alternative but having recourse to our military means, I issued Orders for a combined attack on the Petta of Asseergarh at dawn of day on the succeeding morning by Detachments from the divisions under the personal command of Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm and myself and which I am happy to inform you was attended with complete success The enemy in the Petta made a very trifling resistance The promptitude and energy however with which the attack was made by the troops under the general command of Lieutenant Col Trassor of H M Royal Scots reflect high credit on him and all the officers and men employed in the attack Our loss has been but trifling—not I believe 20 killed and wounded among the I am concerned to mention the Deputy Quarter Master General Major Macleod who having expressed a wish to accompany Lieutenant Colonel Traser to whom his previous knowledge of the Petta might be useful I am to it Lieutenant Bland of H M Royal Scots is also wounded We are now in complete possession of the Pettah, the troops well under cover, and the Superintending Engineer is busily employed in erecting a Mortar Battery to bombard the fortress and a breaching one to bear on the lower fort When

FROM—J ADAM SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

On the Ganges near Mongher 14th July 1818

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a letter which has this day been addressed to the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone under the authority of His Excellency the Governor General

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TO—THE HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

SIR,

The Governor General having lately reviewed the series of your dispatches received since the commencement of hostilities with Baji Rao containing a narrative of the circumstances immediately preceding that occurrence, and of your measures and the operations connected with them until the close of the war I have been directed to communicate to you His Lordship's sentiments and instructions on every part of those proceedings on which it is necessary they should be stated, and on the principles and most material details of the system to be established in place of the Government of the Peshwa which has been subverted by the success of our arms.

2 During the progress of these transactions any communication of the Governor General's opinion and instructions excepting in such general terms as should apprize you of the principles by which it was desired that your proceedings should be regulated and the objects to which they should be directed, were manifestly unnecessary In the constantly changing state of affairs the transmission of precise instructions on each particular circumstance would have only tended to embarrass your proceedings and obstruct the exercise of your judgment on the spot, even if the distance of the Governor General's position from the scene of operations and the great difficulties of communication owing to the disturbed state of the country had not presented insurmountable obstacles to any such plan. By vesting in you in the first instance full powers to decide on every question that might arise, and by placing under your orders as large and efficient a force as could be allotted to that branch of the service, of which the conduct was committed to your charge and by distinctly stating in the second place, the principles and objects of the Governor General's policy with relation to Baji Rao and his dominions His Lordship made every provision for the successful prosecution of those measures which circumstance would allow His Lordship committed to your hands the exercise of those ample and unrestricted powers, and the execution of those measures, with a confidence in your energy judgment, and decision, and in your thorough knowledge

of the great interests involved in the successful issue of the enterprize, which was justified by your distinguished qualities and by the whole tenor of your public conduct in emergencies inferior only to that in which you were now to act It is perhaps the highest and most appropriate praise His Lordship can bestow to declare that your execution of this momentous charge, though it has fully equalled, has not surpassed His Lordship's expectations, founded on his previous estimate of your character and of your eminent qualifications for the trust There is no part of your proceedings or of your plans which does not bear indisputable proof of your thorough conception of His Lordship's policy, of the judgment and vigor with which you have pursued it, and of your just, liberal, and enlightened views of the interests of the British Government, and of the extensive provinces and numerous population over which you preside Your personal exertions and ardent courage in the Field have been no less conspicuous

3 It has been a gratifying duty to bring to the notice of the authorities at home, in terms commensurate with his real estimation of them His Lordship's sense of your distinguished merits, and of the essential service you have rendered to the Honourable Company and to the Nation during the late arduous crisis of affairs, and His Lordship feels assured that they will be duly appreciated by the wisdom and justice of those authorities

4 Your exertions have been ably and successfully seconded by the officers whose duty it has been to co-operate with you in the destruction of the enemy's power and the establishment of our own throughout the country The unremitting activity, perseverance, and zeal of Brigadier General Smith in his long pursuit of Baji Rao, the bold and skilful operations of Brigadier General Munro, who has exhibited a rare union of civil, political, and military talents, and the general merits and services of the other Officers Commanding separate divisions or detachments, and of the officers and men under their command respectively, will constitute the just theme of His Lordship's applause in the appropriate place and form His Lordship cannot deny himself the satisfaction, however, of expressing directly to you his sense of services which your personal knowledge of their value, the support you derived from them, and their intimate connection with your own actions, will necessarily render a subject of peculiar interest to you His Lordship will have occasion to advert again in the sequel, to the singular merits of Brigadier General Munro, in the reduction of the country south of the Kistna, with the very limited force at his disposal

5 The whole tenor of Baji Rao's conduct from the time of his return from Maholey, the activity he showed in levying troops, his collecting them in the vicinity of Poona instead of sending them to the stations where alone they would have been useful for the service, for which they were ostensibly raised, the attempts made to corrupt the fidelity of our sepoys, and to compel them by menaces or by actual illusage to their families to leave our service,

f which you had now received undoubted evidence and the gene l impression throughout the country of the hostile designs neditated by Baji Rao left no room to doubt the true and secret notives of all his proceedings. Impressed however as you were ith the belief that Baji Rao would not have the temerity to proed to extremities excepting in the event of some reverse to our rms in the approaching operations in Hindustan the line of con uct you adopted as described in your dispatches and your for earance from any manifestations of distrust, or from any proceed ng that could seem to arise out of such a feeling was manifestly hat best suited to our general policy at the moment and to the pparent and probable circumstance of the particular case. The pinion formed by you of the disposition and views of Baji Rao as fully adopted by the Governor General who entirely approved he whole of your proceedings as they became known to him rough your direct communications and those which you addressed Sir Thomas Hislop

6. The unceasing boldness and publicity of the Peshwa s neasures accompanied by the certain information you continued receive of his secret practices soon rendered the resort on your art to certain measures of precaution against sudden treachery ndispensable. Your directions for the rapid advance of the Euroean Regiment, and your resolution on its junction to move the rigade to the new position selected for it, the old one being obviusly untenable, and the presence of the troops there calculated iddenly to bring on a crisis your prompt and successful execution f this movement the other precautions of military nature adopted y you including the summons of the Light Battalion from Seroor nd the recall of Brigadier General Smith to Poona and the mode ite but at the same time firm language you held to the court while hese transactions were passing and up to the very moment when he sudden and treacherous attack was made on the Residency emand the Governor General s unqualified approbation

7 The events that followed the spirited and judicious advance f Lieutenant Colonel Burr against ithe enemy and the signal uccess of our arms on that occasion the advance of Brigadier General Smith and the subsequent defeat and flight of the enemy nd the occupation of Poona by the British troops have already eceived the merit of moderation and humanity and at the same ime of wise policy which influenced your exertions in common with hose of Brigadier General Smith to preserve the city from the atural and scarcely blameable vengeance of the troops, irritated y an accumulation of insults and injuries reflect the highest redit on you and on the Brigadier General and have been attend d with their natural and beneficial consequences in the quiet subnission of the inhabitants of the capital to our rule the useful xample of that submission in other quarters the advantages of he position in a military and political point of view and the diffu ion of an impression highly honourable to the national character

8. The operations just referred to abundantly justified the confidence reposed in our Sepoys, and displayed the incorruptible integrity with which they had resisted all the arts employed to assail their fidelity The Governor General perceived with great satisfaction the manner in which the exemplary conduct of Jamadar Shaikh Hussain and private Hari Bhai were marked, and rewarded by the Government of Bombay, and the just applause conferred on the whole body.

9 It is not necessary to follow your narrative through the subsequent pursuit of the Peshwa's army, the obstacles which opposed the adoption of the plan of forming one division for pursuit and another for the reduction of Forts and the occupation of the country, the indirect attempts to negotiate made by the Peshwa and repelled by you during this period, and the subsequent junction of the Divisions of Brigadier-General Smith and Pritzler in the vicinity of Satara, where the new distribution of the force was finally effected

10 The determination to occupy the time necessarily allotted to the formation of this plan, and to the refreshment of the troops after their long pursuit in the reduction of Satara, was most judiciously conceived and successfully executed The result was of essential importance to the general success of our measures by the consequence attached to the place, and the opportunity its Captain afforded of declaring the resolutions of the Governor-General relative to the future condition of the Rajah and his family

11 While engaged in the pursuit of the Peshwa's Army, you have received my dispatch of the 15th of December, prescribing the principles and outlines of the system which His Lordship had on mature deliberation resolved to substitute for the ancient Government of the territories forming the Poona State, that plan had been judiciously kept secret by you till some serious impression should be made on the Peshwa's power, and the general feeling of the country and the conduct likely to be pursued by the Chiefs should be ascertained The period for disclosing our views and for carrying them into effect was now fast approaching, and the capture of Satara afforded favourable opportunity of promulgating our intentions in connection with the declared establishment of a new state for the Rajah, which formed an important feature of the plan

12 The public declaration made by you at Satara of the intention of forming a state for the Rajah, of which that place was to be the capital, and your discourse to the principal relations and titular officers of the Raja who could be assembled on the spot, was entirely approved The partial promulgation of the proclamation of the 11th of February, and the more extended circulation which you afterwards gave it, when before Singarh, were considered by His Lordship to be very judicious and well timed The document itself exhibits a distinct view of the falsehood, ingratitude, and

treachery of Baji Rao ably displaying the irrefragable grounds of justice and policy which led the Governor-General to determine on deposing him on abolishing the office and name of the Peshwa, and on annexing his territories, with certain exceptions, to the dominions of the British Government. The assurances held out of security of property to all holders of Enaums or other lands of protection to religious establishments and toleration of every sect of a moderate and equitable assessment of the lands the abolition of the farming system and of the other abuses in the old practice, are eminently judicious and proper in themselves nor were they less deserving of praise as calculated to create a just impression of our principles of Government, and to reconcile the inhabitants to the change of rule. The pains you have taken to confirm these impressions and your wise and successful efforts to conciliate the principal Bramins and other persons of weight and consequence during your visit to Poona and Wai, are highly approved by the Governor-General who has perceived with great satisfaction the beneficial consequences of this procedure. The promise of pardon and protection held out in the proclamation to all persons who should quit the standard of Bajee Rao within two months from that date, and the denunciation of forfeiture and punishment to all such as shall not come in within the prescribed period, are also highly approved. The subsequent extension of the terms, and the general amnesty afterwards proclaimed by you for all those who left the Peshwa, even at the latest period on the condition of their remaining at home and not disturbing the peace of the country were equally humane and politic.

13 The effect of the measures now referred to was most materially and opportunely promoted by the success of Brigadier General Smith s spirited attack on the Peshwa s Army on the 20th of February at Ashta and the consequent release of the Rajah of Satara, whom you were thus enabled to bring forward personally as the recognized head of the new state. Your kind and soothing attentions to the Raja and his family and your consideration for their comfort and dignity as well as the corresponding conduct towards them of Brigadier-General Smith could not but receive the approbation of the Governor-General Your reasons for inviting the Rajah to accompany you with General Pritzler s force instead of shutting himself up in Satara, were perfectly conclusive. I shall in a subsequent part of this dispatch advert to your provisional arrangements regarding the Government of the new state of Satara and communicate to you His Lordship s sentiments and resolutions on the several questions connected with this important and interesting branch of the new settlement.

14. The successful commencement of the new plan of operations by the defeat of the Peshwa in the field the liberation of the Raja of Satara and the death of Gokhla whose energy and vigor stimulated by the certainty that his case was desperate, had been a

main source of the confidence and perseverance of the enemy, were now followed by the successive reduction of the forts in the vicinity of Poona, and subsequently by the capture of the important fortress of Wassota, marked by the release of the families of the Raja of Satara and his brothers and Lieutenant Morrison and Hunter, who had been faithlessly attacked and made prisoners at the commencement of hostilities These events afforded the fairest ground for hope of the early accomplishment of the objects of the war

15 It was with a high degree of satisfaction that the Governor-General observed the intermediate surrender to detachment, sent by Brigadier-General Pritzler of the several forts in the vicinity of Wai and the subsequent occupation of most of those in the direction of Satara, which speedily placed the whole of that part of the country in our hands, and allowed of the greater part of Brigadier-General Pritzler's from being united with that of Brigadier-General Munro, thus enabling the latter officer to prosecute with augmented means, the remaining operations confided to him

16 The Governor-General had marked with equal pleasure and admiration the success of Brigadier-General Munro's measures for expelling the Marhatta Government from the country to the south of the Kistna, and the occupation with his very inadequate means of the whole of the possessions of the Peshwa and of Gokhla to the southward of that river His Lordship highly approved of the manner in which you availed yourself of the authority conveyed to you in my dispatch of the 15th of December to invite the assistance of Brigadier-General Munro in the execution of any part of the general plan in which you might desire to avail yourself of his experience, abilities and reputation The reasons assigned by Brigadier-General Munro, and assented to by you, for postponing the seige of Nepainy till after the reduction of Sholapore, and the defeat and capture of the Peshwa's infantry and Guns, appeared to be conclusive The performance, in a manner so honourable to our arms, of the latter service, having enabled Brigadier-General Munro to return to the Southward of the Kistna, His Lordship trusts that notwithstanding the circumstances which compelled him to solicit conditional permission to withdraw, he may be able to complete his plans for the settlement of that country and of the affairs of the Southern Jagirdars It is at all events, His Lordship's hope that he will be able to put both those arrangements in such a train as shall greatly facilitate their ultimate accomplishment, should the Government unfortunately be deprived of his services before they are completed The reduction of Nepainy will, of course, under the circumstances of Appa Desai's return and receipt of your permission to repair thither, have been abandoned altogether

17 You have been apprized of the sentiments entertained and expressed by the Governor-General regarding the refusal of the Government of Fort St George to reinforce Brigadier-General

Munro and even actually recalling the troops which the officer commanding in the ceded districts had ordered to join him. No further remarks on the subject are necessary in this place, than that your urgent and repeated applications to the Government of Fort St. George to afford that aid were perfectly justified by the circum stances of the case, and by the nature of the powers you held from the Governor-General and were entirely approved and sanctioned by His Lordship

18 The operations of the separate detachments commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Deacon Lieutenant-Colonel Eldridge, and Captain Baston in reducing forts to the Northward of Poona and establishing our authority throughout those parts of the country in which they acted, were viewed with much satisfaction and approba tion by the Governor-General, as were the judicious communica tions held by Captain Baston with certain Bhil Chiefs and with the people of the countries in the neighbourhood of the operations of his detachment

19. The continued pursuit of Baji Rao s Army by Brigadier General Smith and the advance of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop from the Northward, having compelled him to make a rapid movement to the Eastward beyond the frontier of his former possessions and the expectation of profiting by the union of his forces with those of the late Rajah of Nagpur with whom a plan of joint operations had been concerted, having led Baji Rao to a great distance the juncture was peculiarly favourable for the active prosecution of arrangements for re-establishing our authority throughout the country and was promptly and judiciously em ployed by you. It very soon became apparent, that Baji Rao had ceased to possess and hold on the country and that however the complete settlement of it might be deferred or interrupted while he could yet keep the field there was little probability of his being able to offer any serious resistance to our plans, while the great body of the people was formed to acknowledge our rule, and almost all the principal feudatories of the state had declared in our favour

20. The subsequent defeat of Baji Rao by Lieutenant-Col Adams disasters which followed it and the dispersion of his army the defection of his brother and the principal Chiefs who had still adhered to him, with one or two exceptions speedily realized these expectations and proved that every prospect of recovering his dominions had been abandoned by Baji Rao and by those most closely united to him. It may be hoped that his subsequent surrender and removal from the Deccan has finally and completely broken all connection between him and his former subjects and possessions.

21 The instructions issued by you to Brigadier-General Doveton and to Brigadier-General Smith for the guidance of their conduct during this latter period are highly approved by the Governor-General. Your directions to Brigadier-General Doveton

to lose no time in besieging Asirgarh, should Baji Rao have retired to that fortress with an army or rendered his reception there in any manner the means of prolonging the war, was entirely consonant with the views and wishes of the Governor-General with relation to the supposed case On the other hand your reserving for the decision of the Governor-General the question of attacking Asir in any circumstances admitting of delay and referring exclusively to His Lordship's policy with regard to Sindhia as distinct from the prosecution of the war against Baji Rao, was extremely well judged

22 The pursuit by Brigadier-General Smith, and by detachments of his force, of the retiring parties of the Peshwa's Army was perfectly judicious, and the conduct of Captain Davis, who commanded one of those Detachments, on the occasion of his coming up with Chimnajee and Appa Desai, as well as the discipline and forbearance evinced by the troops, is highly creditable to that officer and to the Detachment under his command

23 The successful progress of our arms in the Konkan, under the immediate orders of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay, is a feature of the late operations, which cannot be overlooked by His Lordship without injustice both to the energy and vigor of the measures pursued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council and to the judgment, activity, gallantry and professional skill of Lieutenant-Colonel Prother and the Officers employed in that branch of the service These will be duly noticed by His Lordship in public orders, and His Lordship will have the satisfaction of expressing, in a direct address to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, the high sense he entertains of the exertions made by the Government of Bombay from the commencement of the war to afford you the most effectual assistance in its power, and of the energy and vigor with which the reduction of the Konkan was effected under its orders The merit is the more conspicuous from the very inadequate force at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for these objects, especially at the outset of the war

24 The energy and success of our operations in Gungterree and in Khandesh has been no less distinguished than in other quarters, and the conduct of Captain Briggs and of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdowall, and the whole of the officers and troops of the small detachment employed in that quarter, by which the whole of the country on both sides of the Godavery has been reduced, and the conquest of Khandesh nearly achieved, demands the warmest expressions of the Governor-General's admiration The successive reduction of the strong and hitherto deemed impregnable fortress of *Unkey Kajdher* and Trimbak by so small a body reflects the highest credit on the skill, energy and intrepidity of the officers and men The cheerfulness with which the troops endured the labour and privations to which, from the smallness of their num-

ber they were unavoidably exposed during these operations, deserves the highest praise. The check which our operations before *Malligory* received through the extraordinary pertinacity of the Garrison, and the inadequacy of our means for the success of the renewed operations which, according to private but apparently authentic advices, have terminated in the reduction of the fort. While the Governor-General laments the severe loss of brave officers and men sustained in the seige of that fortress, His Lordship has the satisfaction of expressing his unqualified admiration of the conduct of the troops even when their efforts were not crowned with success. I am likewise desired by His Lordship to state that, notwithstanding the want of success which attended our early operations against Malligory His Lordship is satisfied that the considerations which weighed with Captain Briggs and Lieutenant-Colonel Macdowall to undertake the seige of that place, at the time when it was determined on, were such as fully to justify the resolution. The exploits of the separate detachment employed in Khandesh which have been brought to the Governor-General's notice, have also received His Lordship's approbation

25 The occupation of that part of Khandesh which was ceded to the British Government by Holkar having been connected with the conquest of the Peshwa's possessions in that province, I am desired to take this opportunity of signifying His Lordship's approbation of the measures pursued by Captain Briggs for that purpose after the conduct of Political Affairs in Khandesh devolved on him on the departure of His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop

26 The Governor-General desires me to convey to you his perfect approbation of the clear and judicious instructions given by you to Captain Briggs for his guidance in the occupation and settlement of Khandesh the importance of the early removal from that province of the Arab soldiery was justly appreciated by you both with respect to the obstacles to the easy occupation of the province, which their warlike habits and turbulent spirit presented, and to the influence on the minds and dispositions of the inhabitants, which cannot fail to be created by their being relieved from the odious and oppressive control exercised over them by a foreign soldiery You having anticipated the Governor-General's opinion on this point, and having authorized Captain Briggs in all cases compatible with the object of diffusing throughout the province a just impression of the power of the British Government, to consent to their being conveyed with their arms and property to Arabia at the expense of the British Government has met with His Lordship's entire approbation The proclamation addressed by Captain Briggs to the Arabs is in every respect in consonance with the Governor-General's views and although from unforeseen circumstances the success of the measures connected with it has not yet been complete, the justice of the ground on which they were determined on is by no means shaken

27 Your directions to Captain Briggs regarding the line of proceedings to be observed towards the Bhils are considered to be perfectly judicious His Lordship has remarked with much satisfaction, throughout the whole of your correspondence with the officers placed by you in charge of positions of our newly acquired territory The great importance you attach to the most unremitting exertions for the conciliation of the inhabitants, and for leading them to regard the change of Government as a source of benefit and immediate relief, as well as of future security from the evil of anarchy to which in Khandesh especially, the country has long been exposed

28 The plan of operations proposed by Captain Briggs for the establishment of our authority throughout Khandesh and the movement of troops by which it was to be supported are regarded by the Governor-General as being highly judicious, and His Lordship regrets, that circumstances prevented them from being carried into execution It is His Lordship's hope, that the force which has now been allotted to the service of Khandesh, coupled with the reduction of Malligory and its probable consequences, will enable Captain Briggs to enter on a regular and systematic plan for the subjugation of that part of the province which still resists our power, and the settlement of the whole The arrangements made for sending succours to Khandesh in concert with the Government of Bombay and Brigadier-General Smith and latterly with Brigadier-General Doveton, are regarded by the Governor-General with much approbation

29 The general scope of your instructions to Captain Briggs with regard to the future Government of Khandesh is considered by the Governor-General to be in all respects judicious, and adopted to the state of the country, and to the nature and novelty of our connection with it The judgment, ability and prudence displayed by Captain Briggs throughout the late services, justify the most confident expectation of the success of your views under his management

30 His Lordship has been pleased to confirm the salary of Rupees 2,000 per mensem assigned by you to Captain Briggs and the authority you gave him to charge his expenses to an amount not exceeding Rupees 1,500 per mensem Captain Briggs will of course have ceased to draw his former salary from the date on which the present arrangement took effect The salary of 800 Rupees per mensem assigned to the Assistant to Captain Briggs, is also sanctioned, and the Governor-General has been pleased to confirm the nomination of Captain Hodges to that duty

31 The arrangements made by you for the provisional administration of the conquered territory between Khandesh and the Nevia, the formation of the separate jurisdictions of Poona and Ahmednagar, the selection of officers to introduce and administer our authority into those territories, and the spirit and tenor

of the instructions which you gave those officers for their guidance in the execution of the trust committed to them respectively are all viewed by His Lordship with sentiments of unqualified approbation.

32 The wisdom and justice of taking for the basis of the new system of administration the existing institutions of the country except where they are inconsistent with reason and equity and of avoiding any innovations not indispensable for the removal of gross corruptions and abuses are incontestable and the earnest desire shown for the conciliation of all classes of inhabitants the preservation of their just rights and the security of their persons and property the abolition of the farming system and all the intolerable grievances resulting from it, and the introduction of a moderate and equitable assessment, the abolition of odious and unjust taxes and the establishment of the ready means of access to redress through the medium of institutions formed on models known to and respected by the people, together with the vigorous administration of the police through the same channels as were employed by the ancient Government, all these objects are provided for by your instructions to the provisional collectors and are calculated to render the British Government equally popular powerful and just

33 I shall have the honour in a separate letter of acknowledging the receipt of your dispatches transmitting the reports of Captain Pottinger and Captain Robertson the Provisional Collectors of Ahmednagar and Poona, and of conveying His Lordship's sense of their meritorious execution of the duties of their respective stations and his sentiments on any part of the proceedings of those officers on which the communication of them may seem to be necessary

34. The allowances and establishments authorized by you for the Provisional Collectors viz., Rupees 2,000 per mensem with an addition of 500 Rupees when travelling, are entirely approved and sanctioned by the Governor-General.

35 Those gentlemen will continue to act in the capacity you have assigned to them until further orders and will proceed without delay to make a settlement of the Revenue for the ensuing year and to ascertain the real resources of the country with a view to future and more permanent arrangements

36. His Lordship deems it especially incumbent on him to notice with approbation the conduct of Mr Coats, whose zeal led him to offer his services to you on the first establishment of our authority in the city of Poona and whose knowledge of the place and the confidence reposed in him by the people rendered his assistance of great value in the infancy of our administration

37 His Lordship has particularly remarked, the attention paid by you to the suppression of plunderers in every part of our newly acquired possessions, and the protected territory of the Rajah of Satara You justly attach the greatest importance to this object, and the ample means you have placed at the disposal of the local authorities, and the vigour and judgment with which they appear to have been applied, will His Lordship hopes, leave the effect of completely subduing that spirit, which has naturally been fostered and encouraged by the events of the last season Your plans for the gradual conversion of the Military classes from their present habits to those of peaceful industry, for giving employment to them in the interval, and for sending back to their former occupations those who, not strictly belonging to the Military class, have been encouraged to embrace that mode of life by the measures pursued by the Peshwa before the war, and by the events that have followed, are eminently judicious, and will His Lordship doubts not, be attended with success in due time In the mean while the conduct of this part of the population will demand your vigilant attention You appear to have it in contemplation to require or encourage the Raja of Satara, as well as the great Jagirdars, to maintain, at least for a time, a stipulated quota of Horse as one means of effecting this object, and His Lordship entirely concurs in your opinion of the advantage of that measure

38 His Lordship is happy to observe the reduction of Pritchutgarh in a manner highly creditable to Major Cunningham and the officers and troops under his command, and the partial successs that has already attended the operations undertaken by Captain Pottinger against Dharmaji Prataprao, which will no doubt conduce to the attainment of the desirable object of suppressing systematic and organized plunder

39 The settlement of the Konkan will have been undertaken by the Governor in Council of Bombay, under whose immediate orders it has been reduced It will be expedient to annex the northern portion at least of that conquest to that Presidency and possibly this may be the most advantageous mode of disposing of the whole of the late Peshwa's territories below the Ghats You will be pleased to take this question into your considaration, and communicate your sentiments to the Governor in Council of Bombay who will be authorized to establish the authority of that Government in the Konkan to the extent you may recommend The rest will remain under your management Should you be of opinion, that the whole of the Konkan should be placed under the authority of the Government of Bombay, then you are requested to correspond with the Governor in Council relative to the most expedient line of boundary to be established between that district and the territories which will remain under your management and those of the Rajah of Satara in any points in which the Ghats may not form a proper and natural boundary With the eventual exception of the Konkan, it is the intention of

the Governor General that the whole of the territory acquired from the Peshwa, together with the cessions obtained from Holkar in Khandesh, should for the present be retained under your exclusive management. Probably this will continue to be the arrangement until the final orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors can be received on the whole question. Indeed, as His Lordship now contemplates the subject he will be inclined to recommend, that this system should continue for at least two or three years but it is unnecessary to anticipate, in this place, all the considerations which suggest themselves to His Lordship's mind on this important question

40 The territories to the South of the Kistna, have been under the entire management of Brigadier General Munro and though His Lordship has not received any account of the details of that officer's operations for the settlement of the Civil administration of the districts occupied by him, His Lordship's entire confidence in the talents experience and discretion of Brigadier General Munro leave him no room for doubt or apprehension on the subject Should Brigadier General Munro be compelled to withdraw from the charge, you will probably deem it advisable to exercise more direct control over the administration of those provinces, and will especially take the management of the Southern Jagirdars into your own hands aided to such extent, as you may find convenient and expedient, by Political Agent at Satara.

41 The Governor General has given his particular attention to your correspondence with Brigadier General Munro relative to the Southern Jagirdars and entirely approve the principles on which you recommended that our policy towards them should be regulated The justice of your views and expectations have abundantly verified by the early relinquishment of the cause of Baji Rao by the whole body of the Southern Jagirdars with the exception of Appa Desai and Rastiah and the relations of some of the others of inferior note, who appear to have been detained by compulsion. The active services of those Chiefs against the Peshwa, was not to be expected and their declaration in our favour and remaining quiet, was justly regarded by you as constituting such a claim to the benefit of your declaration as to make it highly expedient to admit it subject only to the right to require their assent to such modifications as we might desire not at variance with the principles of the articles of Pandharpur

42 His Lordship concludes that Brigadier General Munro will have proceeded to settle with the Jagirdars who come within the above description on this principle. Until the details of that officer's proceedings shall be known to the Governor General it would be premature to state any particular observations in addition to the sanction now given to the general principle of the arrangement. The following remarks, however will serve to show the general colour of His Lordship's views with regard to these chiefs

43 The knowledge possessed by you, and Brigadier General Munro, of the interests and dispositions of the Jagirdars with relation to the Government and to each other, and the manner in which their relations with us as well as among themselves can best be simplified and improved for the benefit of all parties, will have enabled you to introduce the modifications that may be most conducive to those objects The articles of Pandharpur and the Tynaut Zabitas to which the former have reference, seem sufficiently to define the relations between the Government and the Jagirdars and it is not the intention, or the wish, of the Governor General to extend over them any authority not countenanced by those engagements, while they shall continue faithful and obedient Above all, his Lordship has no design of introducing into the territories of the Jagirdars our system of administration in any of its branches His Lordship conceives the British Government to be entitled, however, to require the establishment by the Jagirdars themselves of such an internal course of management as by maintaining the peace of their own districts shall prevent them from becoming dangerous to the tranquillity of the neighbouring possessions of the Government Some stipulations for preventing their lands from being converted into harbour for offenders endeavouring to escape the vigilance of our police will also be expedient, and may justly be demanded

44 His Lordship thinks it essential that the quota of Horse which the Jagirdars are bound to maintain by the existing engagements should be reduced to a standard, which will enable them really to keep them up His Lordship is aware, that this subject has received your attention When the quotas are once fixed on this improved principle, the Jagirdars should be required to keep up the stipulated number with punctuality, some regulations with regard to Muster and to the quality of men and Horses will probably be necessary, but on all other points the Jagirdars will not be under any other restrictions than they were heretofore

45 The case of Appa Desai, and of the other Chiefs who adhered to Baji Rao after the period indicated in the proclamations and letters circulated by you, must be separately considered Appa Desai must, of course, forfeit Mohouly and Chichory, which are to be transferred to the Raja of Kolhapur, whose fidelity and general good conduct has given him a strong claim to our consideration These districts must be relinquished by Appa Desai without equivalent, and indeed His Lordship apprehends, that he has justly subjected himself to the forfeiture of all his Saranjami lands It is a question, of which His Lordship will be desirous to receive the opinion of you and Brigadier General Munro, how far this measure should be enforced, and you will have considered yourselves at liberty, under your general powers, to determine it on the spot His Lordship thinks that, in no view of the case, ought Appa Desai to receive back any part of the land that were resumed by the Peshwa before the war, and that he should

also be deprived of the Chout assigned to him in the territories of the Nizam You will consider yourself at liberty however to relax the strictness of this provision, if you deem it expedient on grounds of policy

46 None of the Jagirdars appear to have merited the boon of an addition to their former saranjamy held out as the reward of early and unequivocal declaration in our favour and active support of our cause, and the Governor General sees no reason for diminishing the proper resources of the Government by such liberality to any of them. The Desai of Kittoor whose conduct appears to have given satisfaction to Brigadier General Munro from the beginning may be an exception and if you and Brigadier General Munro should regard him in this light, His Lordship will be prepared to confirm any grant you may make to him.

47 The Governor General is not prepared to state anything regarding Rastia, and the other Chiefs who have retired, until he shall reveive a further communication of your views. The singular ingratitude and inconsistency of Rastia s conduct entitle him to no consideration beyond what our motive of humanity may suggest.

48 The Vinchoorkar having adhered to Baji Rao to the last however creditable such conduct may be to his fidelity towards his master he can have no claim to the kindness of the British Government. You are aware that his former possessions in Hindustan have been already alienated and that Oattcar has been represented by the Government of Bombay as constituting so valuable an accession to that country to render it highly in expedient to relinquish it Anything that may be retained by the Vinchoorkar beyond his Enam lands which it is your purpose to leave even to those who adhered to Baji Rao to the last, must be regarded as purely gratuitous. His Lordship is, indeed, not yet prepared to say whether any such favour will be expediently extended to that Chief He has determined to attend Baji Rao to Hindustan and his conduct during the journey may perhaps in some degree affect the decision on his case. This is a point on which His Lordship wishes you to exercise your judgment with reference to the influence, our conduct towards this chief and others similarly situated may have, on the interests specially entrusted to your charge.

49. All the Jagirdars will be feudatories of the British Government, with the exception of two or three, whom it may be expedient to place in that relation to the Rajah of Satara either on account of their connection with that prince s family the situation of their lands, or other considerations. It is an object to uphold his dignity by giving him this species of supremacy over a certain number of Chiefs but His Lordship apprehends that a general transfer to him of the obligations of the Jagirdars

would be raising him to an influence and authority beyond what good policy would enjoin, and it is moreover to be borne in mind that the consent of the Jagirdars, generally, would be necessary to warrant such an arrangement with reference to their interest.

50 The Jagirdars whom it is proposed to attach to the Raja are the Pratinidhi, the Pant Suchiv Jam Rao Nimbalkar, and the Rajah of Aukulkot. The condition of the Rajah of Akalkot may possibly be affected by the interchanges for territory which it may be necessary to make with the Nizam for the improvement of the common frontier.

51 I now proceed to state to you the sentiments of the Governor General on the arrangements you have made relative to the new state to be founded for the Rajah of Satara, and His Lordship's instructions on such points connected with this subject as appear to require them

52 His Lordship has perused with great satisfaction your instructions to Captain Grant, whose provisional appointment to conduct those arrangements and the affairs of the Raja is quite approved by His Lordship Your supposition, that His Lordship would wish the extent and value of the territories to be assigned to the Rajah of Satara to be calculated to render that state the means of providing for a portion of the soldiery of the country, and likewise of maintaining some of the civil and religious orders whom it might be difficult to dispose of under our Government in addition to the objects specially stated in my dispatch of the 15th of December, was perfectly correct

53 The limits proposed by you for the state of Satara are entirely consistent with the views of the Governor General who does not conceive, that the objects of its establishment could well be answered if it were placed on an inferior scale. His Lordship would propose to carry it to the full extent of the ancient territory of the Peshwa Eastward, subject to such cessions and interchanges of territories as it may be convenient to adjust with the Nizam It will be necessary, His Lordship imagines, that the heads of the Ghats to the Westward should be possessed by the British Government In other respects, the whole territory, formerly belonging to the Peshwa, between the Niera to the North of the Kistna and the Warna to the South of the Nizam's possessions on the East and the Ghats on the West, will belong to the Raja of Satara, subject to the reservation above stated regarding the Jagirdars whom it will not be expedient to make dependent on the Rajah, although some of their territories lie within the general limits above described All resumed lands within these limits will be annexed to the territories of the state of Satara The suggestions regarding the lands of the Pratinidhi and others contained in your instructions are entirely concurred in by the Governor General.

54. The course pointed out in your instructions to Captain Grant of taking possession, in the first instance, of the whole country in the name of the British Government, and the other measures directed to the assumption and maintenance of the supremacy of that Government, are entirely approved. This object must be kept in mind in all the arrangements connected with the establishment of this state, and the Rajah must be taught to understand the true nature of his relations with the British Government. The General tenor of your instructions to Captain Grant on this point appear to be extremely well calculated for the purpose. This object must however be carefully kept distinct from an habitual and systematic interference with the internal administration of the country after it shall have begun to be conducted by the Rajah and his immediate ministers. It appears to the Governor General to be essential to the respectability of the Rajah's Government, to its efficiency as a subordinate ally of the British Government, and to the success of the whole arrangement, that while he is politically controlled by the British power he should feel himself in his internal Government and the exercise of his authority over his own subjects free and independent.

55 The circumstances that may tend to facilitate or obstruct the completion of the present arrangement are correctly stated by you, and the measures enjoined in your instructions to Captain Grant for improving the one and counteracting the other are in all respects judicious. The necessity for the general details of the administration being conducted by Captatin Grant, in the present inexperience of the Rajah and his ministers is obvious, and the rules you have prescribed for his guidance in the performance of this important duty are perfectly approved. The principles of Government on which they are founded should be carefully inculcated in the mind of the Rajah and his ministers, and should become then rule of action when the Raja shall assume the administration of his own affairs and it will be a matter of great satisfaction of the Governor General, to witness the arrival of the period when this authority may safely be reposed in the Raja. With a view to facilitate it, and to secure as far as possible the success of the Raja's administration it seems expedient that Captain Grant should endeavour to employ in the details of the Government those persons who would naturally be the instruments of the Rajah and who will thus acquire experience and habits of business and a knowledge of those principles of Government by which the administration of their native Prince should be guided.

56. The line of conduct which you have directed Captain Grant to pursue towards the Rajah and the members of his family is perfectly proper and considerate, being visibly calculated to win his confidence and secure his attachment. Your opinion of the personal character and disposition of the Raja, as far as

it has yet developed itself is very encouraging, and His Lordship is happy to perceive from one of your later dispatches, No. 76, the Captain Grant was gradually getting the better of the defects observed by you in the Court of Satara.

57. Captain Grant's success in reducing Forts and in bringing the country generally into order, as reported in his dispatches to you, of which copies have been transmitted to the Governor General, and the general aspect of affairs in that quarter, have afforded the Governor General much satisfaction

58. The restraints to be imposed on the Rajah's foreign correspondence are a necessary result of the relation in which he stands towards the British Government They will, of course, not be enforced in a manner to wound his feelings and if the object and nature of them be skilfully rendered familiar to his mind, it is not probable, that they will be regarded as in any degree irksome

59 It does not appear necessary to touch on any other points of your instructions to Captain Grant, which appear throughout to partake of the same correct and enlightened views of humanity and policy which have characterized your general administration.

60 When the boundaries are settled, and the extent of the Rajah's territories and that to remain in Jagir dependent on him is defined, it will be expedient to reduce the conditions of the grant, and the several provisions with which it is accompanied, to the form of a treaty, with a specification of the lands forming his possessions It will be necessary also to settle the amount and description of the Rajah's military establishments, with a view both to the general efficiency of his Government, and to the object of providing for a position of the Marhatta Sirdars and soldiery whose habits will render them unfit for employment under our Government These definitive engagements may, however, be expediently postponed till the practical success of the arrangement has been in some measure ascertained

61 The salary of 2,000 rupees per mensem assigned by you to Captain Grant, with permission to charge his expenses to the extent of Rs 1,500 per mensem, is sanctioned, as well as the authority to charge his office establishment separately His Lordship also sanctions the allowance of rupees 500 per mensem assigned by you to Balaji Pant Nathoo exclusive of his pension.

62 I shall have the honour in a separate dispatch to communicate to you His Lordship's views and instructions relative to the most expedient exchanges of territory with His Highness the Nizam, for the purpose of improving the frontier of the possessions of the two states The plan will include the cession proposed to be made to the Nizam from the territories acquired by the

British Government from the state of Nagpur and the equivalent it may seem reasonable to require from the Nizam's Government in return for those cessions, and the relinquishment of the Peshwa's claims which have devolved on the British Government, after providing a suitable remuneration to His Highness for the zealous and liberal co-operation afforded by his Government during the late operations Corresponding instructions will be issued at the same time to the Residents at Hyderabad and Nagpur

63. The Governor General directs me to signify to you his perfect probation of your reception of Chemnajee Appa, after his separation from his brother's interests, of your prompt and humane attention to his distresses and the means you took to relieve them.

64. His Lordship perceives by your correspondence with the Government of Bombay enclosed in your letter to me of the 12th of June, the only dispatch on the subject that has yet been received; that Basseen has been fixed on for the residence of Chimnajee, and that you do not consider his vicinity to the scene of his brother's late power to be likely to produce any inconvenience. You will have inferred since the conclusion of the arrangement under which Baji Rao will probably reside at Benares, that the removal of Chimnajee to that city might have been objectionable on that special ground. His Lordship is satisfied that your assent would not have been given to any arrangement for Chimnajee likely to create embarrassment and His Lordship is disposed to believe that the quiet character and moderate talents and influence of Chimnajee, will preclude any such consequence from his residence at Basseen. You will of course, observe his conduct with vigilance, and be prepared, on the first appearance of any suspicious proceeding on his part to interfere effectively for the prevention of his designs. You will, of course, have reported the nature and amount of provisions you propose to assign to him. No letter on this subject, however has yet reached headquarters.

65. The arrangements you may propose to make in favour of any of the late Peshwa's ministers, as well as the mode and extent of reward to be conferred on persons who have adhered to us through the late contest, will also, doubtless form the subject of an early report, so that Government may know the amount of deduction on this head from the resources of the newly acquired territory

66 The attention shown by you to the wife of Baji Rao and your anxiety to contribute to her comfort, were highly approved by the Governor General, as was the humane and liberal treatment she experienced from Lieutenant Colonel Prother on the surrender of Raigarh.

67 The foregoing paragraphs comprehend all the observations which have appeared to the Governor General to be required on the material points detailed in your dispatches and to convey to you a sufficient exposition of His Lordship's views and sentiments relative to the measures actually in progress, or remaining to be executed in order to complete the settlement of the late Peshwa's country I shall have the honour to address you, separately on several subsidiary and minor questions on which communications have been received from you

68 The character of the war and the natural consequences of so complete a revolution in the Government, must naturally preclude the expectation of any material accession of Revenue from these territories during the current season Considerable remission, indeed, would seem to be essential both for the relief of the people and to avoid at the outset of our Government the odium of pressing them too hard It is the hope of His Lordship, however, that the value of these acquisitions will soon begin to be felt and the measures taken by the collectors under your orders, are calculated to effect the realization of the revenue in a manner creditable to our name, and little burthensome to the country It will be satisfactory to His Lordship to receive at an early period as may be practicable an account of the collections and expenditure of the present season, and you are requested to forward to the Accountant-General at Fort William, monthly statements in abstract of the collections, disbursements, and balance of the preceding month You will be pleased also to correspond with the Accountant-General respecting the appropriation of the surplus revenue, after payment of the current charges

69 The military provisions that will be requisite for the service of those provinces is another point on which His Lordship is desirous of receiving an early report from you, after consulting with Brigadier General Smith The arrangement and dispositions actually in force must probably continue for the present, but after some months of peace, and when the remains of insurrection shall be subdued, and the province of Khandesh tranquilized and settled, it will be necessary to consider the question, with reference to that supposed state of circumstances It will also be necessary to consider and determine what garrisons are to be permanently formed of regular troops, and to place the Forts in a proper state of security In all these arrangements the utmost attention will be paid by you to economy, as far as that object may be consistent with our real strength and safety

70 As the auxiliary force must still be maintained for a time both with a view to the object, adverted to in a preceding paragraph, of finding employment for a portion of the Native Soldiery, and as furnishing a description of troops very useful for the service on which they are likely to be required at the commencement of the new Government, His Lordship is disposed to

hope, that some early reduction of the regular troops now in the province, under your charge may be practicable, even though a permanent allotment of the force to be stationed in them may still be postponed Your attention will be directed to this object at your earliest leisure from more pressing duties

71 The Governor General having taken into consideration the nature and extent of the duties assigned to you under the instructions of the 15th of December and those contained in this dispatch, far exceeding in variety difficulty and responsibility those of a Resident, or indeed almost any other class of functionary in India, it has appeared to His Lordship no more than equitable to place your allowance on a corresponding footing His Lord ship has accordingly been pleased to determine, that from the 15th of December the date of your appointment to be sole Commissioner you shall draw a personal salary of rupees fifty thousand per annum with authority to charge your expenses to the public.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

On the Ganges near Mongheer (Sd.) J ADAM

The 14th July 1818. Secy to the Governor General.

Letter No 9.—The letter has an enclosure which conveys the approbation of Government of the conduct of Lieutenant Low in escorting Baji Rao to northern India. He is instructed to take him to Allahabad for residence.

From—J ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERN MENT

To—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 19th September 1818

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to transmit to you for your information the accompanying copy of a letter which has this day been addressed to Lieutenant Low

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To—LIEUTENANT LOW

Sir,

The Governor General in Council has received from Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm a copy of his instructions to you, for your guidance in the execution of the important trust confided to you of conducting Bajee Rao to Hindustan.

2 The Governor General in Council has received a very favourable impression of your temper, talents, and qualifications, from an observation of the highly satisfactory manner in which you have discharged your public duty since you have acted in the capacity of assistant to Sir John Malcolm, and His Lordship in Council entirely approves of that officer's selection of you for the present service, both for the reasons stated on account of the degree in which you have acquired the confidence of Baji Rao and his principal adherents, and a knowledge of the pecularities of his character and his ordinary principles of action The tenor of Sir John Malcolm's instructions to you is also approved, as well as the nomination of Lieutenant Low to act as your Assistant with a salary of rupees 300 per mensem which is confirmed

3 Adverting to the nature and extent of the duties assigned to you, their peculiar delicacy and importance, and the unremitting vigilance, their due execution will require, the Governor General in Council deems it proper that you should receive a personal salary of rupees 1,000 per mensem (including your salary as First Assistant to the Resident with Holkar) and that you should be permitted to charge to the public your actual expenses under the ordinary rules

4 The Governor General in Council has perused your letter of the 24th of August, enclosing a copy of the letter addressed by you to Major General Sir David Ochterlony, the tenor of which is entirely approved

5 The only point connected with Baji Rao's condition, on which immediate instructions are required, is the place of his future residence The numerous objections existing to his being established at Benares renders it a matter of much satisfaction to the Governor General in Council that Baji Rao has relinquished the wish of residing there It is to be regretted, however, that his choice should now be fixed on Muttra, to which objections of a different nature though not less powerful, present themselves and it is much to be desired that he should be dissuaded from fixing his abode there

6 Besides the places mentioned in the 48th paragraph of my dispatch to Sir John Malcolm of the 8th of July, Allahabad has occurred to the Governor General in Council as one very free from objection, and likely, on the other hand, to be acceptable to Baji Rao, from the supposed sanctity of the spot His Lordship in Council will, therefore, very much approve your endeavour to give this direction to his wishes

7 There will, His Lordship in Council conceives, be no difficulty in providing good accommodation for him there, either in the town or in some of the houses constructed for the residence of English Gentlemen, which with some additions may be rendered perfectly commodious.

8 It will of course, be your care to remove from his mind, if it should be entertained, any impression of its being proposed to lodge him in the fort, to which unquestionably he will have a decided repugnance.

9 You will be pleased to continue to correspond directly with me on all points connected with your present duties and to report from time to time your progress and proceedings.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort William
The 19th September 1818

(Sd.) JOHN ADAM,
Chief Secy to Government.

Letter No 10—This letter has three important enclosures. The first one is very important inasmuch as it conveys to Elphinstone the views and instructions of the Governor-General in Council pertaining to the settlement of the affairs of the Peshwa's territories recently acquired. All aspects of the question, political, administrative and military have been discussed. The main objectives of the British Government have been set forth. The modes of dealing with the refrac tory and loyal jagirdars with the Holkar Gaikwar and the Raja of Satara and with the hill tribes have been reviewed. Revenue collection, dispensation of justice, religious foundations and starting of colleges, have also been discussed.

The second enclosure conveys the directions of the Governor-General to the Governor of Bombay for the immediate annexation of the whole of Konkan to the Presidency of Bombay and his determination "to liberate the Gaikwar from the annual payment due to the Peshwa's government according to the treaty of Poona and now become due to the British Government by virtue of its accession to the sovereignty of the Peshwa."

The third enclosure intimates the views of the Governor General regarding certain territorial adjustments between the Nizam and the British. The Nizam was to be offered territories belonging to the Peshwa, the Holkar and the Bhonsla worth 14 lacs and required to cede the territories to the eastward of the Wardha, between the Toongbhadra and the Krishna and between Seena and the Bhima. The Nizam further will not be required to pay the Chouth he paid to the Peshwa, which the British Government could claim from him by virtue of their accession to Peshwa's authority These concessions to the Nizam, it is pointed out, are disproportionate to the services rendered by him in the late war but they have been inspired by a sense of liberality

FROM—J ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 26th September 1818

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copies of letters addressed on this date to Mr Elphinstone, to the Resident at Hyderabad and the Chief Secretary at Bombay

2 You will perceive from my letter to Mr Russell, that it is the intention of the Governor-General in Council to require from the Nizam the cession of the possessions and rights of His Highness East of the Wardha, with a view to their transfer to the Rajah of Nagpur, and you are requested to correspond with Mr Russell on the subject, as well as regarding the cession to the Nizam of the territories to the West of that river obtained from the state of Nagpur It is of course intended to exclude from the latter arrangement such of the personal possessions of the Raja or his relations and principal ministers as it is usual to permit personages of that description to retain in similar cases of alienation of territory You will probably have furnished Mr Russell with statements of such lands, but in all cases of the kind it will be necessary to apply to Government and obtain the sanction of His Lordship in Council to the reservation

To—THE HON'BLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No 78, dated the 18th of June, containing a general view of the measures adopted and proposed by you for the settlement of the Peshwa's late territory and stating such facts and observations relative to that subject as are calculated to assist the judgment of the Governor-General in Council, in deciding on the important questions which that dispatch presents for deliberation

2 You will since have received my dispatch to your address of the 14th of July containing the instructions of the Governor-General in Council, on the most material points connected with the settlement of the country acquired from the Peshwa formed on the information derived from your previous reports, and from an attentive consideration of the facts and circumstances which had come to His Lordship's knowledge during the course of the war His Lordship in Council perceives with satisfaction that those instructions correspond in principle, and with few exceptions, in detail with the views entertained by you and unfolded in the dispatch now referred to The coincidence of opinion on the general

question and the ample discretion with which you were vested by the Governor-General will have enabled you to proceed without interruption or embarrassment to carry into effect the measures best suited to the attainment of the objects in view even in those cases in which the exact mode of proceeding pointed out in the instructions, did not entirely accord with that proposed by you under a nearer view of circumstances and a more accurate knowledge of details

3. In communicating to you by the direction of His Lordship in Council the further remarks suggested by the perusal of your dispatch now acknowledged the occasion be taken of adverting to the few and comparatively unimportant points in which a difference of sentiment has occurred and of stating to you the matured opinion of the Governor-General in Council on each.

4. The general view taken by you of the different divisions of the country which the result of the war with Baji Rao has placed at our disposal the distinctive character habits and feelings of the inhabitants of each and the influence of those circumstances on their future conduct and consequently on the stability and ease of our rules is interesting and important and furnishes information which cannot fail to be useful in regulating our administration of those countries and our treatment of the allies and dependents of the Government by whom a considerable portion of it will continue to be held. The completion of the conquest of lands since the date of your letter and the consequent extinction of the remains of Baji Rao s authority throughout his late territories, the capture of Trimbakjee Dainglia and Dharmajee Pratap Rao and the suppression of the insurrection headed by the pretender Chatter Singh have improved the general condition of our affairs and contributed to the consolidation of our power and must necessarily have facilitated the introduction of those arrangements in which you are now engaged.

5 The statement given by you of the revenue of the territories of the late Peshwa remaining in the hands of the British Government after meeting all the demands on us arising from the circumstances under which they were acquired is satisfactory and appears to have been framed by you on such cautious and moderate principles as to afford just grounds for the belief, that no disappointment will be experienced through any unexpected defalcation The necessity of considerable remission during the current year has been already recognized but any immediate sacrifices of this nature cannot justly be regarded as an ultimate loss to the state, since the good effect of this early indulgence will not fail to be seen in an extended cultivation in succeeding years, and a permanent improvement in the growing resources of the country

6 According to your statements the total clear revenue which we shall derive from the acquisition of the territory supposing the expenses of the Civil Administration not to exceed those of Bajee

Rao, and the Military charge to be met by the cession of Bassein and Poona, which may reasonably be expected, is calculated at Rupees 31,00,000 per annum for the first and it is further hoped that by a considerable reduction of the charge of the auxiliary force, such an addition will be made to our clear revenue from the source as will make the whole not less than 50,00,000 from the close of the ensuing year

7 In framing this calculation, you have provided for all the demands on the British Government arising out of its accession to the power and dominion of the Peshwa, and the consequent necessity of providing in a suitable manner for many contingencies referable to the particular circumstances of the case

8 I shall proceed to advert to each of these in the order in which they stand in your dispatch

9 The Governor-General has already signified to you his entire assent to the force of those considerations which induced you to extend the original objects of the establishment of the Rajah of Sattara in an independent sovereignty and the consequent enlargement of the territory to be conferred on that prince The limits of the territory to be thus appropriated as described in your instructions to Captain Grant of the 8th April, and in the dispatch now acknowledged, are perfectly approved The testimony now borne by you to the good conduct of the Rajah since the formation of his connection with the British Government naturally confirms this view of the question and will induce His Lordship in Council to approve of the extension of his territory to the widest limits you have proposed and to place under his authority those of the Jagirdars whose possessions fall within those general limits with the exception of the Patwardhans The particular case of Sholapur will perhaps require to be separately considered, and must depend on a good measure on the interchanges of territory to be effected with the Nizam, to which reference will be made in a subsequent part of this dispatch It will be proper to make some provision for the security of these Jagirdars, and your attention is very properly directed to that object In concluding the final arrangements with the Rajah to which these remarks and the 52nd and following paragraphs of my dispatch of the 14th of July refer you will keep this matter in view

10 You will exercise your discretion with regard to the period when it will be proper to conclude a formal treaty with the Rajah

11 The entire separation of the Rajah from the former dependents of his nominal state is fundamental and indispensable principle of the present arrangement His new Jagirdars ought however, to be more to look to him as their immediate superior, and their contingents should form a portion of the Horse which the Raja is to be bound to bring forward for the service of the British Government

12 It is provided that the Rajah's administration is to be conducted for the present under the superintendence of the British Agent but it is expedient, that the name and authority of the Rajah should be employed in all formal public acts, both to accustom his future subjects to the exercise of his authority and to give his proper weight and dignity in their eyes and as the best means of giving an undisputed legal sanction to those acts

13 The whole tenor of your sentiments and proceedings and those of Brigadier General Munro relative to the Southern Jagirdars has received the approbation of the Governor General in Council In the expectation however of receiving a detailed report from you or from Brigadier General Munro of the arrangements made or in progress with those chiefs His Lordship in Council refrains at the present time from offering any particular remarks on this important branch of the general settlement.

14. In my dispatch of the 14th of July I stated the Governor General's opinion that Appa Desai had forfeited all claims to indemnification for Chickorey and Manouly besides incurring further penalties You have in your dispatch now replied to take a more favourable view of Appa Desai's claim to consideration and the Governor General in Council will be fully prepared notwithstanding the opinion above expressed to consent to any arrangement in his favour which you or Brigadier General Munro may have led him to expect or which you may think it proper to concede on grounds of expediency His Lordship considers it to be equitable, that any compensation to be made to Appa Desai for his claims on the Nizam's territories which under the sanction now given may be admitted should be borne by the Government of Hyderabad

15 In the former instructions also it was observed that the amount of the contingent of each Jagirdar should be reduced to the scale which he might reasonably be expected to maintain. It is inferred from a passage in your dispatch however that a tacit acquiescence in their furnishing only a fourth part of the stipulated quota is preferred by you to any change in the terms of the Iynaat Zabila The Governor General in Council has of course no objection to this arrangement, if you see any particular reason for giving it the preference over a reduced quota fixed by regular engagement.

16 The opinions expressed by you relative to the advantage of resuming the Jagirs of the second class of Jagirdars who hold lands for the payment of troops and who did not quit the cause of Baji Rao on the first summon accord with those of the Governor General in Council and you will act on this principle, except when particular circumstances may render it expedient to make an exception The proposal for allowing this class of persons and the other holders of lands for their personal expenses to

retain the enjoyment of the last mentioned grants, is founded on principles of wise and liberal policy and has the perfect concurrence and sanction of the Governor General in Council subject to such special arrangements and provisions as you may judge necessary in appoitioning the grants, with a view to make distinctions according to individual desert, and to leave at the same time some fund to provide for persons similarly entitled to considerations but who did not derive their support from grants of land

17 Your propositions regarding the maintenance of the religious institutions of the country are entirely approved and adopted by the Governor General in Council Those which have been confirmed by the proclamation of Satara or other public declaration must of course be supported on present footing, but His Lordship in Council fully concurs with you in the propriety both on grounds of economy and morality of substituting for the indiscriminate charities or rather alms-giving of Bajee Rao some useful and permanent institution for the benefit of the community Your suggestions for the foundation of a Hindoo College at each of the sacred towns of Nasik and Wai is approved by the Governor General in Council who requests you to submit further details of the plan you would propose and the extent of the endowment

18 The employment of the Military classes is a subject of the first importance, and has naturally and properly occupied much of your attention as well as that of the Governor General in Council The views and plans you have formed on this subject are regarded as extremely correct, and you will consider yourself at liberty to prosecute them in the manner you propose

19 The establishment of the state of Sattara and the obligation to be imposed on the great Jagirdars to maintain a certain number of Horse will occupy a portion of this class The measures in progress for reducing gradually the auxiliary Horse will perhaps create vacancies in that Corps sufficient to enable you during the ensuing season to furnish employment for a further number, which will of course have the effect of keeping a still greater proportion at their homes, in expectation of similar service By these expedients for a time it may reasonably be hoped that the Horse-men thrown out of employment by the dissolution of the late Government and the other events of the war, will be kept from disturbing the county while the progress of our authority and the gradual operation of time and nature will reduce the number of this class of military adventurers to such a scale as to render them of little consequence The expense to be incurred in these measures, ought not to exceed the sum allotted to the auxiliary Horse, and it is very satisfactory to His Lordship in Council to observe the confidence with which you anticipate the early reduction of that charge to half its actual amount

20 The Infantry of the late Government will as you remark find employment as Sebundee or Revenue peons and they are not calculated to be so troublesome in the present state of India as the Horse. The Arabs are an exception and as they are totally unfit for our service, and of turbulent and licentious habits there seems no resource but acting against them with vigor wherever they collect until they are broken and disarmed or compelled to quit the country

21 You are authorised to assign suitable but moderate pen sions to such of the officers of the late Peshwa s service as are not provided for by having their personal Jagirs left to them.

22. The arrangement you propose regarding the civil officers of the late Government, and some of the old Ministers of the Poona state reduced to poverty by the persecution of Baji Rao are entirely approved by the Governor General in Council. Your excluding from these arrangements those individuals who remained with Baji Rao to the last, is also approved

23 The pensions to Baji Rao and Chimaji Appa will of course be a charge on the revenue of the conquered country and the Governor General in Council sanctions the eventual appropriation of the further sum of two Lakhs for unexpected claims not provided for in your other calculations including a provision for the family of Ganga Dhar Shashtri which it is equally just, liberal and politic for the British Government to grant.

24. Adverting to the nature and origin of the claims of the Peshwa s Government on the Gaikwar as settled by the terms of the treaty of Poona to the degree in which the Gaikwar s interests have been involved with our own in the transactions that led to the late revolution, as well as to the fidelity and zeal with which the Government of Baroda has performed the duty of an ally during the late war the Governor General in Council considers it to be expedient and equitable to relieve the Gaikwar from the payment of the annual tribute of five lacks of Rupees per annum. Instructions of which a copy will accompany this dispatch will be transmitted to the Government of Bombay on the subject. Considering the benefit which the Government of Baroda will have thus acquired in the course of the late transactions, it will not be unequitable to render the completion of this grant a means of inducing the Gaikwar to give his assent to any of the remaining objects we have in view at that Court.

25 The settlement to be made with the Nizam is more complicated as they involve all the claims of the Peshwa s Government on the state of Hyderabad besides various questions of exchange of territory and mutual concessions. The scale of His Highness s exertions in the prosecution of the war entitle him to the greatest consideration As the negotiation for the adjustment of these claims and the pecuniary and territorial arrangements

arising out of them must be carried on at Hyderabad, I have been desired on this account, as well as to avoid the unnecessary extension of this dispatch to transmit His Lordship's instructions on these subjects to Mr Russell A copy of the instructions to Mr Russell will accompany this dispatch and you will be pleased to correspond with him on all points connected with these arrangements

26 The result of your calculations of the clear revenue that will remain to the British Government from the conquered territory has already been adverted to, His Lordship in Council, observes that you have not included in your statements the amount of the revenue of Holkar's share of Khandesh, although inconsiderable at present it may be expected to increase with the general improvement of the country

27 On considering the mode pointed out by you for augmenting our immediate revenue, it has appeared to the Governor General in Council on the whole, to be better not to depart from the arrangements already contemplated for the sake of that object, since it must be acquired by some corresponding sacrifice of another kind

28 The annexation to our territory of the lands of Rastia and of Gokhla between the Neera and the Krishna, though it would increase our direct revenue would proportionally circumscribe that of the Rajah of Satara whom it is a great object to maintain in dignity and ease These lands would moreover be separated from our other territories, and intermixed with the possessions of the Raja or those of his Jagirdars or of ours, and though this is a minor objection and would not operate against the adoption of the plan were it otherwise expedient, it adds force to other objections

29 The tranquillity of the country and the future success of our administration is so much involved in the grant of liberal provisions to the civil and military officers of the late Government that the Governor General in Council would feel very much averse to sanction any reduction of the amount appropriate to that purpose Many of these are for life, and will ultimately increase the revenue of Government, and they will indirectly have the same effect by their influence in the general prosperity and productiveness of our possessions The Governor General in Council does not by any means contemplate a general resumption of the Jagirs especially those held by military officers Every fair occasion however should be taken to resume or curtail Jagirs falling in by the death of the holder

30 The reasons already assigned for relieving the Gaikwar from the tribute fixed by the treaty of Poona, appear to the Governor General in Council to be conclusive in favour of that arrangement.

31 The extent of concession in favour of the Nizam will be discussed in its proper place.

32 On the whole then, it is the opinion of the Governor General in Council that our real and permanent interest, will be better consulted by confining our immediate possessions and revenues within the limits assigned by you, trusting to the reduction of charge and the increase of rent for the future improvement of our resources in this quarter

33 Both of these sources of increase may be expected to be considerable, when the services of the auxiliary force can be dispensed with and the progressive establishment of our authority and the tranquilization of the country shall have extended cultivation and commerce and have given competence and security to the mass of the people.

34. I have already had the honour to convey to you the expression of the Governor General's full approbation of the principles on which you have proposed to establish the administration of the provinces which are to remain in our immediate possession

35 The tenor of my letter of the 14th of July will have prepared you for the assent of the Governor General in Council to the annexation of the whole of the Konkan to the Presidency at Bombay and the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will have acted on the conditional authority conveyed to him in my letter of the same date to Mr Warden The right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will doubtless adopt all proper and necessary precautions for conciliating the inhabitants by an attention to their prejudices and institutions, and by providing a suitable maintenance for those who have lost their employment by the revolution

36 The annexation to either of the established presidencies of the remaining territory does not require to be particularly attended to at present since you are aware of the resolution of the Government that all the territory above the Ghats including both Khandesh and the provinces south of the Kistna shall remain for a term under a separate provisional administration to be conducted by you under the immediate authority of the Supreme Government The means of rendering this system efficient by affording you the aid of qualified and experienced public officers in the several departments will occupy the particular attention of the Governor General in Council after receiving a statement of your sentiments and wishes in this respect and an intimation of the branches in which more extensive assistance than is immediately at your command is required

37 You will have seen from my dispatch of the 14th of July the decided repugnance of the Governor-General to the introduction of any comprehensive body of Regulations into the new provinces and His Lordship's unqualified preference of a system founded on the existing institutions of the country purified as far as may be

practicable from all gross abuse Such system besides its immediate and obvious merits will be open to gradual and temperate reform founded on a mature and distinct consideration of each individual measure suggested by progressive experience, and our increasing knowledge of the genius and character of the people and of the structure of society as influenced by the civil and religious institutions of the state

38 This system of administration besides the advantages just stated, will possess that of requiring a less expensive establishment of civil officers of large emolument, than a more perfect and artificial scheme of Government The principal officers must however *proportionally enjoy a larger authority and must be placed at footing* which will set them above all temptation to abuse the confidence that under such a state of things must be reposed in the public agents of Government

39 The provisional administration adopted by you and already approved, appears to be calculated for the attainment of these beneficial purposes Further experience will naturally suggest improvements In the mean while the Collectors will exercise the general powers of judicial, police and revenue officers in their respective districts subject to the general rules framed by you on the principles above stated

40 You have already been apprized of the importance attached by the Governor-General in Council to the collection of all useful information in the Revenue Department It is not less requisite in cases of judicial investigation of any importance, whether conducted by Panchayats or under the more immediate superintendence of the Collectors in their judicial capacity

41 The powers confided to you by the Governor-General were distinctly intended to vest you with the highest criminal jurisdiction within the territory subject to your authority, and it is gratifying to His Lordship in Council to observe the moderation and discretion with which this important trust has been exercised and the case shown both in the investigation of charges by the Magistrate and in your subsequent revision to arrive at the truth

42 The precaution of receiving the deliberate opinion of a Hindoo Lawyer in all cases of magnitude, and of adhering more especially on the side of mercy as strictly as is practicable consistently with our notions of criminal justice to the sanctions of the Hindu Law is perfectly approved The reservation for your own confirmation of all capital sentences was a proper and necessary precaution, and the Governor-General in Council has seen every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which this branch of your executive functions has been performed in the cases which have come under this observation

43 You have also wisely founded the administration of Civil justice on the existing institutions, and usages of the people Such a system, while it not only secures in the most satisfactory manner

of which present circumstances admit the ends of essential equity will form the best possible basis for such future ameliorations as the superior integrity and intelligence of the British Agents may enable them to introduce.

44. The degree of authority proposed to be left to the Mamlat dars under the orders of the Collector and the smaller Jagirdars within their lands under the same supervision guarded by the regulations established by you, appears to be proper and calculated to combine the attainment of speedy justice with sufficient security against abuse. The greater Jagirdars who will still retain their personal Jagirs such as the Vinchoorkar and Poorunderee and others of this class must be allowed a larger scope of authority and not be interfered with except in cases of great injustice. The tenure by which they hold their lands entitles them to exercise this authority while it is not abused.

45 The Southern Jagirdars must of course also retain the powers they at present possess. This privilege is distinctly recog nised in my letter of the 14th of July and could not be invaded without a violation of their established and hereditary rights.

46 In the 40th paragraph of my letter of the 14th of July I stated the opinion of the Governor-General that after the depar ture of Brigadier General Munro you will find it expedient to take the management of the Southern Jagirdars into your own hands with such aid as you might think it proper to require from the Agent at Satara The reasons assigned by you however for avoid ing any arrangement that may encourage the Jagirdars to look to Satara as the seat of authority or to keep their Vakeels there are considered by the Governor-General in Council to be just and con clusive, and His Lordship in Council will approve of your delegat ing such part of this duty as well as of the communications with the Rajah of Kolhapur as cannot conveniently be performed by yourself to the Collector in the Southern districts This officer may be permanently constituted the agent of Government for this purpose when the ultimate connection of the Southern districts to the Presidency of Fort St. George shall take place, a measure which you are aware is considered premature at the present moment.

47 The Governor-General in Council concurs in your opinion of the importance of maintaining a political agent in Khandesh until the country is more settled and the numerous plunderers expelled or weaned from their predatory habits and His Lordship has confirmed your nomination of Captain John Briggs to this responsible office. The settlement and collection of the Revenue and the Superintendence of the administration of justice in that Prov ince (including the districts ceded by Holkar) will form a part of the duties of the Agent. The evil of the intermixture of authorities in that province is strongly felt by the Governor-General in Council who has under his consideration the means of consolidating the respective possessions of the British and Marahatta Governments in

that province by interchange of territory As this plan is connected with other arrangements affecting the interests and claims of Sindhia and Holkar in other quarters, it must remain suspended for the present In the mean while every effort must be made to restrain the officers of those Governments from impeding our plans Representations will be addressed to both Durbars on the subject, and no hesitation is to be made in chastising at once any aggression on the part of their officers or subjects in cases requiring the prompt application of remedy Notice should immediately be given on such occasions to the Residents at the Courts of Sindhia and Holkar, respectively that the circumstances may be fully explained and the misrepresentations of the other party anticipated

48 The Governor-General in Council is disposed to concur in your view of the inexpediency of leaving to Holkar the possession of any portion of territory or rights in Khandesh and to restrict the indulgence rigidly to a few Enam villages, to which he is understood to attach much value as being the ancient hereditary possessions of his family A limited grant of this nature under due restrictions will perhaps not be attended with the inconvenience apprehended from a more enlarged one necessarily involving the possession of extensive powers

49 It is also His Lordship's purpose to endeavour to obtain from Sindhia by exchange the lands he has continued to hold in Ahmednagar and other parts of the late Peshwa's territories by a loose and abusive construction, with the connivance of the Peshwa of the stipulations of the 8th article of the Treaty of Surjee Anjangaon

50 An arrangement with our Jagirdars for a consolidation of their lands now inconveniently intermixed is very desirable, and your attention should be directed to this object in the approaching territorial grants or confirmations

51 Your plan for reclaiming the Bheel and other Hill Chiefs from their predatory habits as sketched in the dispatch now replied to and more particularly explained in the instructions given by you to Captain Griggs and Captain Pottinger, appears to the Governor-General in Council to be judicious and likely to be attended with success You will accordingly consider yourself authorized to proceed in it

52 The Governor-General in Council has already signified his approbation of the military arrangements for the provinces under your authority concerted by you and Brigadier General Smith His Lordship in Council has also called on the Government of Fort St George for a reinforcement for the Southern Districts which it is hoped will enable you to complete the disposition you have in view His Lordship in Council fully concurs in your sentiments regarding the importance of maintaining an efficient force in the provinces under your charge during the infancy of our rule, both

for the encouragement of the well affected and industrious and to curb the disloyal and turbulent, who must necessarily for a while be numerous.

53 These are the only remarks and instructions that have been suggested to the Governor-General in Council by the perusal of your dispatch now acknowledged but they will when combined with the general instructions conveyed to you in my former dispatch of the 14th of July and in the usual replies to your separate references to His Lordship s authority on special points put you sufficiently in possession of the views and principles of the Governor-General in Council to enable you to establish the foundations and provide for the gradual consolidation of a system of administration calculated not more to secure the just rights and promote the interests of Government than to place the happiness and prosperity of the people on a firm and permanent basis.

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort William, (Sd.) J ADAM,

26th September 1818 Chief Secretary to Government.

To—FRANCIS WARDEN ESQUIRE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

SIR,

Since the dispatch of my letter to your address of the 14th of July the Governor-General in Council has received a further report from Mr Elphinstone relative to the settlement of the territories conquered from the late Peshwa in which he has recommended the immediate annextion of the whole of the Konkan to the Presidency of Bombay

2 His Lordship in Council thence concludes that the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will have acted on the conditional instructions conveyed in my letter of the 14h of July and have proceeded to introduce the authority of the Government of Bombay throughout that province.

3 The enclosed copy of the instructions this day addressed to Mr Elphinstone combined with those of the 14th of July formerly communicated will apprize the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of the sentiments of this Government with regrad to the principles and objects to be kept in view in the establishment of our authority in the conquered country and the Governor in Council will His Lordship doubts not, adopt any plans and arrangements to the views indicated in the instructions to Mr Elphinstone.

4 The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council will be pleased to observe from the 22d paragraph of the instructions to Mr Elphinstone that the Governor-General in Council has determined to liberate the Gaikwar from the annual payment to the Peshwa's Government stipulated by the treaty of Poona and now become due to the British Government by virtue of its accession to the sovereignty of the Peshwa

5 In communicating this resolution to the Gaikwar, the Resident at Baroda will of course represent it as a free concession on the part of the British Government arising out of the considerations stated in the letter to Mr Elphinstone and as a practical proof of the advantages attaching to the firm, zealous and faithful performance of the obligations of the alliance

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Fort William (Sd.) J. ADAM,
The 26th September 1818 Chief Secretary to Government

To—HENRY RUSSELL, ESQUIRE, RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

Sir,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a dispatch addressed on this day to Mr Elphinstone, and to communicate to you the observations and instructions of the Governor-General in Council on the subject adverted to in the 25th paragraph of that dispatch

2 The just pretensions of the Nizam's Government to share in the advantages derived from the success of our arms in the late war grounded on the zeal and fidelity with which it performed its duties as an ally of the Hon'ble Company, are fully admitted, and it is now to be considered how those pretensions can be best realized with mutual convenience to the two states

3 It is scarcely necessary to promise, that the part taken by the Nizam in the late Campaign is by no means such as to entitle him to be considered a principal in the war, cordial and zealous as was the interest manifested by his Government, and praise-worthy as was the conduct of those of his troops engaged in the operations of the campaign he can only be viewed as an auxiliary in an enterprize undertaken chiefly for the security of his dominions, a security so fortunately established by the effort as to be of itself a most adequate recompence for His Highness's exertions

4. The further contest which unexpectedly burst upon us was of a nature demanding the employment of the British resources in a proportion so much beyond any comparison with those brought forward by the Nizam's, that the two powers cannot be considered as standing on similar ground in regard to the issue. His Highness therefore can set up no claim to any thing like an equal participation with the British Government in the advantages acquired. In apportioning to His Highness his share of those advantages every obligation of equity and good faith will be fulfilled by preserving a fair proportion between the extent of His Highness's exertions with the consequent expense, and the value of the acquisition he will receive on a general comparison of the two without any attempt at minute accuracy

5 Viewing then the actual services performed by the troops of the Nizam and the general co-operation of his Government contrasted with the degree of his obligations and the positive benefit he will derive from the success of the war in the security it has given him from predatory inroads alone, it would not be too much to say that his services would be aboundantly repaid by the acquisition of such portions of the territories of the Peshwa, the Rajah of Nagpur and Holkar as are situated within the general boundary of His Highness's dominions, as a permanent addition to his possessions.

6. The detached portions of the Peshwa's territory intermixed with those of the Nizam are stated by Mr Elphinstone to yield in round numbers three Lakhs of Rupees per annum. Those of Holkar namely Amber Ellora etc. are rated at about 5,00,000 per annum and the districts of Akool Argony and others lying under the Gawilgarh range of hills and ceded by the Rajah of Nagpur are understood to yield about 6 00,000 Lakhs of Rupees per annum after deducting all grants to individuals. If these statements are at all accurate, the Nizam would receive at once a permanent addition to his possessions of territory of the value of fourteen Lakhs of Rupees per annum To this might be added the possessions of the Forts of Gawilgarh and Nernallah in the range of hills if there be no political or military objection to their transfer to the Nizam, of the existence of which the Governor-General in Council is not at present aware. On this point however it will be desirable to receive the opinion of the Resident at Nagpur after he shall have consulted the military authorities with whom he is in communication

7 Although perhaps by these cessions every just claim of the Nizam's would be fulfilled the Governor-General in Council is prepared to manifest the liberality of the British Government by still further concessions in His Highness's favour which I shall now proceed to detail to you

8. By the conquest of the Peshwa's territories and the subversion of his Dynasty the British Government has succeeded to all the rights and claims of the state of which Bajee Rao was the head, and is at liberty to enforce or remit them according to its own views

of equity, policy and expediency You are aware that claims to a very large amount on account of Chout and other dues were annually realized by the Peshwa's Government from the Nizam's Districts, and that still larger payments were claimed together with arrears of Chout which if established would have amounted to an enormous sum

9 It is not necessary to recall to your recollection the measures taken by this Government with a view to the arbitration of the demands in question, or the circumstances which prevented the execution of that purpose A reference to my letter to your address of the 17th of June 1814 will show, that under the view then taken of the subject by His Lordship in Council, on a consideration of all the circumstances before him there was a very slender probability of the Nizam's being able to repel the demands of the other party, and that the Governor-General in Council was prepared for such a result of the proposed investigation as would have made the Nizam a Debtor to the Peshwa to a large amount on account of arrears, besides establishing the right of the latter to an annual tribute from the former to an amount exceeding very considerably that which was actually paid The Chout of Beder alone if established, as there seemed little reason to doubt would have been the case, was stated at Rupees 17,00,000 per annum with arrears since the demise of the late Nizam in 1803

10 It is true that those claims were not considered as positively established, and that the Nizam was to have had the benefit of a strict investigation of them Though such a process might have reduced the amount, there is the strongest ground for believing that it would still have been so considerable as to have left the Nizam no option but to seek through our mediation, a compromise involving either a considerable cession of territory or the payment of a grievously heavy sum of money to the Peshwa in lieu of the claims in question

11 Were the Governor-General in Council disposed to avail himself of the full extent of the rights acquired by the British Government in succession to the late Peshwa, an investigation of the nature above proposed would be necessary The course which the Governor-General in Council purposes to adopt will however supersede the necessity for such a procedure, and will enable His Lordship in Council to mark the extent of his liberality to the Nizam, while he secures every requisite benefit for the British Government which it is necessary to found on these extensive claims Besides the wish to show favour to the Nizam on account of the good conduct of his Government during the war, His Highness is entitled to further consideration, since it is highly probable had the war terminated in leaving the Peshwa in possession of any part of his dominions, that he would have been required to relinquish, either the whole or a considerable part of his demands on the Nizam, especially the large accumulation of arrears of Chout

12 On the whole it is the intention of the Governor-General in Council to exonerate the Nizam in perpetuity from the payment of all Chout or other tribute and of all Moharra and other dues heretofore claimable from his districts by the Government of Poona and to remit all arrears on that account on the following conditions.

1st.—That the Nizam shall cede to the British Government with a view to their being transferred to the Rajah of Nagpur all His Highness's possessions or rights to the Eastward of the Wardha.

2nd.—That his Highness shall cede to the British Government in full sovereignty his territorial possessions lying between the Seena and the Beema

3rd.—That His Highness shall cede to the British Government the whole or such portion as may be hereafter determined of his possessions in the Dooab of the Kistna and Toombhadra.

4th.—That His Highness shall pay to the British Government a sum of sixteen Lakhs of Rupees in annual instalments of Rupees 4,00,000 till the whole be liquidated.

13 The cession under the first head is desirable in order to put an end to the inconveniences of joint possession and to render the Wardha distinctly the boundary between the possessions of the two states. The value of the lands and rights to be ceded does not it is believed amount to more than one Lakh of Rupees per annum.

14. The acquisition by the British Government of the Nizam's territories between the Seena and the Bhima is very desirable in order to render compact our possessions in that quarter and improve the frontier Other small cessions or exchanges in the same quarter may be desirable with that view respecting which, you will be pleased to correspond with Mr Elphinstone.

15 The extent of cession in the 5th article is reserved for future consideration as it must depend mainly on the actual value of the possessions in question and the other contemplated cessions regarding which the Governor-General in Council has no accurate information that which is on the records of Government referring to former periods and being evidently over-rated It is not the desire of the Governor-General in Council to require from the Nizam territorial cessions to an amount exceeding in actual clear revenue at the present moment of ten or twelve Lakhs of rupees per annum. It is understood that the territory in the Dooab comprehends considerable portions of land granted in Jagir so that notwithstanding their extent the revenue derived directly to the state may not be considerable. Their possessions are important to us as rendering the Kistna the boundary between the territories of the two states. but if their value materially exceeds what is supposed it will not be necessary to require a greater cession in that quarter than will be required to make up the whole amount of ceded territory including that between the Seena and Bhima to the sum above stated supposing the latter alone not to equal that amount.

16 The Governor-General in Council is disposed to think that it will be more advantageous to the British interests generally to retain the territories of the Poona state on the Bhima, comprehending Sholapur, Wyraug, etc, which might otherwise be given in exchange for the Nizam's districts between the Bhima and the Seena, than to acquire territory in the Dooab This is a point however on which you might correspond with Mr Elphinstone and report the result of your joint consideration of the subject to Government

17 The sum required by the fourth condition especially under the provision for its gradual liquidation may be considered as a very easy composition for the immense claims that might be substantiated against the Nizam, and the demands seems in all respects unobjectionable Should any reasonable grounds of dissent be offered by the Nizam's Government or occur to your own mind, you will of course state them You will otherwise consider the payment of the sum specified as one of the conditions of the proposed concessions in His Highness's favour

18 You will perceive that the information regarding the value of the lands to be acquired by either party on which the foregoing instructions are founded, is avowedly defective More accurate information may require a modification of the plan now proposed, and it will of course be open to consideration should your representations or those of Mr Elphinstone suggest the expediency of a change In the opposite event you will be prepared to carry these instructions into effect by opening a negotiation with the Nizam as soon as you shall have ascertained the several points on which further enquiry may be requisite by correspondence with Mr Elphinstone or reference to other authorities The proposed exchanges and cessions where finally settled must be of course reduced to the form of a treaty

19 Supposing the present plan to be finally carried into effect wholly or with inconsiderable alteration, the result will be nearly as follows

20 Mr Elphinstone states the total amount payable to the Peshwa from the Nizam s Districts as exhibited in the Poona accounts at about Rupees 24,00,000 per annum of which about half reached the treasury the other half being absorbed by charges or embezzled by the officers The territorial cessions above referred to being taken at fourteen Lakhs, the whole direct gain by the Nizam, amount to Twenty-six Lakhs of Rupees per annum supposing the same abuses to continue as are supposed to have existed as in the Peshwa's time, and in the opposed supposition to an amount still more considerable To this is to be added the release from disputed claims amounting to about eighteen or twenty Lakhs more of which at least half would have been established and the final acquittance of an account of arrears of several crores of Rupees The cessions demanded of the Nizam will amount to about 12 Lakhs This cannot be regarded but as an arrangement highly favourable or rather

generously magnificent to the Nizam On the other hand, the Governor-General in Council does not consider the sacrifices made by the British Government in this transaction to be excessive taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case.

21 Recurring to the cessions from the Rajah of Nagpur I am directed to remind you of the encouragement given to the Nawab Salabat Khan to expect a considerable addition to his Jaidad in that quarter on his making a proportionate augmentation of his horse. The communications on this subject with Salabat Khan were conducted by Brigadier-General Sir John Malcolm, and you are requested to correspond with that officer and after ascertaining the extent of the Nawabs reasonable expectations to apply to the Nizam's Government in his behalf It appears to be proper that the grant should proceed from the Government of the Nizam, but Salabat Khan will continue to be, as heretofore, regarded as under the special countenance of the British Government.

22. Copies of this letter will be transmitted to Mr Elphinstone and Mr Jenkins and also to Sir John Malcolm, with all of whom you will correspond on each part of the arrangement prescribed as refer to their official authority

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd) J ADAM,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort William

The 26th Sep 1818

P S Copy of a letter to the Resident at Nagpur is enclosed for your information.

SINDHIA'S AFFAIRS

Letter No. 1.—The letter carries an enclosure which is a copy of Mr Adam's letter to Captain Stewart, Acting Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia. The enclosure discusses some of the provisions of the treaty between the British Government and Sindhia particularly those that pertain to the cession of territories, viz, Hindia, and Aseergarh.

FROM—J ADAM, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

On the Ganges, near Dinapur, 9th July 1818

I am directed by the Governor-General to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a letter addressed this day to the Acting Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia in reply to his dispatch of the 26th ultimo

To—CAPTAIN STEWART, ACTING RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA

SIR,

I have had the honour to receive your dispatch of the 26th ultimo enclosing the engagement concluded with Dowlat Rao Sindhia for the exchange of territories etc, and a schedule (No 2) containing the cessions made by His Highness to the British Government both bearing the Maharajah's seal together with a counterpart of the engagement and a Schedule (No 1) of the cessions made by the British Government to Sindhia, for the ratification of His Excellency the Governor-General

2 The engagement with the Schedule No 1 having been this day ratified by the Governor-General the ratified instruments are herewith transmitted for the purpose of being delivered to Sindhia

3 The engagement appears to His Lordship to be correct in all respects and sufficiently comprehensive for all the purposes of such a document

4. The Governor-General has perused a copy of Sir John Malcolm's statement that any specific pledge has been given to Jeswant Rao that can impose on the British Government the obligation of insisting on the exact mode or amount of provision to be made for that chief by Sindhia. The clause in the engagement is quite satisfactory and the Governor-General relies on your efforts to effect such an arrangement in Jaswant Rao's favour as shall be adequate to his reasonable expectations You will have furnished Capt. Caulfield with instructions to deliver over the territories under his charge to the officer appointed by Sindhia to receive them and you will be prepared to represent to the Durbar any deviation that may come to your knowledge from the condition of their restoration to Sindhia relative to their future administration

5 The Governor-General is not aware of any advantage that can result to the British Government from delaying the restoration of Hindia to the officers of Sindhia's Government and the formal relinquishment of our claim to possess ourselves of Asseer It is on the contrary desirable to carry that part of the arrangement into effect since the revenues of those districts form but a nominal resource for the payment of the contingent while the relinquishment of them entitles us to receive if necessary from Sindhia, the amount of the Rajah's tribute for a third year

6. The course of procedure with relation to Asseer is considerably embarrassed, however by the recent hostility committed by Jeswant Rao [Laur] in firing on Major Doveton's detachment besides his open and avowed support of Baji Rao while he was in arms against us

7 The information of the Governor-General on the subject is not yet complete and His Lordship is unable therefore to determine on the precise course of measures to be pursued. I am directed however to communicate the following observations regarding the affair as far as it appears to affect Sindhia

8 The known want of the power of control over Jeswant Rao Laur on the part of Sindhia will induce the Governor-General to receive the Maharajah's disavowal of that Chief's conduct and a declaration of his inability to have prevented that procedure as a sufficient exoneration of His Highness from the guilt and the consequences of the act reserving to the British Government the right of pursuing its own measures with relation to Jeswant Rao.

9. Such a disavowal and declaration the Governor-General as no doubt Sindhia will forward to make and if the circumstances of the transaction do not differ from what His Lordship is led by the information already before him to suppose them to be, it is His Lordship's purpose to limit his proceedings with relation to Sindhia to a formal remonstrance against Jeswant Rao's conduct and to accept the adoption by Sindhia of the above course as a sufficient atonement on his part.

10 In the mean while if it does not appear to you likely to embarrass that proposed mode of proceeding or to weaken in its effects on the ground we are entitled to take with respect to Jaswant Rao's conduct the Governor-General will approve of your at once declaring Sindhia released from that obligation of the 8th article of the Treaty of Gwalior which relates to Asseergarh, and its dependencies, signifying to Sindhia, however that this is a question entirely distinct from that referring to Jeswant Rao Laur's personal conduct since the arrival of Bajee Rao in the vicinity of that fortress

11 In the event of the Governor-General deeming it necessary to reduce Asseergarh for the punishment of Jaswant Rao (which insufficient information does not yet enable His Lordship to decide) the fortress will immediately on its capture be delivered to the Maharaja

12 You will at any rate declare to Sindhia the readiness of the British Government to restore Hindia and its dependencies to the Maharaja without delay, and you will furnish the Durbar with a letter to the Officer Commanding the fort and district of Hindia authorizing him to make them over to Sindhia's officers Sir John Malcolm, by a detachment from whose force Hindia is occupied, will instruct the officer in charge to comply with your requisition on its production by Sindhia's officers

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd) J ADAM,

Secretary to the Governor-General

On the Ganges,
Near Dinapur,
9th July 1818

Letter No 2—This is a covering letter for the enclosure which is a copy of Government dispatch addressed to Captain Stewart, Acting Resident with Sindhia The enclosure contains the sentiments of the Governor-General regarding the withdrawal of the claims of Sindhia to certain territories which form the "ancient possessions of the Powar family" of Dhar

FROM—J ADAM, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, 7th August 1818

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a letter this day addressed to the Acting Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia by the authority of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council

To—CAPTAIN STEWART ACTING RESIDENT WITH SINDHIA.

SIR

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 15th ultimo reporting that Sindhia has withdrawn his claim of the pergunnahs of Saharingpur Budnawar and Barseeah forming a part of the ancient possessions of the Powar family

2 You are aware that Sir John Malcolm has been authorized to negotiate with the principal branches of that family with a view to detach them from the predatory mode of life which they have lately followed and to resume the character and habits of regular Government. The recovery of such of their possessions as have not been permanently and irrevocably alienated was one of the inducement which the Governor-General purposed to hold out to them, to accede to the arrangements to be proffered by Sir John Malcolm, and to adhere to the engagements they might form with the British Government. It would consequently have been impracticable to comply with Sindhia's request to be allowed to retain the lands now referred to and it is with satisfaction His Lordship has learned that the Maharaja has withdrawn all claims to them and relieve the Government from the necessity of refusing a direct request on the part of His Highness.

3 No definitive arrangement can be made regarding Barseeah, until the result of Sir John Malcolm's negotiation with the Chief of Dhar shall be known and it is not necessary to take any further notice at present of Atmaram Pandit's communication, than to express the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council at the Maharaja's declaration.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Sd.) JOHN ADAM,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Fort William,
7th August 1818

Letter No 3.—This is a covering letter to the enclosure which is a copy of the Government dispatch addressed to Captain Stewart, Acting Resident with Sindhia. The dispatch contains the sentiments of the Governor-General regarding the settlement that has to be effected between Madho Singh the expelled Raja of Narwar and Doulat Rao Sindhia.

FROM—J ADAM SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

To—R. JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William 7th August 1818

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the accompanying copy of a letter addressed on this date to the Acting Resident with Sindhia by the authority of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

To—CAPTAIN STEWART, ACTING RESIDENT WITH SINDHIA

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 6th of July, reporting the desire expressed by Madho Singh, the expelled Rajah of Nerwar, to make his peace with the Government of Dowlat Rao Sindhia through the intercession of the British Government, and the readiness of Sindhia to assign a provision to Madho Singh

2 The Governor-General in Council is satisfied of the expediency of assisting Dowlat Rao Sindhia in the settlement of his country, and especially in putting an end to insurrections and disturbances of the character of that excited by Madho Singh His Lordship, accordingly authorizes you to employ your efforts in bringing about an accommodation with Madho Singh and to offer the guarantee of the British Government to the terms that may be settled between him and the Durbar through your mediation

3 The Governor-General in Council is not sufficiently informed of the nature of Madho Singh's pretensions to form any decided judgment of the terms that may be considered to be reasonable for him to expect, or Sindhia to grant A suitable provision and an amnesty for past outrages with a pledge on the part of Madho Singh to remain quietly at the place assigned for his residence, and to dismiss his armed followers, seem to be the principal stipulations to be entered into on either side You will arrange the details in the manner you may judge most expedient

4. If Madho Singh should not accede to conditions that you may deem reasonable, or if he should continue his predatory practices, there will be no motive for withholding from Sindhia the aid of the British Government in putting down Madho Singh and his adherents, in the event of an application being made by the Durbar to that effect It will not be desirable to encourage this expectation, however in the present stage of the business, lest the hope of our support in crushing Madhoo Singh should render Sindhia less solicitous for an amicable settlement

5 These observations apply equally to the case of Rajah Jai Singh and will furnish a rule for your guidance should his affairs be brought under your consideration, either by him or by the Durbar

6 I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th of July, enclosing copies of dispatches from Captain Blacker reporting the dispersion of the Banditte under

Major Aratoon and to inform you that the Governor-General in Council approves your having authorized Captain Blacker to pursue his march to Ujjain under his original instructions

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant

Fort William (Sd.) J ADAM

7th August 1818 Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No 4.—It is a covering letter to an enclosure in which the Governor-General's views regarding the distracted state of Sindhia's government are expressed. It is mentioned that if Sindhia could not establish order in his own government, British aid will be given on the condition that Sindhia's conduct deserved it and he was willing to pay for it.

FROM—J ADAM SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

TO—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 14th August 1818

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to the Acting Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia under the authority of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

TO—CAPTAIN STEWART ACTING RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

SIR

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 18th ultimo reporting the substance of your conferences with Atmaram Pandit, relative to the desire expressed by Sindhia on the co-operation of the British troops on the settlement of his country

2. The tenor of my late letters to you will have shown you the disposition of the Governor-General in Council to render every reasonable degree of aid to Sindhia in the prosecution of an object so much calculated to promote and secure the general tranquillity and to complete the system already established for preventing the revival of predatory habits and practice. It is, indeed evident that this most desirable end cannot be completely attained until some regular Government is established in Sindhia's country and it ceases to be the scene of anarchy misrule, and devastation To encourage Sindhia to take measures for the reformation of his Government and

country, and to throw himself on the aid of the British Government for the effectual attainment of that laudable purpose, is a primary object of the Governor-General's policy with relation to the Maharaja.

3 It has, therefore afforded His Lordship much satisfaction to perceive the gradual manifestation of a disposition on Sindhia's part, to seek that aid, and the Governor-General's late instructions to you will testify that every step has been taken to encourage his reliance on us You will thence anticipate the authority of the Governor-General in Council for receiving any application of this nature from Sindhia with assurances of the readiness of the British Government to meet His Highness's wishes in an affair in which the cause of order, peace, and good Government, is so much concerned as in the establishment of His Highness's just and legitimate authority

4 Should you receive any direct proposition for the aid of our forces in cases appearing to you such as will warrant compliance without reference to Government the Governor-General in Council will approve of your applying to the officers commanding in Bundelkhand or Saugor, or in other contiguous positions, for the aid of the troops under their command In such cases His Lordship in Council would willingly afford the aid gratuitously but if the resort to our assistance become habitual, or our efforts on a scale of any extent be required, it may then become proper to consider the expediency of calling on Sindhia to contribute to the expence of the operations You will not however think it necessary to agitate this question with Sindhia without express instructions The main object is to give Sindhia confidence in the stability of our friendship while his conduct is such as to deserve it, and to lead him to look to us for that support which his delapidated finances and distracted system of Government must compel him to seek beyond his own resources

5 It may be hoped that this will gradually ripen into a connection between the two Governments, which will tend to the re-establishment of tranquillity and good order in His Highness's territories, and consequently to the preservation of the general tranquillity

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant

Fort William·

The 14th August 1818

(Sd) JOHN ADAM,

Chief Secretary to Government.

Letter No 5.—It is a covering letter to an enclosure which makes mention of the conspiracy between Baji Rao and Sindhia. The Governor-General's views about the manner of pursuing the matter with Sindhia are reported.

FROM—J ADAM CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, the 14th August 1818.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the enclosed copy of a letter this day addressed to the Acting Resident with Dowlat Rao Sindhia by the authority of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

TO—CAPTAIN STEWART ACTING RESIDENT WITH DOWLAT RAO SINDHIA.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 24th of July reporting the substance of your communications with Atmaram, on the subject of the secret intercourse between Baji Rao and Sindhia, which had been imparted to Sir John Malcolm as described in his dispatch of the 11th of July

2. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves of your having noticed the subject to Sindhia in the manner stated in your letter and of the whole tenor of your conduct and discourse on the occasion It is not considered by the Governor-General in Council to be expedient to render this correspondence a subject of formal remonstrance since His Lordship in council is satisfied that it originates in feelings such as those avowed by Sindhia and is not likely in the present disposition of that prince's mind and with the knowledge possessed by him of its existence have been made known to the British Government, to be carried to any greater length.

3 Your proceedings with relation to Govind Rao the late Vakeel of Gwalior are considered by the Governor-General in Council to have been perfectly judicious and proper

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

Fort William
The 14th August 1818

J ADAM
Chief Secretary to Government

MISCELLANEOUS

AFFAIRS OF—SHRIDHAR PANDIT, GOND CHIEFS, NAWAB OF BHOPAL, GANGADHAR INGLIA, RAMCHANDRA WAGH, BUTIS OF SITABULDI, NAWAB OF OUDH AND RAJA OF SATARA.

Letter No 1—The letter mentions that Shridhar Pandit had applied to the Governor-General requesting the British Government to take steps to protect his jagir-villages in the Nagpur territory, now under the British management, and in Berar, and also pay to him his annual pensions at Benares, where he had shifted to spend his last days. The enclosures contain his application and the Governor-General's reply

FROM—G SWINTON, PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Gorakhpur, the 21st May 1818

With reference to Mr Adam's despatch to your address under date the 19th October 1817, enclosing a translation of a letter from Shridhar Pandit relative to his Jagir lands, I am now directed to transmit to you the accompanying translation of a second letter received from the Pandit on the same subject and to request that you will make the necessary enquiries respecting those Jagirs and report your opinion whether any objection exists to a compliance with the Pandit's application, no answer to Mr Adam's despatch, above adverted to having yet been received

2 You will also be pleased to report (as already requested) the date up to which Shridhar Pandit's pension has been paid or remitted by you to him, in order to enable his Lordship to issue the necessary orders for its transfer to the Benares Treasury

3 Copies of my letter to the Agent to the Governor-General at Benares and of His Lordship's reply to the Pandit's letter are herewith transmitted for your information

FROM—SHRIDHAR PANDIT

Received 8th March 1818

I had formerly the honour to address a letter to your Excellency on the subject of my concerns, with the knowledge and concurrence of Mr Brooke to whom I also entrusted some verbal

representations which he had the honour to make to your Lordship but I have not yet had the honour to receive a reply The occurrences at Nagpur are known to your Lordship With respect to the Jagir villages which I have held since the time of the former Rajahs of Nagpur now that the settlement of the Government at Nagpur is in the hands of the British Government, I can have no apprehension On the contrary my confidence is augmented and I rejoice exceedingly but I am anxious that such instructions regarding them as your Lordship shall think proper may be issued to Mr Jenkins that they may be continued to me as heretofore. Moreover there are some Jagirs in Berar granted to me from of old by the Nizam s Government and that of the Peshwa which I am also desirous that Mr Jenkins should be directed to protect from all molestation or interference. The pension which was settled upon me by the British Government was remitted to me yearly by Mr Jenkins. Now that I have taken up my permanent residence (at Benares) under the protection of the British Government, I am desirous that the amount should be paid to me by the Collector of this city and I accordingly beg that your Lordship will be pleased to issue orders to that effect, that receiving it at this treasury I may spend my days in praying for your Lordship s prosperity and welfare. As I regard your Lordship as my patron and protector I have thus stated all the circumstances of my case for your gracious consideration May the Almighty ever preserve your Lordship and prosper all your views and undertakings.

For further particulars I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the communications of Mr Brooke.

(A true translation.)

(G SWINTON),
Persian Secretary to Government.

To—W A. BROOKE ESQUIRE, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

SIR,

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed letter from His Excellency the Governor-General to Shridhar Pandit In reply to his letter forwarded in your dispatch of the .March last.

2. Copies of His Lordship s letter to the Pandit in the English and Persian languages accompany for your information.

3. With reference to Shridhar Pandit s request that the payment of his pension may be transferred to the Benares treasury I am directed to acquaint you that the necessary orders on this subject will be issued to the Collector of Benares as soon as it shall

be ascertained up to what period it may have been paid by Mr Jenkins who will be called on to report the date with the least practicable delay You will be pleased to make a communication to this effect to the Pandit.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

Gorakpore G SWINTON,
The 21st May 1818 Persian Secretary to Government

To—SHRIDHAR PANDIT

Sir,

Written, the 21st May 1818

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter (recapitulate contents of letter received 8th March)

On the receipt of your former letter, I issued instructions to the Resident at Nagpur to make the necessary enquiries respecting your Jagir lands and I have now repeated my orders to Mr Jenkins on that subject

With respect to the transfer of your Pension to the Treasury at Benares I shall have great pleasure in complying with your request to that effect and the necessary orders will hereafter be sent to the Collector For further particulars on this head I beg leave to refer you to Mr Brooke

(A true copy)

G SWINTON.
Persian Secretary to Government.

Letter No 2—The letter gives cover to a copy of the petition from Ragho Pandit, son of Nago Pandit, late Dewan of Nagpur State The petitioner prays that the pension of Rs 25,000 a year, granted to his father by the Governor-General and withheld in 1817 in suspicion of his complicity in the war of the Bhonsla that year, should be paid to him as his father Nago Pandit was dead. The opinion of Jenkins is invited on this petition

From—H W PRINCEP, PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 2nd May 1823

I have the honour to transmit to you the translation of a petition from Raggoo Pandit, son of the late Nago Pandit, Dewan of Nagpur received through Mr Brooke, Agent to the Governor-General at Benares and am desired to request that you will report

for the information of the Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council how far you deem the family of the late Dewan to be entitled to the consideration of Government.

FROM—RAGHO PANDIT

Dated the 19th February 1823.

Received the 28th April 1823

As my father Nagoo Pandit had long been in the service of the Rajah of Nagpur he was appointed as Dewan of the whole of that kingdom and as he also had shown great fidelity and attachment to the Company when the State of Nagpur came under engagements to receive a subsidiary force he was appointed to be in attendance on Mr Jenkins and confirmed as Dewan. Whatever business was required to be transacted by the Company with the Government of the Maharaja was done through him My father being in attendance on Mr Jenkins in obedience to his order carried the business of the Company with the greatest fidelity Mr Jenkins in his kindness was pleased to write to Government in recommendation of my father stating that he was well affected to both the Governments. His Lordship was pleased in consequence to grant my father a Sunnud, dated 27th of May 1816 (28th Jumadi Oos Sanee, 1821) stamped with his seal allowing him 25 thousand Rupees yearly For 1½ years he received this viz., from the beginning of 1816 till the middle of 1817 Besides this, the Maharaja formerly granted a pension of 4,00,000 Rupees yearly for the support of our family and connections which my father received from the Company's Treasury This sum I leave to your generosity to dispose of as you please. Through the will of the Almighty my father went to Allahabad and was imprisoned there but as he was innocent he was released after a short time. He then with all his family came to Benares and it was his intention to have waited on you and petitioned for the allowance of 25 000 Rupees yearly which had been stopped on his imprisonment. But through my ill fortune my father died at Benares and I was grieved beyond measure. Sir when the Company grant stipends of this kind the grantee and his family are never interrupted in the enjoyment of them. I send you a copy of the original Sunnud of the Governor-General in the name of my father which I have by me. I am well acquainted with all the duties of Dewan if you will be pleased to give me the situation Besides women and children there are 200 men dependent on me who are very much distressed for subsistence. I hope, therefore, that you will issue orders for the continuance of the allowance as stated in the Governor-General's Sunnud from the middle of 1817 up to the end of 1822 and by these means I shall obtain my end and feel grateful to you.

(True translation)

T FRASER,

Asstt. to Persian Secy to Government.

Letter No 3—The letter and its enclosures report that Shridhar Lachman Pandit died at Benares on the evening of 24th January 1825 The enclosure No. 2 is a letter from Shridhar Pandit to the Governor-General soliciting his indulgence to confer his own jagirs upon his adopted son Narayan Rao Shridar Pandit The enclosure No 4 is a petition of Narayan Rao to the Governor-General soliciting his protection and the kind consideration that his father received.

FROM—A STERLING, PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, the 25th March 1825

I am directed to transmit to you, for your information and report, the accompanying copy of correspondence, given below regarding the death of Shridhar Lachman Pandit, at Benares and the claim of his adopted son Narain Shridhar —

Letter from A G G at Benares of 25th January and 17th ultimo with enclosures

TO—A STIRLING, ESQUIRE, PERSIAN SECY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, the demise of Shridhar Lachman Pandit, yesterday evening, and to transmit to you the enclosed Khureeta found on his Kullumdaun and delivered to me this morning

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Benares
The 25th January 1825

W A BROOKE,
Agent to the Governor-General

FROM—SHRIDHAR LACHMAN PANDIT.

Received, 1st February 1825

MY LORD,

I am at present so greatly indisposed, that I have not the most distant hopes of ever recovering from my present attacks of illness, but having experienced the greatest kindness from you, I wish to

communicate to you the state of my affairs. I formerly informed Your Lordship that I had adopted Narain Rao as my son Besides him I have no other child and trusting in the attention I have always experienced I take the liberty to request a continuation of your kindness in his favour I write in perfect possession of all my senses and trust that a reply to this letter may be addressed to Narain Rao as it is doubtful whether I may live to receive it. I have also to request that in consideration of my long and zealous services Narain Rao may be favoured with a continuation of my stipend and allowed to retain possession of my Jagir viz. the Jagir in Nagpur Jubbulpore and Sheotee Jhulrah the Jagir in Hyder abad of Shirshangaon etc. and the Jagir in Poona of Kulbah Soobala, etc. All my property moveable and immoveable, I have bestowed upon him

(True translation)

S FRASER,
Deputy Persian Secretary to Government.

To—A. STIRLING ESQUIRE, PERSIAN SECY TO GOVERNMENT FORT WILLIAM.

Sir

I have the honour to transmit to you a Khureetah from Narain Rao Shridhar the adopted son of the late Shridhar Lachman Pandit, to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient servant
W A. BROOKE,
Agent to the Governor General.

Benares
The 17th February 1825

From—NARAIN RAO ADOPTED SON OF THE LATE SHRIDHAR LACHMAN PANDIT

Received 27th February 1825

Sir,

My late father when on point of death, addressed a letter to Your Lordship explanatory of his circumstances, and having en trusted me to the care of Mr W A. Brooke was removed from this world no one suffer such distress, as has befallen me even in my childhood. It is impossible to find expressions suitable to my grief, and notwithstanding my endeavours I have not been able to yield with resignation to the wills of God. I acknowledge no other protection but Your Lordship and the considerations always shown to my late father leads me to hope that as I am now an orphan and solely dependent on Your Lordship I also shall be honoured with marks of your favour

(True translation)

S. FRASER
Deputy Persian Secretary to Government.

Letter No 4—The letter requires that the validity of the adoption of Narayan Rao by Shridhar Pandit as his son should be investigated The pension of Rs 30,000 a year granted to Shridhar Pandit for his lifetime has to be discontinued As regards his jagirs and immoveable property in various parts of the country, in Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Poona, etc, the title has to be proved, and Narayan Rao has to apply to the local authorities in those places.

FROM—A STIRLING PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—W A BROOKE, AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BENARES

Fort William, the 25th March 1825

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated the 25th January and 17th ultimo reporting the death of Shridhar Lachman Pandit, and transmitting two Khuritahs to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General one from the Pandit, of a testamentary nature, and the other from his adopted son Narain Rao Shridhar

The Governor-General in Council requests that you will state at what period Narain Rao was adopted by the late Shridhar Lachman, and whether you consider that adoption valid, and proper to be recognized by the British Government The sentiments of the Resident at Nagpur, also will be consulted respecting the above adoption

The yearly stipend of Rupees 30,000 granted for life to the late Pandit, as well as his life Jagirs in the Jubbulpore territory, now of course lapse to Government, and the necessary steps will be taken for their resumption You will be pleased to instruct the Collector of Benares to discontinue the payment of the pension With respect to any land which may have been held by the Pandit hereditarily in the territories of Nagpur, Poona and Hyderabad, applications should be made regarding these to the proper authorities

Copies of the present correspondence will be sent to the Resident at Nagpur for his information and report

Letter No 5—The letter has two enclosures, which are copies of addresses of the Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, and Narayan Shridhar Pandit, the adopted son of Shridhar Lachman Pandit Narayan Rao has repeated his request to be put in possession of his father's jagirs in Poona, Hyderabad and elsewhere, which had been resumed by the Local authorities there and to receive the annual pension that his father received from the Company The Agent to the Governor-General at Benares writes that the adoption of Narayan Rao

is valid and proper But the Government's decision communicated is that the pension given to Shridhar Pandit for his services could not be continued to his adopted son.

FROM—A STIRLING PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William the 22nd July 1825

In continuation of my letter to your address, dated the 25th March last, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Agent to the Governor-General at Benares dated 9th ultimo with copy of a translation of its enclosure from Shri Narain Rao the adopted son of the late Shridhar Pandit.

2 The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the services of the deceased however valuable were amply remunerated by the liberal pension which he enjoyed for life from the British Government and consequently that his family possess no further claims whatever on the bounty of the Hon'ble Company

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TO—A. STIRLING ESQUIRE PERSIAN SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT FORT WILLIAM

SIR,

In answer to your letter of the 25th March last, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council that the late Shridhar Pandit adopted Narain Rao Shridhar about five years ago and communicated the circumstances to the Governor-General who in answer to the Pandit's letter assured him that the same attentions on the part of the Government would be continued to him during the rest of his life as heretofore, as well as to his adopted son Narain Rao after him with whose nomination he was quite satisfied. From this letter which was dated 9th January 1821 there can be no doubt of the adoption being valid, and proper to be recognised by the British Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant

Benares
The 9th June 1825

W A. BROOKE
Agent to the Governor-General.

P S.—I herewith transmit a Khureetah from Narain Rao Shridhar to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General

FROM—SHRIDHAR NARAIN RAO

Received 22nd June 1825.

My father, Munshi Shridhar Lachman, during his late attack of illness, nominated me to all his property, both real and personal, but in consideration of my youth and the good shown towards him by Shridhar Pottah Thokea, he appointed him Executive to the Estate, and despatched a letter to the Governor-General through Mr Brooke, informing him of these arrangements On the death of the Munshi, I addressed a letter to Your Lordship, communicating the lamentable intelligence, and orders were issued, in consequence to the Governor-General's Agent at this place, intimating the resumption of the Jagir of Jubbulpore and 30,000 Rupees yearly allowed to Shridhar Lachman, deceased, and stating that the remaining Jagirs were at the disposal of the Chiefs of the country within whose jurisdiction they existed My Lord, the late Munshi, when very ill, addressed a short letter to Your Lordship, but had he entered into a full and detailed explanation of the contents of all the papers in his possession regarding the Jagirs, the above would not have been the result The fact is, that the late Munshi agreeably to the customs of the Hindus and the rules of the Shastra, adopted me, when five years old, as his son, and reported the same to His Excellency the late Governor-General In reply a letter was received, dated 9th January 1821, stating that Government would continue every consideration at present shown to the Munshi, to his adopted son The Munshi in consequence of the purport of the above letter, agreeably to the practice of our family, wrote to His Lordship on the occasions of my having the Brahminical thread put on me, and of my marriage A reply, dated 5th March 1825, was received, in which the expression of interest, etc, continuation of consideration towards me, were repeated. My father being satisfied that I should be protected and cherished by the Government delivered me into the charge of Mr Brooke, and departed this life I was and still continue hopeful of protection from the British Government and from the re-perusal of the above letter and referring to the favour shown to my father, feel convinced that I shall receive it I have, however, lately learnt from the communications of the Agents of the Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Seoni Chapara, Hyderabad and Poona Jagirs that the Public Officers of Government have resumed them, with all the property, grain, etc, on the estates, and I cannot express to Your Lordship how much this intelligence has distressed me

My Lord, in consideration of the fidelity of the late Munshi, and his good services both to the British Government and the State of Raja Sena Sahib Soobah Bahadur, an allowance of 30 000 Rupees yearly was granted to him, and a Parwana, dated the 25th July 1806 issued to that effect, the Jagirs granted by Maharaja Pandit Pradhan Bajee Rao Raghunath and Maharaja Raghoji Bhonsla, Seena Sahib Soobah Bahadur, were fixed in the name of my father and grand father, and although the Hyderabad Jagirs were gifts

from the Chief of that place yet they originated in the favour of the Company during General Wellesley's administration at that Court, and have hitherto descended from father to son. The Jagirs granted by the former Emperors and Rajas have never been resumed by the Company and I have no other means of subsistence, but the Jagirs and Pension above mentioned, from which I can for his dependants and make the usual donations to the Thakur as fixed by the deceased. The same expenses are incurred for the establishment of the Munshi as heretofore, but without the assistance of your Lordship it will be impossible to provide funds to meet them. I am but a youth and have no body to look to but your Lordship I trust therefore that you will be graciously pleased in consideration of my father's services to issue orders to the several authorities, to continue to me the Jagir Pension etc., allowed to the late Pandit.

(A true translation)

Letter No 6—The letter and its enclosure mention the claims of the Gond chiefs Anup Singh and Nihal Singh, to certain yearly grants of money from Nagpur Government which they want to be sanctioned by the British officer Anup Singh's disposition and loyal attitude in forming a Tooman to help the British in maintaining internal peace are referred to

FROM—C. A. MOLONY COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Narsinghpur the 12th January 1819.

I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter which I have received from Lieutenant-Col. Adams

The purport of the joint petition from Anup Singh and Nihal Singh enclosed in that letter is to explain the circumstances under which the grant of an allowance from the revenues of Seoni and Saoligarh was originally obtained by these chiefs

It states that on some occasion Khema Thakur the father of one of them was treacherously seized and put to death by the Soobah of Hindia in conjunction with Narsingh Rao the commandant of a detachment of Nagpur troops that in revenge for this outrage Anup Singh and Nihal Singh laid waste the Mehals of Seoni and Saoligarh that the Killedar of Saoligarh received orders from Nagpur to conciliate them, in consequence of which it was agreed that they should receive 2 250 Rupees per annum out of the revenue of Saoligarh on condition of protecting instead of plundering the country that as allowance of 1 260 Rupees per annum was subsequently granted to them out of the revenue of

from the Chief of that place, yet they originated in the favour of the Company during General Wellesley's administration at that Court and have hitherto descended from father to son. The Jagirs granted by the former Emperors and Rajas have never been resumed by the Company and I have no other means of subsistence but the Jagirs and Pension above mentioned from which I can for his dependants and make the usual donations to the Thakur as fixed by the deceased The same expenses are incurred for the establishment of the Munshi as heretofore, but without the assistance of your Lordship it will be impossible to provide funds to meet them. I am but a youth and have no body to look to but your Lordship I trust therefore that you will be graciously pleased in consideration of my father's services to issue orders to the several authorities, to continue to me the Jagir Pension, etc., allowed to the late Pandit.

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Seoni on similar conditions, that a brother of one of them was killed at Seoni in resisting the incursion of the Pindaries, and that the allowance above mentioned had been continued to them by successive Komavisdars till about 3 years ago The real cause of its discontinuance is of course that referred to by Colonel Adams, namely the presence of the British troops

The question of granting any provision to these chiefs must I suppose be considered as one merely of expediency, and I confess it appears to me that the measures of enrolling their followers in the Neijeeb Corps should form a sufficient tie on them, while it will greatly relieve their necessities by affording the means of providing for many of their relations and immediate dependants. I am wholly ignorant however of their own resources, and therefore unable to judge of the degree of weight which may attach to their plea of distress I have requested Colonel Adams to afford me any information which he may possess on this point, and in the meantime to intimate to the chiefs, if they should renew their application, that I cannot hold out to them any hopes of a favourable result

The Tooman composed of Anup Singh's followers is I believe more likely to be efficient than I had expected, as Lieutenant Campbell informs me that the men have been enrolled are chiefly military adventurers from Hindustan The Tooman is commanded by Anup Singh's son, and it has been sent to Betul, where I am sorry to say, notwithstanding a most burthensome establishment of sebundies, numerous instances of depredations have recently occurred

Another Tooman has been formed of the followers of Busseit Khan the Pathan mentioned in one of Colonel Adam's letter, and Captain Roberts informs me that it is of considerable service in affording protection in that part of this valley which has suffered most from incursions The depredations which have been lately committed in the central and western parts of the valley, particularly in Sohagpur, Babye, and Futtehpore, have given me great anxiety, and interfere of course most materially with the collections of the revenue The alarm as usual spread with such rapidity, and was so disproportioned to the real danger, that vast numbers of the inhabitants have fled across the Nerbudda and cannot without great difficulty be persuaded to return to their villages

The court of enquiry referred to in Colonel Adams's letter was held on the conduct of a man who was apprehended, on suspicion of correspondence with Appa Sahib, and of an intention to join him The evidence is very inconclusive, but I have thought it proper not to release the man, without satisfactory security, till after the campaign

To—C. A. MOLONY ESQUIRE COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA.

SIR

Anup Singh one of the Gond Chiefs having completed his Tooman I beg to enclose an Arzee from him in which he states his claim to certain sums as Tanka upon the district of Saoligarh Seoni Chappara and Omutwarra.

In the above paper Anup Singh claims the Tanka as a grant from the Nagpur Government but I do not believe that such will be found to be correct for upon my first arrival in 1816 not only Anup Singh but Nehal Singh also entreated I would intercede and procure them a continuance of this source of subsistence, stating what was very true that the local authorities of the Rajah's Government had refused to pay it since the presence of the British troops and for the same cause they were afraid to enforce the payment which they asserted they would immediately effect if I would promise not to interfere. In reply I could only strongly recommend their desisting altogether from plunder in the Rajah's country and to bring any deed of the grant which they possess and which they did, but the seal proving that of a former Aumil, and not of the Nagpur Government, the authorities placed by Sadik Ali Khan refused at once to acknowledge its validity although they could not deny the plain fact that they would have to pay the amount or be plundered of all their cattle and property if the British troops were not present.

Sir John Malcolm in his recent endeavours to put a stop to the plundering and depredations carried on by the petty chiefs to the Northward of the Nerbudda in Malwa has in his transactions with them particularly investigated this claim of Tanka, and after flinging out all that could not be substantiated and oppressions from the anarchy and confusion of the times, recognized their title to the remainder so long as they refrained from committing depredations or forcibly exacting payment and with which they appear to have cheerfully complied.

The claims made by Anup Singh conjointly with Nehal Singh upon the districts specified amount to between three or four thousand Rupees a year and upon his renewing them in a conference with me the other day whilst acknowledging his thanks for so many dependants being taken into service he observed that his own family and himself being left thus destitute was the reason of his doing so I distinctly informed him that any positive right would never be acknowledged because he must be aware that the British Government could and was to defend their territories from any such oppressions and punish all aggressors but that I would forward his claim to you provided he assents to abide by your decision whatever it might be, and to this he most willingly agreed.

Upon the system therefore which has been adopted by Sir John Malcolm and after a fair investigation of the claims of Anup Singh and Nehal Singh I readily conceive that if a 1 000 Rupees a year could be allotted to them out of the revenue of those districts it would be attended with the greatest advantage to the public interests

I beg to enclose to you the proceedings of the court of enquiry upon Purrum Sookh which have been delayed in consequence of the indisposition of Captain Hardwicke and which terminated in his death

The evidence is not particularly strong against him but it appears to me advisable that he should be kept under restraint until the projected service is concluded

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

J W ADAMS, Lt-Col

Commanding Nagpur Field Force

Head Quarters

Nerbudda Field Force,

Camp Saimkheda,

The 5th January 1819

Letter No 7—The letter has two enclosures They report the death of Raja Fatteh Shah of Saoligarh without an heir to succeed to his jagirs Hence the Rani had adopted one Pratap Shah The circumstances of adoption, the value of the jagir, and a brief history of the relations between Fatteh Shah and Nagpur are given

From—C A MOLONY, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Sreenuggar, the 11th February 1819

I have the honour to transmit to you the copy of a letter addressed by me to Major McPherson, and of his reply regarding a Jagir held by Rajah Futteh Sah who lately died without heirs In consequence of the failure of heirs I had directed Major McPherson to resume the Jagir in the first instance, leaving the family to come forward with any claim which they might have for a provision I am not aware how far the adoption of a son by the widow and relatives after Futte Sah's death, and without any intimation of his sanction, may be conformable to Hindu law, or to the usages of the Gonds to which tribe the family belongs It seems probable however that the adoption was resorted to merely with the view of securing the continuance of the Jagir

I think it unquestionably equitable and expedient that a provision should be granted for the support of the family whether in land or in money The former would probably be most acceptable. With reference however to the circumstances of the adoption, it may perhaps be considered probable that the grant should be in the name of the Rani and limited to her life. I have directed that in all cases the assignments under the denomination of Bhent, Damee, or Rukum should be resumed and consolidated with the Jama of Government the parties being left to prefer their claims to a pension in lieu of these emoluments In the present circumstances however it will not perhaps be thought necessary that the provision for Raja Futteh Sah s widow and family should exceed the computed value of the Jagir

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To—MAJOR McPHERSON IN CHARGE OF THE DISTRICT OF HOSHANGABAD

SIR,

The arzee addressed to me by the Ranee Kesur Kooar the widow of the late Raja Futtey Sah which I have the pleasure to receive from you in a private letter states that she had with the concurrence of her late husband s kinsmen adopted one of them, named Pratab Sah as his son and successor It does not appear precisely in what relation Pratap Shah stands to the late Raja, and I conceive it possible that the posthumous adoption, unsanctioned by any declaration of the Rajah's desire previous to his demise may not be valid in Law I therefore of course write to Ranee, as she appears to recognizing this adoption I am not aware of what my recognition of it could The Rani supposes as I she does, that it would imply succession of the adopted the Jagir which was held by Futtey Sah I request you will inform her if she should make any further application that I cannot hold out to her expectation whatever on this I should be obliged to you however to communicate to me any information which you may possess regarding the circumstances of Ranee, and the family The annual value of the Jagir which has been resumed and the period at which it was obtained in order that I may judge of the propriety of suggesting to Government the grant of some provision to the Ranee for her maintenance during life.

I should also be obliged to you to inform me of the relation ship on which Pratap Shah stands to the late Raja Futtey Sah.

Singpoor
The January 1819.

C. A MOLONY
Commissioner on the Nerbudda.

To—C A MOLONY, ESQUIRE, COMMISSIONER ON THE NERBUDDA

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo on the subject of an Arzee addressed to you by Rani Kesar Kooar, widow of the late Raja Futteh Sah, and requesting me to communicate any information which I may possess regarding the circumstances of the family, the value of the Jagir which has been resumed, the relationship in which the adopted son Pratap Shah stands to the late Raja Futteh Sah, etc, etc

In reply I have the honour to acquaint you that it appears the forefathers of Raja Futteh Sah possessed the whole of the Saohgarh district Soon after its being finally conquered by the Nagpur Government it was found necessary to prevent the depredations of the Gonds, to establish him in a Tunka of Rs 5,000 per annum, about 8 or 9 years ago the Tanka was withheld, and the depredations of the Gonds recommenced, when in lieu of a Jagir of 12 villages in the Perganna a Bhet of 2 Rupees from each village in the district was assigned to Raja Futty Sah From the best information I can collect, the Jagir may be valued at Rupees 2,600 yearly, the amount of the Bhet he collected, at 4 to 500 Rupees The adopted son Pratap Sah, son of Raja Futteh Sah's mother's There being no nearer male heir placed by the relations on the family is now stated to be in very circumstances they having been of no other means of subsistence this Jagir and Bhet

Hoshangabad . D MACPHERSON,
The 5th February 1819 In charge of the Hoshangabad district

Letter No 8—The letter makes mention of the intention of Thakur Mohan Singh of Pachmarhi to surrender on assurances given to him by Henley

FROM—W HENLEY, IN CHARGE OF THE POLITICAL MISSION AT BHOPAL

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Sehore, 2nd June 1819

I have had the honour to receive your letters of the 19th April and the 16th May The persons referred to in that of the former date appeared to be at present at Seronge but as it has been represented to me that their return to Bhopal was daily expected I have omitted taking any steps for interfering with them at the former place. Should however any further delay occur I shall

refer the matter to the Manager at Seronge and have little doubt but the return to her family of the daughter of Debil Khan will be permitted.

2 I have this day heard of Thakur Mohan Singh of Pachmarhi who has indicated a disposition to surrender and under the assurances you have pleased to authorize me to convey to him I expect he will come to me at this place and finally be induced to return to his Jagir

3 I shall have the honour of acquainting you with any proceedings that may take place with respect to Mohan Singh who is at present in the hills of Baree with about 40 armed followers.

Letter No 9—The letter reports that Thakur Mohan Singh of Pachmarhi had fled away with his son and family to the territory of Bhopal and had surrendered. He wants to go back to Pachmarhi for which he needs some money which may be advanced to him. A perwanah also may be issued in order to calm his fears and suspicion.

FROM—W HENLEY IN CHARGE OF POLITICAL MISSION AT BHOPAL.

TO—R. JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Sehore, 28th June 1819.

With reference to your letter of the 16th May and my reply of the 2nd June, I have the honour to acquaint you that Mohan Singh of Pachmarhi has just been with me and that his son Sarup Singh and the rest of his family are safely lodged at the village of Sajowlie belonging to the state of Bhopal. Mohan Singh will remain with me here till I am favoured with your directions respecting him.

2. In apology for his flight across the Nerbudda he states that delays having accidentally occurred to protract the period at which his dismission to Pachmarhi has been promised by Captain Montgomerie he became alarmed for his personal safety and fled

3. In the event of his being permitted to return from hence for the purpose of resuming his Jagir he may probably solicit some pecuniary aid to enable him to subsist himself on the journey in which event I have to beg the favour of your instructions as to my compliance and to what extent.

4. A parwannah of encouragement from yourself and the authorities at Nagpur should it be deemed expedient to grant it would tend to calm the fears and suspicions of Mohan Singh and upon himself and son returning to Pachmarhi it would probably afford additional confidence if he had the option for the rest of his family remaining at Sajowlie till he had re-established himself and prepared for their return.

Letter No 10—The letter reports that on 6th December 1819 the eldest, son of the brother of the late Nawab of Bhopal succeeded to the Musnud since there was no male issue to the late Nawab The new Nawab took the title of Nuzirud Dowlah Mooneer Mohammed Khan

FROM—W HENLEY, IN CHARGE OF POLITICAL MISSION AT BHOPAL

To—R JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Camp Bhopal, the 6th December 1819

I have the honour to forward the accompanying Khureeta to your address from the Begum of the late Nawab of Bhopal and to acquaint you that the miscarriage of the Begam having left no further hope of male issue to the Nawab he has been succeeeded by the eldest son of his only brother who has this day ascended the Musnud under the title of Nawab Nuzeer-ood-Dowlah Mooneer Mahomed Khan

—

Letter No. 11——The letter and its enclosures mention the desire of Government, provided Mr Jenkins is aggreeable, to grant a pension of Rs 4,500 a year to Gangadhar Rao Inglia, son of Khandoji Inglia Khandoji served the Bhonsla as the Subahdar of Jubbulpore till his death, and was the brother of Ambaji Inglia, who served the Sindhia His birth place and connections are mentioned

FROM—G SWINTON, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—RICHARD JENKINS, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, 26th March 1824

I am directed to transmit to you the annexed copy of a dispatch from the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, recommending the grant of a Pension to Gungadhar Rao Inglia, of Rs 4500 per annum, and to request that you will report your sentiments on the subject of it

To—GEORGE SWINTON ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM

SIR,

I have to submit to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council an application which has been repeatedly made to me for a provision from Government by a person of very respectable family and character residing at Jubbulpore, Gangadhar Rao Inglia to whom I allude, is the son of an officer who was in the service of the Nagpur state named Khandujee Inglia, a brother of the well known Ambajee Inglia, formerly in the service of Sindhia

2 The birth place of the family is in the Poona territory Khanduji Inglia was like his brother formerly in the service of Sindhia which he left about the year 1810 to enter into that of the Nagpur Government His last situation under the latter was that of Soobah of Jubbulpore which he held not quite two years when he died. His son Gangadhar Rao succeeded him and retained the situation three years, when he was superseded about nine months before the transfer of the territory to the British Government

3 Though deprived of the office of Soobah Gangadhar Rao retained an assignment of the pergunnah of Barella in Jaidad for the support of a party of Horse. He was allowed to retain this pergunnah (which then yielded about 15,000 Rupees per annum) during the first year after the transfer owing to my having been in the first instance misinformed as to the nature of the grant under which it was held He enjoyed likewise for his personal maintenance a Jagir in the Reserved territories of the Nagpur State, valued nominally at 12000 Rupees per annum but said to have produced no more than 9000 This Jagir was, I understand the inducement held out to Khandujee Inglia to quit the service of Sindhia It was I believe resumed soon after the introduction of our authority into the Nagpur State.

4. Since the resumption of his Jagir Gangadhar Rao has subsisted on the property which he then possessed but which is I fancy now nearly exhausted A good deal of his property consisted of Horses which he was unable to sell and most of which have died and I believe he is now much distressed for the means of subsistence. He is of that class of men to whom the introduction of our Government is always fatal as their whole dependence was on the service of the state, and our system affords no employment for persons of their rank in society

5 Under these circumstances I trust that the Governor General in Council will consider it proper that a provision should be made for Gangadhar Rao which indeed seems necessary to save him from actual want.

6. It may perhaps be considered a question whether the expense of such a provision should fall on the British Government or on the Nagpur state On this point I may remark that the employment which Gangadhar Rao held was in his territory and that this is the only instance in which a demand of this nature has been made upon our Government All the other principal officers of the Nagpur Government who were employed in this territory left it immediately after the breaking out of the war and have been provided for at Nagpur On the other hand it is to be remarked that the Jagir which Gangadhar Rao enjoyed more especially for his personal maintenance, was in the Nagpur reserved territory

7 I would suggest for Gangadhar Rao an allowance of Rupees 4500 per annum, to commence from the present year

8 I found Gangadhar Rao residing at Jubbulpore in a house which is the property of the Government I thought it right however to allow him to remain in it, and as it cannot be made applicable to any public purpose, I trust that he may be permitted still to occupy it

9 I shall transmit a copy of this letter to the Resident at Nagpur, as the Governor-General in Council may probably wish to receive a communication of that officer's sentiments on the subject of it

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Narsinghpur
February 1824

C A MOLONY,
Agent of the Governor-General

Letter No. 12—The letter and the enclosure pertain to the claims of Bhujang Rao and Venkat Rao to the Zamindari of Alapilly The statement of Mr. Crawford given from memory throws light on the validity of the claims advanced by each party

From—CAPTAIN W HAMILTON, ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT, NAGPUR RESIDENCY

To—CAPTAIN PEW, SUPERINTENDENT OF AFFAIRS, CHANDA

Nagpur Residency, the 31st May 1826

I have been instructed by the Resident to acknowledge the receipt of and reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo respecting the disputed claims of Bhujang Rao and Venkat Rao the reputed adopted son of Khandu Bapoo to the Zamindari of Alapelly

In hopes that Captain Crawford might be able to furnish information useful in forming a decision on the question, a letter was addressed to him and I have the honour to transmit a copy of his reply, but as his statement does not appear to be either sufficiently explicit or clearly substantiated to admit of a decision being made without previous investigation you will have the goodness to institute an enquiry as proposed in your letter now under acknowledgement and report the result of it

To—CAPTAIN HAMILTON ACTING FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT NAGPUR.

SIR,

I had the honour yesterday (Sunday) to receive your letter of the 15th instant giving cover to the copy of one from Captain Pew Superintendent of the Affairs of the District of Chanda, together with a copy of Captain Pew's translation of the Principal parts of the petition of Bhujang Rao Zamindar of Ahiri I have no memoranda upon the subject in dispute but proceed to give you all I vaguely recollect of the matter As for the history of the Zamindari I know it not, but if I am not mistaken Bheemba, the late Zamindar was not a son if even a near relation, of his predecessor whoever he might be. I always heard that the Zamindar who held Ahiri before Bheemba had been long confined at Nagpur and that Bheemba was in the first instance fixed upon by the election of the Zamindar's wives or women and the people, to act for the man in confinement, and that he eventually succeeded to be Jumeendar upon the death of his predecessor who I believe, died in confinement at Nagpur

I do not recollect that Bhujang-Rao was adopted by Bheemba he was a servant of his and when the Fort of Ahiri was treacherously opened for Kondu in 1818 Bhujang Rao was accused of having betrayed Bheemba Gajur Malhar who was murdered by Kondoo was Bheemba's confidential servant, and a much more likely person to have been adopted by him than Bhujangrao I do not think that Bhujang Rao was adopted by Bheemba he was however acknowledged Zamindar of Ahiri but whether as acting for Bheemba's infant daughter or otherwise I am not certain.

The dispute about Kundoo's adoption of Rajeshwar Rao's Child I recollect and when very brought before me, I told the parties that Government wished all such matters to be settled among themselves according to their own usages and customs, and to interfere as little as possible concerning such disputes indeed, would only do so for the purpose of preserving the peace, or when urgently called upon by the parties to decide I explained to them that in forming my judgment of such matters, I should be principally guided by the opinions of their peers, and that if they thought I either disliked the trouble of investigating the business or would not listen to their complaints they had only to give in petitions, and I would lose no time in assembling the Zamindars and taking steps to have the investigation laid before Government. I concluded by desiring them that I would use no authority nor give any opinion upon the matter before a thorough investigation had taken place and desired them to choose for themselves whether to present petitions and have it decided by Government or to settle it amongst themselves and Bhujangrao as far as I know of the

matter no longer disputed the right of Rajeshwar Rao's son as heir to the Alapalli Zamandari, and the natives appeared to consider the boy as properly adopted

I do not recollect the name of Khandu's aunt Bheemba had a daughter, whom I have seen frequently, and I have some faint recollection of a talk of her being or about to be, betrothed to Rajeshwar Rao's son, in order that the two Zamindarees of Ahiri and Alapilly should merge into one

Essobae is said to have died in September 1824 and Bhujang Rao's petition is brought forward nineteen months after that event, without any good or plausible reason being given for his having so long delayed to urge what he considers as his right, and the circumstance of Bheemba's having left a daughter is not mentioned

Regarding the Zamindars, the view I take of their situation is that they are a sort of tributary or military dependents, generally masters as to their own internal arrangements, but acknowledging a general allegiance, which is my reason for having invariably recommended them to call as little as possible for Government interference in their disputes

Some of the Kacheri servants of the Superintendent of Affairs of the district of Chanda are perfectly informed of all that took place in this business whilst I was Superintendent of Affairs of the district of Chanda, and I dare say can give a true account of the matter if they choose to do so From the business having been brought forward at the time it has, and not before, I have some suspicion in my own mind that there may perhaps have been a canvassing of interest with them, bribery for the purpose of misrepresenting matters to the Superintendent of Affairs, on the part of Rajeshwar Rao and Bhujang Rao, and I beg leave with all deference to hint that some of the Kacheri servants are anxious to hold Maufi Villages in perpetuity from the Zamindars, and that the villages of Ghot and Arpillee are close to Chamoorsee

In conclusion I beg it to be clearly understood that I merely speak from a faint recollection of a dispute never fully canvassed before me, nor decided by me, and upon which I never gave an opinion, nor ever used interference or influence, and that I should not wish that my indistinct recollection with the Resident

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Ballarpore · G R CRAWFORD,

Monday, 22nd May 1826 Assistant Superintendent of Affairs, Chanda.

Letter No 13.—The letter gives cover to another in which the death of the king of Oudh is reported. It is expected that his son Nasiruddin Hyder will succeed without any trouble.

FROM—M. RICKETTS RESIDENT AT LUCKNOW

TO—F WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Lucknow Residency 20th October 1827

I have the honour to transmit for your information a copy of my dispatch of this date to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

TO—G SWINTON ESQUIRE, SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT IN THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT FORT WILLIAM.

SIR

It is with very sincere regret, I communicate for the information of the Right Hon ble the Governor-General in Council the demise this instant of His Majesty the King of Oudh an event for which my recent reports on the subject of His Majesty s health, will in some measure have prepared His Lordship in Council.

2 Doctor Baillie, His Majesty s physician reports the immediate cause of His Majesty s death to have been a total decay of the functions of nature.

3 I am now at the palace and have much satisfaction in stating that I have no reason to apprehend the slightest disorder will ensue in consequence of this melancholy event. On the contrary the accession of His son, Nasseer-ood Deen Hyder will, I have no doubt, be marked with tranquillity and good order

Palace M. RICKETTS

The 20th October 1827 Resident.

Letter No 14.—The letter reports that on the death of His Majesty the King of Oudh his son ascended the throne at the age of 26 and assumed the title of Aboon Nusseer Kootoobood Deen, Soleyman Jah, Nusseer ood-deen Hyder Shahi Jehan Padshahi, Oudh.

FROM—M. RICKETTS RESIDENT AT LUCKNOW

TO—F WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Lucknow Residency 29th October 1827

I deem it proper to inform you that His Majesty the King of Oudh ascended the throne on the 20th instant in the Twenty Sixth year of his age, and assumed the title of Aboon Nussur, Kootoob-ood-deen Soleyman Jah, Nusseer-ood Deen Hyder Shahi Jehan Padshahi Oudh.

Letter No. 15—The letter gives cover to three enclosures pertaining to Ramchandra Wagh. He was a dependant of Appa Saheb and followed him in his flight. He had sometime back returned to live in Jubbulpore to which the Government at Fort William was not agreeable. The Agent to the Governor-General at Jubbulpore thinks otherwise.

FROM—A STIRLING, DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO—F WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William, 14th August 1829

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the annexed copies of letter from the Acting Agent in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories dated 16th ultimo, and of the letter addressed to him in reply under this date

TO—GEORGE SWINTON, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, FORT WILLIAM

SIR,

In my present state of ignorance whether the Government have passed any resolutions on the subject it will not I hope be considered obtrusive to forward a copy of a correspondence connected with the arrival at Jabbulpore of a man of some notoriety named Ramchandra Wagh, a former dependant of the ex-Raja of Nagpur, because I am incompetent to give him a final answer to his application for the arrears of a pension of Rupees Eighteen hundred (1800) per annum, allowed him by the Nagpur Government, which he states are due from the beginning of the year A D 1825, and the payment of which I am informed by the Resident at Nagpur is objected to by that Court, and also to order him away From the contents of your letter dated the 20th October 1821 to Major General Manley which by merely prohibiting his return to the Nagpur territories does not seem to deprive him of the option of residing at this station, for though the proximity of Jubbulpore to the Nagpur dominions would lead me to participate in the wishes of both Mr Wilder and Captain Sleeman that Ramchandra Wagh should not become a permanent resident here, especially when his personal character and former connection are considered in conjunction with the rumours afloat relating to the designs of Appa Saheb, to attempt the recovery of his lost power and authority, still I feel disinclined to issue any peremptory *orders for his immediate departure from an apprehension that* such might be at variance with the views of Government and that his present forlorn situation might be thought to deserve a more considerate and benevolent course of proceeding

2. Ramchandra Wagh as has been mentioned in my letter to Mr Wilder of the 6th of April is ready to leave these territories for any other station that may be fixed upon if by the renewal of his pension he has the means of subsistence ensured to him henceforward, and unacquainted as I acknowledge myself to be with the grounds on which the grant was cancelled and whether his previous conduct had merited it, I cannot conscientiously abstain from remarking that the object of keeping Ramchandra Wagh apart from intrigues tending to disturb the tranquillity of the country is sure not to be gained by forcing him under the pressure of want, and impressed with a conviction of future misery and wretchedness, to seek a livelihood wherever and however it may be required, and that unless the cessation of his pension has been equitable and just he may avail himself of the letter from Mr Jenkins in his possession as involving the officers of the British Government in the violation of a compact or promise and such a letter being forthcoming it has appeared proper to submit a copy of it with the rest of the correspondence for the consideration of the Government.

3. Ramchandra Wagh is now in the decline of life when men are least of all able to bear up against the vicissitudes of fortune, those he has gone through are apparent from the correspondence and the probable short duration of the expense attendant upon it might be urged as an argument in favour of the restoration of his allowance and though it is not my wish to stand forward as an advocate in his behalf except inasmuch as his unexpected application to Mr Maddock and myself has compelled me to be, I feel bound to observe that his general conduct at the station has been decorous and becoming and that he has been living in a quiet and retired manner

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant,
C. FRASER,
Acting Agent to the Governor-General.

Jubbulpore,
Office of the A. G G
The 16th July 18 9

To—C. FRASER, ESQUIRE, ACTING AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES

SIR,

I am directed to acknowlelge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th ultimo with its enclosures reporting the arrival at Jubbulpore of Ramchandra Wagh and submitting copies of correspondence with the Resident at Nagpur and others regarding that individual and reply to state as follows.

2 The prohibition against Ramchandra Wagh s entering the Nagpur territory may fairly be considered to include the Jubbulpore Districts which had been so recently separated from the

Rajah's dominion, when that order was issued, and the position of many of which would afford to him every facility for carrying on intrigues against the established government of Nagpur There can be little doubt, indeed, but that the appearance of Ramchandra Wagh at Jubbulpore, is connected with the designs lately manifested by Appa Saheb, and that the same intrigues which brought the Ex-Raja from his retreat beyond the Sutlej, have prompted the movements of his adherent to the vicinity of the quarter where his machinations were likely to prove most useful The Governor-General in Council is of opinion therefore that you should require Ramchandra Wagh to quit the territory subject to your control The connection which he is stated to have recently formed with the Ruler of Jalown, by the marriage of his daughter to the son of that chief will doubtless secure to him an asylum against actual want, whenever he thinks proper to avail himself of it, but whatever may be the real state of his circumstances His Lordship in Council does not consider that we should be justified in urging the Nagpur Government to restore his Pension, especially after the unwillingness it has manifested to provide for him

Fort William — A STIRLING,

The 14th August 1829 — Deputy Secretary to Government

Letter No 16.—The letter gives a brief outline of the early history and banking activities of the Buti family of Sitabuldi [illegible] Nagpur. They originally lived in Bhandara and had extensive money-lending business in the district of Bhandara during the twelve years of British management from [illegible] 1829 Then they seem to have incurred the displeasure of the Raja and leaving Bhandara came to take refuge within the Residency limits of the British in Nagpur. The letter mentions the troubles Sadashiv Buti's son was apprehensive from the hostile attitude of the Raja and the charges that the Raja had brought against him Hence he appeals to the British for an equitable settlement.

FROM—L WILKINSON, LATE ASSISTANT RESIDENT.

TO—H S GROEME, RESIDENT [illegible]

Nana Sahib) and latterly for Ambika Bai (one of Raghojee s wife). He was entrusted with advances in money and clothes these he says he repaid together with a considerable profit and regularly gave to persons appointed to receive the same, annual accounts exibiting the outstanding balances.

3 When he undertook charge of this Government Dukan in 1221 Fusli it was not because he was destitute of other means of subsistence or of capital of his own Indeed it was the circumstances of his being possessed of wealth of his own which exciting the avidity of Bapoo Sahib led him to seek the superintendence of this Sirkar Dukan. For by this gaining the protection of that branch of the Raja s family whom he served, he hoped to be .from the effects of the displeasure and avidity of Raghojee whose necessities latterly drove him to limit his unjust demands against his subjects only by their ability to satisfy them.

4. By Nana Sahib s acceding to his wishes and consigning to him the management of a Dukan which he established in the name of his wife Munia Bai Buti eluded the payment of a fine which Bapoo Sahib was to impose upon him.

5 He received charge of the Dukan in 1221 Fusli. He continued superintending its concerns till the downfall of the Bhonslas in 1228 Fuslee during which time he submitted to Jalba Khooshee, Sadashiv Venaik and others appointed by Munia Bai to receive the annual accounts of the concern

6 He states that on the British Government s succeeding to the management of the affairs of the Nagpur state he was called upon by Dr Gordon who had charge of the city of Nagpur to state the amount of balances due by the debtors of this Sirkar Dukan. On that occasion he gave the required explanatory statement to Baboo Rao appointed through Bucherao by Doctor Gordon and subsequently he furnished a similar list of balances and all other accounts of the Dukan to Abajee Pant deputed by Goojaba Dada to receive them, and that these balances are all that is due on accounts of the Dukan except what he had previously repaid into the Sirkar

7 The Raja does not specify in his Shooka the amount of balances which he says Buti owes him. Buti however denies the justice of any demands against him, and gives the above explanations. During the minority of His Highness Goojaba Dada, when regent requested first Captain Wilkinson and afterwards Colonel Jenkins whilst Acting Superintendent at Bhandara to send Buti to him to settle his accounts. Buti was sent by Captain Wilkinson to the Dada Sahib but nothing definite was fixed upon When the the Dada Sahib made his second application to Colonel Jenkins, that Gentleman requested that a Vakeel might be deputed to Bhandara there to plead the cause and that he would listen to the petition but that it was not. to send the defendent to the place of Residence of the Plantiff to have his cause adjudged.

8. The Raja now demands that Buti and his sons may be surrendered to him, but Buti being under apprehensions for the honour of himself and family has left Bhandara and settled in the Sitabuldi Bazar which lies within the British limits, and claims the protection of the British Government

9 It now becomes a question as to whether, refugees (not being criminals) should on application be given up to the Raja by the British Government or not

10 I am of opinion, but I state it with diffidence that such refugees have a right to the protection of the British Government, and should not be given up Demands urged against them should be listened to and the payment of whatever might be decreed against them by the Judicial authority of Sitabuldi, should be enforced by the usual means of personal restraint and when necessary This is the process which would be adopted in the adjoining territories upon the Nerbudda, and this cession to the Hon'ble Company has inherent in it equal rights and privileges with those of any other British possession

11 As however the exercise of this privilege in this place situated as it is in the centre of the Nagpur dominions, and closely adjoining the capital may be inconvenient by necessitating the Company's authority here to become the arbiter of many causes between the Raja and his subjects, and as it might devolve duties of investigation for the dispatch of which two or three judges would be insufficient, it may be deemed politic never to exercise this privilege of protection Still it would be proper in the first instance to proclaim that all refugees from the Rajah's limits will be surrendered on his Highness's demand

12 Buti's case is however peculiar, 1st because he took refuge here under the impression that he would not be given up and that his person and property would be as safe as if he had fled to Seoni (he being of course always ready to meet at either place whatever might be legally decreed against him) Had he anticipated any doubts of finding protection here he would have fled in the first instance into the Nerbudda territories

2ndly Because he has now become the victim of our system of management It was the greatness of the British Officers in the charge of districts and I trust I speak without partiality when I say of none more than the late Superintendant of Bhandara to encourage and extend cultivation and promote in every way the interests of Government To effect these objects outlays of capital were necessary The avidity of the former rulers had brought on a timidity and backwardness in entering upon speculations which made it difficult to induce Sowkars to come openly forward but by labouring to give every possible security in the outlay of capital in agricultural and mercantile dealings and by enforcing prompt payment of all recent and just debts the superintendents succeeded in inspiring the fullest confidence Capitalists readily felt satisfied that the only risk they incurred was a bad season.

13 Of all the Sowkars of the Bhandara district none has contributed more to the advancement of that district to its present state of prosperity than Butti. Relying confidently on the aid of Government in the recovery of his advances he lent freely and largely He extended his dealings even beyond the limits of his own capital. He has been latterly in the habits of borrowing annually to a large amount from other men of wealth, who felt less confidence or had not equal enterprise or habits of business in order to lend out again and thus aid in the Sunch renting cultivation of the lands of Government.

14. But he has shown all this activity and enterprise because he felt a mistaken assurance that the British Rule was not to be withdrawn. From the moment he heard of the intended transfer he began to complain of the want of due notice. He said that he had been encouraged to extend his dealings all over the country that his grain and money was now spread through every pergunnah to such an extent that it was impossible to collect them before rule ceased and that thus he must now prove the victim of a system of justice and security which had led him in advancing his own to promote also so extensively the interests of Government.

15 These considerations may induce you to interfere so far as to see that no injustice is done to Butti even though it may be inconvenient and impolitic to refuse to surrender him on the application of the Raja

He courts enquiry but not once by any creature of the Raja. He is willing to submit to the decision of a Panchayat, composed of independent and respectable men he having the nomination of an equal number with the Raja but on the condition that the Panchayat shall record and submit for your examination their decree and the evidence, proofs and documents upon which they found it. He begs that, if you decide on sending him to the Raja you will do so telling His Highness that he is the father of all his people and that you trust and enjoin that he will treat Butti whose dealings have so much advanced the interests of the district with that regard due to him.

Letter No 17.—The Dak stages mentioned in the enclosure to the letter indicate the route from Poona to Nagpur

FROM—J A FORBES ACTING POST MASTER GENERAL, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY

TO—THE HON'BLE R. CAVENDISH RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Bombay the 31st December 1838

With reference to my letter dated the 26th instant I have now the honour to annex a list of Dak stages between Poona and Nagpur via Aurangabad Jalna and Karanja

(Enclosure)

Memorandum of the stages through which the Horse Dak proposed to travel from Poona to Nagpur

No of stages	Names of the villages	No of states	Names of the villages
1	Poona	29	Unjuee
2	Shegaon	30	Sowgorpore
3	Lonee	31	Unjunee
4	Shikrapoor	32	Bipree
5	Ranjangaon	33	Chandoot
6	Seroor	34	Wuduff
7	Naraingaon	35	Jowolkay
8	Soopa	36	Kinhee
9	Chaua	37	Jonhagheer
10	Ahmednagar.	38	Kuekon
11	Jewoor	39	Karinja
12	Singwa	40	Dipalgaon
13	Rastapore	41	Karlee
14	Khadakwadi	42	Mewejrool
15	Toka	43	Tewtee
16	Selagaon	44	Ghorekher
17	Waloory	45	Rewagaon
18	Aurangabad	46	Boregaon
19	Chikhalthara	47	Khuwath
20	Kudgaon	48	Telle Vullee
21	Seaikta	49	Aumlay
22	Budnapore	50	Selooj
23	Naugamandi	51	Keljhar
24	Jalam	52	Ausoola
25	Nhawaye	53	Saulehole
26	Sheokhan	54	Daygaon
27	Kavgaon	55	Nagpur
28	Beebee		

Deccan Post Office
Poona, 29th Dec. 1838

W W PREEDY,
Acting Dy Postmaster at Poona.

Letter No 18.—The letter gives cover to an enclosure which is a copy of the proclamation issued by the Resident at Satara, on the occasion of the deposition of the Maharaja of Satara in favour of his brother

FROM—J P WILLOUGHBY, SECRETARY WITH THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

TO—THE RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Dapooree, the 10th September 1839

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to forward for your information copy of a proclamation issued by his authority under date the 5th instant explaining the grounds on which the British Government has been reluctantly compelled to depose the Raja of Satara and to proclaim his brother as his successor.

(Enclosure)

Proclamation by the Resident at Satara issued under the authority of the Hon'ble Sir James Smith Carnac, Baronet, Governor of Bombay, dated Satara the 5th September 1839.

1 When the British Government was compelled by the unprovoked hostility of Baji Rao to declare war against him, a proclamation, dated the 11th February 1818 was issued by the Hon'ble Mr Elphinstone sole Commissioner for the settlement of the territories conquered from the Peshwa setting forth the circumstances which had rendered that measure imperative. In this it was announced as follows —

"The Raja Satara who is now a Prisoner in Baji Rao s hands will be released and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty of such an extent as may maintain the Raja and his family in comfort and dignity With this aim the fort of Satara has been taken. The Raja s flag has been set up in it, and his former ministers have been called into employment whatever country is assigned to the Raja will be administered by him, and he will be bound to establish a system of justice and order The rest of the country will be held by the Hon'ble Company The revenue will be collected by the Government but all property real or personal will be secured. All Wuttun and Enam (hereditary lands) Warshashans, annual stipends, and all religious and charitable establishments will be protected, and all religious sects will be tolerated and their customs maintained, as far as is just and reasonable."

2 The Raja of Satara having been released from captivity on the defeat of the Peshwa at Ashta was, pursuant to the above declaration, placed on the throne, and a treaty of alliance and friendship was concluded between His Highness and the British Government, dated the 25th September 1819. By the 2nd article of this compact, the Raja for himself and for his heirs and successors engaged, to hold his territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British Agent at His Highness s Court. By the 5th article the Raja for himself and for his heirs and successors engaged to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers and with all Sirdars Ijhardars Chiefs and Ministers, and all persons of whatever description who were not rendered subject to his authority and to abstain from all connection or correspondence with them. It was further stipulated by the same article, that any affairs that might arise with the aforesaid states and persons relating to His Highness, should be exclusively conducted by the British Government and that if (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connections for His Highness s family or for any similar purpose) His Highness should have occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority such communication should be

made entirely through the Political Agent Finally it was declared that this article was a fundamental condition of the agreement, and that any departure from it on the Raja's part would subject him to the loss of all the advantages secured to him by the said treaty

3 Notwithstanding this solemn compact it has been conclusively established to the conviction of the British Government that the Raja unmindful of his obligations, and of the generosity which restored him to liberty and conferred on him a Throne, has for a series of years held clandestine communitions contrary to the stipulations contained in the 5th article of the treaty, that he has cherished ambitious designs hostile to the British Government, that he has advanced claims and protection incompatible with the letter and spirit of the treaty and that he has conducted himself in a manner subversive of the alliance formed between the two states

4 Nevertheless the British Government willing to believe that the Raja had been betrayed into these acts by the counsels of evil and designing men and in the hope and expectation that the Raja would appreciate to and abandon the dangerous course into which he had been seduced, had resolved to overlook and forgive the past, on his agreeing for the future to act strictly and in good faith according to the treaty, to dismiss from his counsels the Minister who had been chiefly instrumental in creating disunion between the two states, and to abstain from injuring those persons through whose information his violations of the Treaty had been established

5 With this view the Hon'ble Sir James Smith Carnac Baronet, Governor of Bombay, vested with full authority from the Right Hon'ble Lord Auckland, Governor-General of India, proceeded in person to Satara, and having explained to the Raja the dangerous position in which he had placed himself and having communicated both verbally and in writing the conditions on which the British Government was willing to grant an amnesty for the past, urged him to the compliance with these terms as the only mode by which relations of amity and friendship with him could be restored

6 The Raja after repeated conferences and ample opportunity for reflection and after having been explicitly warned of the consequences rejected these conditions and the British Government being therefore convinced that it is impossible any longer to maintain friendly relations with a Prince who has shown himself so regardless of a Treaty entered into under the peculiar circumstances above recited, hereby declares the alliance between the two states dissolved, and its intention to enforce the penalty specified in the 5th article of the treaty entered into by the Raja and dated the 25th September 1819.

7 The British Government however having no view of advantage and aggrandizement has resolved to invest the brother and next in succession to the Raja, with the sovereignty of the Satara state, according to the limits fixed by the treaty of the 25th September 1819 He is therefore hereby proclaimed Raja of Satara under the title of Shrimant Maharaj Shahjee Chatrapati of Satara and all persons residing within his territory are hereby required to render to him allegiance.

C. OVANS
Resident at Satara.

CONFIDENTIAL NEWS-LETTERS OF 1840

No 1—From—J W BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Fort William, the 10th July 1840

INTELLIGENCE—NORTH-WEST FRONTIER AGENCY

4th June The Punjab Akhbar contains the following items of intelligence —

1st The custom office at Attock having caused some inconvenience to some British Officers on duty in that quarter orders were immediately issued to prohibit any undue interference

2nd A reply was received from Sultan Mohammed Khan, to the orders lately sent to him, saying that he was setting out with his troops to join Rajah Socheit Singh and that he had now entrusted these to his son Mohammed Orders for Sultan Mohammed Khan's immediate attendance at the Durbar and his non-interference in any matters connected with the Khaiber Pass were immediately issued

3rd The Durbar was busy in the preparation of presents for the Queen of England

4th General Avitabile was ordered to send the Barakzye Chiefs to the Durbar instantly and Alla Singh was despatched to Kohat to bring in the Chiefs in question together with the Ghilzyes Copies of the orders issued to the Barakzye Chiefs were forwarded to Lalla Kishna Chand for the information of the Governor-General's Agent

8th June The Lahore Akhbar of date noted in the margin contains the following items of intelligence·—

1st Rajah Socheit Singh has demolished the Gaddi of Delasa Khan, and is making ararngements for the revenue of that district

2nd General Avitabile reported that he had dismissed Rahmat Khan Barakzye who was going to extremeties in all the little cases relating to the collection of the revenues from the Khaibaree cultivators

10th June The Barakzye Chiefs were preparing to attend the Durbar with the Ghilzyes

19th June The Lahore Akhbar contains the following items of intelligence —

1st. General Avitabile was ordered to confiscate all the Jagirs in the Peshawar district.

2nd. Kunwar Sher Singh reported that his troops had crossed the Chinab on their way to Peshawar

3rd. Lt. Mackeson is making his arrangements with the Shan wari and the Afreedee Afghans and trying to recover the plundered property of the merchants

4th. The Kunwar is stated to evince much fickleness some times he seems bent on conciliating the Rajah s he is so estranged from them that he excludes them from all interference in public affairs.

30th May The Peshawar Akhbar of the 30th May states —

1st. The tribes of Bajire (Bajaur) concerned in expelling Meer Allum Khan and restoring the ancient families to the villages and lands of their forefathers

2nd. Noor Mohammed Khan son of Sultan Mohammed Khan and Sardar Peer Mohammed Khan have arrived at Peshawar

AFGANISTAN—KABUL

3rd June The envoy and Minister ascribes to the collusion of the Barakyze Chiefs with Amir Khan the usurpation by the latter of the Bajore Country

1st June The envoy and Minister also reports the despatch to Kabul of a son of Dost Mohammed and a son of Meer Walle s as also the arrival at Bameean of the Chief Minister of Mohammed Murad Beg The envoy and Minister is using every effectual measure to induce the speedy return of Nawab Jabbar Khan.

10th June Later letters from Kabul dated 10th June state that the son of the Wallee of Khoolum had come into Kabul, that from Khyow was daily expected and that Atma the Prime Minister of Meer Murad Beg of Koondooz had come to Kabul, it was supposed with the intention of negociating for the aid of the British Government to be given to his master against his rebellious subjects For a full account of the character of Atma see page 119 of Reports and Papers, political geographical and commercial submitted to Government by Sir Burnes B N I., Lieut. Leech B.E., Doctor Lord B M S and Lieut Wood I N employed on mission in the years 1835 36, 37 in Scinde, Afghanistan, and adjacent countries, printed at Calcutta in 1839.

Major McSherry reports his having raised two hundred and fifty two recruits for service in Afganistan and states that after the rains many Goorkhas will join him at Deyrab Lieut.-Gerrard has raised at Karnal 1-0 Hindustani recruits all for the Shah s force.

KANDHAR

29th May In a letter of date noted in the margin the envoy and minister reports on the effects of the late operations on the Ghelzye country The local authorities are of opinion that it would be highly necessary to gain the confidence of the distrustful among the Hokee and Tokhee Ghilzies and to afford every encouragement to the present chiefs Major Leech reports that the present chiefs Meer Allum Khan Hokee and Samad Khan Tokhee, have shown themselves to be entirely in Shah Soojah's interests and deserve to be consulted on any measures being contemplated affecting their respective tribes Major Leech is of opinion that the prisoners taken by Captain Anderson might be employed in repairing or re-erecting the fortress of Kelab-i-Ghilzie and that to this party might be added the other dependants of the ex-chiefs who may hereafter be seized Captain Bean has been directed to send to Kandhar the troop of House Artillery under command of Lieutenant Cooper

11th June The Major General commanding the troops in Afganistan reports the capture of Walloo Khan a Ghilzye Chief who took so conspicuous a part in the late attack on Capt Anderson's detachment, and of a nephew of Murro also a rebel Chief These will be handed over to be dealt with by H M. Shah Shuja

5th June The Ex-Chiefs of Kandhar are said to have proceeded to Shahr-i-Babel, the revenues of which had been assigned to them by the Shah of Persia for their maintenance Intelligence (believed to be authentic) had been received of the death of Rahimdel Khan by Dropsy.

The Political Agent at Kandhar states that nothing has yet been settled regarding Seistan between the Herat and Kabul Governments The Beloochee Chiefs in the Agents opinion owe allegiance to Kandhar In consequence of one of the Beluchi Chiefs (Ibrahim Khan) having refused to furnish the quota of grain he had promised, and having thrown off his allegiance to the Herat Government he has been besieged in a small fort by Mohammed Raza Khan The sum of 200 Herat Roomuns (or Co's Rs 1333-4-4) has been sent to the Khan last named to aid in carrying on his operations against the rebel Ibrahim

JELLALABAD

4th June The Political Agent reports the submission of the refractory people of Zawah to Shah Shuja's authority The Mulliks of the Meer Khee Kheil (a tribe not famed for their loyalty) have also owned their allegiance to the king, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Kheyjah promising a steady observance of their duty to the authorities placed over them

KHOOLUM

8th June The Walee has exercised a forcible interference in the affairs of Sir-i-pool which principally is nominally subject to Bukhara

BAMEEAN

Orders have been issued by Shah Shuja to counter mand the attendance of the Huzzurah Mallicks on Mulla Shakur at Kabul for the purposes of taking their taxes and H. M. is about to depute a Governor to Bameean.

The Political Assistant reports his having received an emissary from the Chief of Huzzar professing allegiance to the king Dr Lord at Bameean also states that the practice of dealing in slaves had been very rare in his neighbourhood and that the very few who had been carried off have been at once surrendered on requisition

BAJORE

4th June The Military Assistant to the Envoy and Minister reports his failure in his endeavour to penetrate the Bajore country and his consequent return to Kabul.

KARRACK

Captain Heunell is desirous of opening a communication with Major Todd at Herat through Yezd or Kerman, for the purpose of facilitating the transit of communications from Herat Major Todd will do all in his power to aid in this measure.

PERSIA

The king of Persia has been attempting to arrange affairs at Ispahan and has seized and punished the authors of the late disturbances. A force amounting to 8000 men has been collected at Ispahan upon the employment of which there are many specula tions It has been last asserted that they will be sent against the wild and lawless people who occupy the country Westward of that Place. The French Russian Turkish and Oorjunge embassies had proceeded to Ispahan.

PERSIA—KHYVA

19th May It is rumoured that the Shah of Persia had sent a message to the Khan of Khyva that he should submit to the Russians and that the khan repelled the proposition with indigna tion.

KHYVA

5th June Count Duhamel informed Zabbar Dust Khan the Agent to the Persian and Russian authorities at Tehran that the Russian force now marching in Khyva would not advance beyond that place that the object of the expedition was to avenge the insults and injuries offered by the Khan Hazrat to the Russian Government and that when that object was attained the troops would be withdrawn

BUKHARA

14th May A letter from Nazir Khanoollah at Bukhara under date noted in the margin states that an Agent had made his appearance from the Russian Camp with presents to the king of

Bukhara and that His Majesty has resolved to depute an Agent to the Russian Camp with return presents The same letter adds (what we have since learnt both from the Emba via to Petersburgh and London, and from Khivva and Bukhara via Kabul and Hindustan) the Russians have reoccupied their camp

The same native letter further states that the king of Bukhara has sent 2000 Tillahs (gold coins) to purchase wood and rafters at Samarkund for the purpose of making boats for the Oxus This timber was expected to reach Bukhara in a short time after the date of the letter The writer adds the name of the English for justice has so spread throughout Turkistan that many people of Bukhara have expressed a wish to join the British troops on their reaching Balkash with 10000 Horse, and the king of Bukhara is very much perplexed at the present juncture of affairs

It is stated in another native letter that the daughter of Dost Mohammed Khan had arrived at the above place, that the ex-Amir had been set at liberty, and that probably the Government of Balkash about to be conferred on him

HERAT

The Envoy at Herat states that as the grounds on which he has hitherto objected to any movement against Ghorian seem now hardly to have effect, he doubts whether he shall be any longer able to dissuade the Vazir Yar Mohammed Khan from attempting its recovery, as its possession is considered of the highest importance to the Government of Herat.

BAGDAD

5th May The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that various parties of French officers have passed through Baghdad on their return to France from Persia and that the French Envoy was expected shortly to do the same leaving an Agent at Tehran

BUSHIRE

5th May· The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that a French Counsul has just been appointed for Bushire

GUZERAT

14th April The Political Commissioner reports the abolition of the rite of Suttee by His Highness the Gaikwar and the issue of a proclamation prohibiting its being hereafter performed within His Highness's dominions

SCINDE UPPER

The Political Agent states with reference to the strength and resources of the Maree tribe that the number of armed men said to have assembled near has been very much exaggerated and that the garrison of that fort is able to maintain itself against any force which can be brought against it

SCINDE LOWER

The Political Agent reports the despatch from Gorabaree for Sukkur of 2,000 stand of arms for Afghanistan, and the arrival at Currachee of 1,000 for the same destination

CHINA

2nd April The Rear Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Force reports from the Cape of Good Hope his having received orders to assume the Naval command on the India station and to proceed to Singapore and China. To ensure the efficiency of the expedition the Commander in-Chief expresses a hope that at least three steamers will be sent him for the service in China.

NEPAL

The Resident reports the divided state of the Royal family and of the chiefs and great discontent in the army from a proposed measure of reduction in pay The Resident further reports that more marriages in the Royal family are on the tapis and that under cover of them the Durbar is again seeking to send mission to the plains. The hope of getting passports renders the Durbar pliant to the Resident's demand for satisfaction for various wrongs. The last private letters from Nepal state that a serious mutiny had actually taken place at the capital on the reduction of pay being proclaimed.

NEPAL—TIBET

The Resident reports that the Viceroy and Grand Lama of Lassa in reply to the Durbar's invitation addressed to the Emperor of Tibet to attend the Heir apparent's marriage stated that it had never been the custom for Nepal to send, or Pekin to receive, any such invitation. The letter of invitation was returned to the Durbar with an intimation that beyond the fixed quinquennial mission and the usual reports of current transactions nothing was required from it. The Resident states, moreover that there can be no doubt that the news of our warlike preparations against China has reached Lassa and that yet up to the present moment Nepal's attempts to arouse the Tibetans had been entirely ineffectual.

AVA

A letter from Ava states that the restrictions on the receipt and dispatch of letters noticed in the News letter No. 2 dated 10th ultimo are no longer in force at the Post Office.

A private letter from Ava states that a report gains ground of a disturbance having broken out at Sho-ay-gain It is also reported that a disturbance or open revolt had taken place at Rameethan a further letter of the 17th June reports the country somewhat more quiet again.

ASSAM

A letter has been received by the Political Agent from Nurgropllah Caum reporting that all is quiet in the Frontier towards Burmah.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Bombay Government have established a quarantine for all vessels from the ports of Egypt where the plague is raging

J W BAYLEY
Assistant Secretary to the
Government of India.

Fort William
The 10th July 1840

No 2—From—J W BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Fort William, the 22nd July 1840

Intelligence—North-Western Frontier Agency

20th to 25th June The Punjab Ukhbar of the date noted in the margin contains the following item of intelligence, *viz*, "Rajah Dhyan Singh described the usefulness of the Goorkhas in mountain warfare, and orders were issued to enlist any Goorkhas that might happen to come to Lahore" Another Lahore Ukhbar contains the following items of intelligence —

1st General Avitabile reported that Sultan Mahomed Khan and Syed Mohamed Khan were preparing to set out for Lahore with the Ghilzies.

2nd An urzee from the Barkzies was received saying that their coming to Lahore would unsettle everything in their quarter, the people being so refractory An answer was sent that the Sarkar had no fear of any such mischief resulting, and that they must come quickly or they would be severely punished

3rd The Koonwar is applying himself more and more to the army and the public affairs

4th Of late no difference or discussions have taken place between the Maharajah and the Koonwar

5th Bhya and Surdars Sultan Mohammed Khan and Syed Mohamed Khan reported that they had set out from Kohat for the Durbar with all the Ghilzies on the 9th June

Peshawar

11th June The Political Agent expresses a hope with reference to the attack made on the Kaflla in the Shinwarri territory by the Sunga Khail tribe (in which 7 merchants were cruelly murdered and property to the extent of 3 or 4000 Rs was plundered) to get redress from the said tribe for this outrage by marching against them with the help of the Chief of Khyber who is desirous of co-operating with him in bringing them to terms

Afghanistan—Kabool

13th June On the night of the 5th instant a portion of the force under Colonel Wallace marched upon the Fort of Maroo Fureekee (a notorious leader of Bandittee who had been the terror of the Country for many years) which after a march of 25 miles over a very difficult country, it succeeded in surprizing and taking by *Coup de main* The towers of the fort were blown up by order of the Political Officer in charge, who made the inhabitants and neighbours engage not to repair the same

The troops mentioned in the margin under comamnd of Capt. Anderson had on the 8th June joined Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace's detachment and the latter officer has ordered the detachment of 2 *Cavalry* of Shah Shoojah's Force to proceed towards Kabool on the 9th instant The undermentioned forts the property of Robber Chiefs in the Ghilzie country were taken possession of and destroyed on the morning of the 9th June without opposition by a detachment as per margin.

15th June { Detachment 4 Local Horse; 2 Troop N A S S F; Detachment 2; 5th Infantry Do; Draft from 6th F Do

2 Companies 2nd N I.
100 Christer Horse
1 9 Pair Gun sappers and Miners

1st The Fort called Kulai Moura 2nd The Fort called Kulai Baran 3rd The Fort called Kalai Aboobouki

20th June The detachment has returned to Camp A letter from Kabool, dated 30th June states 'You will be glad to hear tha owing to the vigorous and judicious measures adopted here, the affairs of the Ghilzie country will soon be restored to order" Mention is made of an intention to station a Regiment (probably Capt. Woodburns) in the neighbourhood of the Ghilzie country

20th June The Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan reports that Dukkah Khan the brother of Sultan Mohamed Khan had come into Camp that a great number of his followers had also already returned that others were still returning to their lands bringing with them their families and that there was every probablity of all hostile operations rapidly drawing to a close.

HERAT

8th June A letter from Herat dated 8th June refering to the newly established communication between Kandahar and Herat adds "the posts of the Afghan horse have answered well and robberies are no longer heard of between Herat and the Kandahar frontier" It seems that the attack upon Ghorian as refered to in the News Letter No 5 dated 10th July about to be made by the Herat State at the suggestion and under the arrangements of the Vazier Yar Mohamed Khan was not likely to be made before the 20th Ultimo The families of the party within Ghorian friendly to Herat, are stated to be now in the hands of the Vazier The Repairs of the fortifications of Herat are going on steadily and the harvest throughout the Valley will be reaped in about 20 days, so that no fear of famine * exists.

KHYVA—THE RUSSIANS

15th June The following occured in a conversation held between Yakub Beg Deputy from Khyva and the Envoy and Minister at Kabul

* By a later letter just received it is stated that Barley was selling on the 10th June in Herat 16 seers per rupee and that wheat was expected to be 1 Heratee rupee per Maund.

On Yakub Beg mentioning that from the favourable impression made on his mind of the character of the English the King of Kharazm determined that his State and that of England should be one Sir William Macnaghten asked "what are the distinct points contemplated in this alliance" Why that you should consider Kharazm as your own country and defend it accordingly The Shah first wishes you to send some good artillery men "at present", (replied Sir William Macnaghten) 'we could not meet the Khan Huzrut's wishes in this respect because it would be helping you against the Russians, with whom we are friends, and whom we consider to have just grounds of quarrel with you for capturing their Countrymen and attacking their Caravans After some further conversation, the Khyva Envoy remarked to the Envoy and Minister that false reports had been circulated in Turkeestan about our designs in coming to Afghanistan but that judging from our proceedings towards Shah Shoojah he was convinced to the contrary and would disabuse the minds of the Khyvans of the impressions which such reports were calculated to produce

20th June The Envoy to Herat has received intelligence from Lieut Shakespear now at Merve that, the Russians had destroyed the forts which they had erected on the Khiva frontier, and had marched back to their own country Further that a quantity of Iron and spare stores left behind by the Russians had been brought into the city of Khyva by a party of horse who had been sent by the Khan Huzrut to watch the movement of the Russian forces

PERSIA

10th May A letter from Erzroom, dated 10th May says "information from the desert confirms the intelligence from Persia of the almost total destruction of the Russian force and adverts to 12000 Russians with Guns in that Expedition having suffered an actual defeat in the field

The same letter alluding to the 2nd Expedition in comtemplation is to be directed from the Shores of the Caspian states, "the distance is about 550 Versts This appears to be the obvious route to be selected for the proper season the beginning or the end of winter, but it now seems to me to be wholly impracticable, for it appears impossible at this time of the year to obtain water even for a very small body of men"

From the same document it appears that the Circassians have taken 5 Russian forts by assault The writer goes on to say—"I see no prospect of a return of the Mission before the end of the year at the earliest period The Frenceh mission has I hear been received at Ispahan with the greatest demonstrations of respect No conclusion can be drawn from this of the likelihood of their being able to establish an intelligence in that Country".

13th May The Shah of Persia has issued a Firman at Ispahan to the Governors and authorities of Persia to protect the lives and property of the Servants of the British mission and to punish no one connected with the mission accused of any crime without the knowledge of the British Minister

13th Dec Her Majesty s charged affairs at Erzroom reports the following items of intelligence —

1st. The Shah of Persia has reached Ispahan but his subsequent destination still continued concealed.

2nd. Great number of Russian troops are collecting at Tiflis perhaps to engage in another campaign against the Lesghees.

3rd Of 32000 muskets ordered in France by Husain Khan. 8000 have been delivered in Persia.

4th. General Dumas has arrived at Erzroom with an officer whom he styles his Aid-de-Camp

5th. Persia is about to send an Embassador to France.

The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports a Persian Force to have advanced to Suleemana the Capital of lower Khurdistan and to have taken possession of that place together with a portion of the adjacent territory A force however is now in preparation to aid in the attainment of the rights of Mohamed the Pacha of Sulemania invaded by the Persians.

BAGDAD

3rd June A correspondent in Arabia notices the reported retirement of Khurshid and his force from Nejd and the resignation of all power into the hand of Shaik Khalid On information of a later date, however he states that some cavalry still remained in Nejd that Khursid had given the Government of Lasha to Shaikh Ahmed been Mobarak, and that he had determined to remain in Nejd for the present. The correspondant referred to further reports that three more officers of the Suite of the French Embassador for Persia are on their way to Bagdad to await the arrival of His Excellency at that city

ADEN

Private letters from Bombay mention the intention of the Bombay Government to reinforce the post at Aden by a detachment of 260 men from Her Majesty s Regiment. The "Japtee" by later accounts has sailed with these.

SCINDE—LOWER

19th June The Political Agent reports that six men dressed like Turks left Hyderabad on the 17th instant for Khyrpore. These persons landed at Karachee from Muscat were immediately furnished with Camels by the Ameer s Government of that place and

came to Hyderabad where they stayed 3 days It is not known whether they had any communication with the Ameer of Hyderabad They were styled Emmissaries of Mohamed Shah of Persia but were most probably swindling adventurers

22nd June The Political Agent has obtained parwanas from the Ameers of Sind to their officers in the Lower part of the River to direct all Government officers to permit wood to be cut any where except in the Shikargahs (Hunting ground) By this measure the expense of the fuel contracts has been reduced by one-fifth, and this assistance is to be attributed to the interest the Ameers now take in the steamers, and promises immense advantages.

23rd June· The Political Agent reports the dispatch on board the Steam Vessels "Indus" and "Planey" of a Detachment of the 2nd Granedier Regiment to Sukkar consisting of 4 European Officers, 6 Native Officers and 232 Sepoys and followers with tents, luggage and arms and 60 rounds of ammunition This is the first time the steamers on the Indus have been put to this use and fully show their vast advantages on that river.

CHINA

From the public and private Letters dated Singapur from the 17th to 20th June, we learn. 1—that Admiral Elliot arrived there in H M Ship "Melville" with "the Blond" and the "Pylader" on the 16, 2—that they had sailed again for China on the 18th. 3—that H M Ships "Nimrad" "Blenheim" and "Modeste" were expected to be at Singapur in a few days, 4—and, that the "Enterprize" would accompany the Admiral to China under * Sail, 5—that every thing seemed to have been done that was necessary to ensure the expedition an ample supply of provision, 6—that the "Nushruth Shaw" was the only Transport that had not arrived, that the "Larne" had also left Singapur for China, 7—and that the "Clifton" with draughts of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment was detained at Singapur for a few necessary repairs, 8—that it is supposed that the fleet will have assembled off the Islands at the mouth of the Canton River on the 14th or 15th of June, and that 3 weeks after that, intelligence of the result of that assembly would reach Singapur, 9—that the Chinese at Singapur say that cattle may be procured in abundance at Chusan and on the Coast of the gulf of Peechee Loo and that beef can always be got on the Canton river.

AVA

3rd July From Rangoon it is reported 1—that the Burmese authorities had detained another Post office packet, but on representation being made to the effect that it contained bills of lading

* NOTE —She will however return to Singapur on the "Nemesis" reaching the admiral and the there take that place of the "Diana" which must come up .... to Calcutta previous to her

the packet was delivered apparently unopened 2—that the coronation of H Majesty was to take place on the 8th June and that there was a discussion at Court as to who should be appointed Ain thoe main or heir apparent, the King wishing that His legitimate son the Towm Devain-gyoum, should hold the office to which his other and more powerful sons object 3—that the insurrection noticed in the news-letter No 3, dated 20th June appears to have been suppressed and the prisoners remaining in the Capital it is said have been released 4—that *muskets continue to be imported from Singapur about 2000 having been dispatched to the Capital for the service of His Majesty

5th June A private letter from Moulmein dated as per margin says Our frontier has been comparatively quiet. All reports agree that the attempt at counter revolution has failed for the present One report says about 500 persons have lost their lives while another report states that 250 of the old Government servants have been cut off for plotting with the old Queen.

Cossyah Hills

10th July The Political Agent reports the construction of a road across the Cossyah Hills from Turreya Ghat on the confines of the Sylhet district on to Nawgong the boundary of Assam a distance of 57¾ miles This road as it now is, the Political Agent states to be perfectly practicable for every description of laden cattle.

Miscellaneous

The Political Agent in the N W Frontier has recommended M. Waues the acting Master H. C. Steam vessel "Comet with reference to the success it has met with in steaming up to Loodhianah from Ferozepore, to proceed up the Sutlej to Rooper in order to ascertain how far above Loodianah the Sutlej may be suited to such vessels as the Comet at this season.

The Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces reports that the Steamer building at Moulmein for Government is in a state of forwardness

J W BAYLEY
Asstt Secretary to Government of India.

Fort William
The 22nd July 1840.

*The muskets are ordered from Liverpool direct to Singapur for to Burmah by traders in the last named checked when found to be

No 3.—From—J W. BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Fort William, the 1st August 1840.

North-West Frontier

26th to 29th June The Lahore Akhbars of dates noted in the margin contain the following items of intelligence —

1st A detachment had been sent to escort the march of the British Convoy from Ferozepore towards Peshawar

2nd In consequence of the Senkoo Kheil robbers refusing to attend on him with all the plundered property of the merchants and travellers Capt Mackeson marched to Peishblabe with his troops and those of the Afghans, when the Sinko Kheils despatched their vakeels to attend on Capt Mackeson

3rd Rajah Dhyan Singh reported that Sirdar Sultan Mohammed Khan had crossed the Attock on his way to Lahore and General Avitabile was ordered to furnish Capt Mackeson with whatever troops he may want for punishing the Khyberries

4th and 5th July. The Lahore Akhbars of dates noted in the margin report —

1st Two Companies of the Nujjeeb Battalions were despatched, to escort the British Convoy from Kussoor to Peshawar and orders were issued to all the officers on the road to protect the convoy

2nd The Bhaees have suggested to the Kunwar to dismiss all the old garrisons and replace them by soldiers of his own raising hinting that those of the time of the late Maharaja are attached to Raja Dhyan Singh

Hill intelligence

30th June and 1st and 8th July The 100 Gurkha troops of Raja Balbir Sein are said to have deserted him and come over to be enlisted in General Ventura's service The Rohillas part troops have sided with Meean Runjeet, and gone over to Kumlagarh

2nd Balbir Sein, Raja of Mundee has been apprehended by General Ventura and together with some of his Vakeels is kept in confinement The district of Mundee is taken possession of by General Ventura

PESHAWAR

11th, 12th 18th and 19th June The Peshawar Akhbars of the dates noted in the margin contain the following items of intelligence —

1st. The Zekha Kheils are emigrating in number to Teerah some for the purpose of seeking their livelihood or attending to their cultivation there, and others to graze their cattle so that the Khyber Pass is at present free from their depredations

2nd. Sirdar Sultan Mohammed has marched to Lahore with all the Ghilzies. The Ghilizies are very fearful of the consequences of their journey to Lahore there is a general lamentation in their houses and they apprehend that they will either be put to death or made over to the British Government.

3rd. Some of the Afreedee robbers plundered the property of Nehra Singh a merchant of Peshawar amounting to 12,000 Rupees and carried off his son prisoner

4th. Sadat Khan Momund agreed to attend on Captain Mackeson at Peshawar or at any of its villages and promised to be loyal to the British Government in future.

AFGHANISTAN

27th June The envoy and minister reports that tranquillity has been restored in the Ghilzie country and that the presence of the Detachment ordered out from Kabul will no longer be required in that quarter The Envoy and minister adds that the only district in which any disposition exists to dispute the Shah s authority is that of Zoormat through which the force returning to Kabul is ordered to proceed. Intelligence has just been received of the Nawab Jabbar Khan having arrived with 600 followers at Bameean Dost Mohammed and his two sons are the only persons of that family who have not surrendered.

SCINDE—UPPER

7th July The Political Agent reports that the Murree tribe have abstained from making any attempts on our posts. Their chief Dadah Khan is greatly alarmed at the prospect of consequences which may result to him from the acts of his followers and disowns all participation in them. Brigadier Stevenson has refrained for the present from employing the Kakur tribe against the Murrees

9th July The Political Agent states that no duty is levied by the Amirs of Khyrpore on merchandize while in transit on the Indus whether it be the property of their own subjects or of foreign traders. All merchandize when landed becomes liable to the usual duties levied in the Khyrpore States.

SCINDE—LOWER

25th June Meer Sobdar Khan and Meer Mohammed have promised to grant permission, similar to that previously given by Meer Noor Mohammed, vide News letter No 6, dated the 22nd June, directing their officers to assist our Wood-cutters in cutting wood for the purpose of fuel wherever their Estates border on the river, a measure by which the expense of fuel contracts will be Their Highnesses the Ameers of Scinde at a suggestion being made to that effect have engaged, with the concurrence of the Governor of Karachi, to repair and extend the Bunder at that place, as a measure which would conduce to the benefit of their own revenues as well as to the convenience and comfort of their subjects in the town and to the British Camp

9th July Lieutenant W F Gordon, Political Agent, arrived at Soonmeanee on the 6th June and was well received at that place He expects in a short time to gain sufficient information regarding the state of trade at this port, to enable him to prepare and submit to Government a full report on the subject

ADEN

8th July The Political Agent states that Sultan Mohammed Hussain Fudthel has assumed the entire reins of Government from Sultan Hamid his son, and that on the 20th June the Abdollee Sultan sent a small picked party of Bedouins to flank the right field work and rob the tents when they were discovered by the British and driven back The Political Agent further reports that the Fouthebe and Abdollee tribes to the amount of 6 or 7 thousand men are now assembled within 3 miles of British boundary line He had reason to apprehend that the attack which this force contemplates making would be most serious and adds that to meet it both the Military and Naval Departments had made every preparation

KELAT

12th June The Assistant Political Agent states that Meer Shah Nawaz Khan had returned to Kelat, and had met with some success in the measures he had adopted for ensuring the safety of the road from Sonmeanee to Kelat The Agent further reports, however that certain individuals of the Bezenjo Clan owing no allegiance, continued to plunder each on his own account, and to infest the road between Belo and Wuddo The Khan had pledged himself to adopt such active measures as would put a stop to the predatory habits of these people

24th June In a communication dated as per margin the Political Agent in Quetta states that since the departure of the 1st troop of H M's Horse Artillery and the reduction of the force at Kelat a bad feeling had been evinced by some Kakurs headed by Ghaffoor Khan, chief of the Paneezye tribe who for some time past had been collecting men for the purpose of attacking our cantonments at Quetta We had good intelligence of the approach of the enemy, continues the Political Agent, and they came down in a body of about 700 men and attacked our left and rear When they

had arrived within 150 yards of our position the guns opened on them with considerable effect when the enemy fled In consequence of the disaffected state of this tribe of Kakurs the Political Agent had recommended Captain Greffin to remove the stores treasure and troops into the town A reinforcement by the wing of the 1st Regiment from Kandhar was expected at Kelat and the Pol. Agent was endeavouring to raise some Belooch horse with a view to ward off any untoward event.

A private letter from Quetta says, up to the 25th June all alarm in our own account had subsided, but we fear for Kelat, against which place the Moonstang intrigue is now directed The letter also states that the young Khan son of Mehrab Khan had arrived at the Moonstong under his grandfather s name, Nusseer Khan, and had been joined by the principal men of Murrow Noormuch and Nushky with their followers. No suspicion is entertained of any of the Bolan Rangers having joined in the attack by the Kakurs on the morning of the 24th, they observed a neutrality from not wishing to come into open collision with their brother Kakurs. The writer of the private letter referred to further states that Shah Bozoorg the most influential Doomar Kakur mentioned that the Kakurs talk of nothing else but of their wonderful escape from the fire of our Artillery

EGYPT

17th June Accounts from Alexandria state that H. H. the Pasha was about to send an Envoy to the Sultan of Constantinople with his congratulations on the birth of a daughter and with a complimentary present to his Imperial Majesty of 2,000 Purses (£ 10,000) in consequence of that happy event. It is also stated that H. H the Pasha was prepared to abide by his former promises and to restore the Turkish Squadron as soon as H I Majesty should please to express his pleasure whether his fleet should be sent to him upon command of the Viceroy s own son Syed Beg or of Pasha s Admiral Mutish Pasha. But it was not believed that the restitution of the Turkish fleet is likely to be entirely unconditional or to be effected without something like a certainty of corresponding advantage.

CAIRO

Much dissatisfaction is said to have manifested itself lately at Cairo Various attempts at Incandiarism had been made, and the new National General had shown many symptoms of discontent. Mehemet Ali had divided the city into four districts. He had likewise lately appointed two new Pashas to command the National Guard.

SYRIA

18th June A communication from His Majesty s Consul General in Egypt of date noted in the margin states—

1st That a serious revolt had broken out in Syria in consequence of the Egyptian authorities giving orders to disarm the Christians of Mount Lebanon

2nd. That the Sanatory Cordon of Saidax had been forced and the arms there in Depot carried off to the mountains

3rd That Saida was in a state of great agitation and was expecting to be attacked

4th That the utmost diligence prevailed in the whole line of the Syrian Coast, especially that of St Jenn D'Acre which was to be rendered a Depot of all warlike stores

5th That the Garrison of Acre consisted of 12,000 men of all arms

6th That recent accounts represented Ibrahim Pasha at Meerash with a division of about 10,000 men, expecting to be reinforced by 5 Regiments

7th That Solimen was about to establish a competent force at every point of the coast where a disembarkation might be possible

8th That Emir Becher had declared for the Pasha's Government and has 800 Egyptians in and about his palace placed there by Ibrahim Pasha The Viceroy entertained no apprehensions as to ultimately quelling those disturbances, but he seems to suspect that the sublime Porte or her allies may be induced by his present difficulties to make some attempt on his Syrian possessions He has consequently completed for the protection of that Coast, two Naval divisions consisting together of—

38 Ships of the Line,

12 Frigates, and

1 Brig

10th Her Majesty's Counsel at Damascus writes that the Catholic had openly fomented discontent and espoused the cause of the revolters

11th Mehamet Ali evinced every desire to maintain an amicable understanding with Her Majesty's Consul General

12th No interruption was to be apprehended, to our overland communications, and the Pasha ever afforded every facility to the Consul's Agents along the line of route from Alexandria to

13th Maggium Beg continued at Orfa with a force consisting of—

3 Regt of Infantry
3 Dn of Cavalry
2 Batteries of Heavy Artillery

He had besides 1,500 Bedowin or Hannadi Cavalry and a Corps of 700 Irregular troops

14th The district of Orfa was tranquil, the inhabitants being highly satisfied with the Maggiun Beg

JAIPUR

6th June The Political Agent reports the deputation of an individual from the Council of the Regency towards the Bekaner frontier for the purpose of finally settling several frontier questions long pending between the States of Jaipur and Bikaner

MEWAR

24th June Arrangements have been made by the Marwar Durbar to establish Thannahs in the Godewar district on the borders of Mewar and Sirohee for the suppression of marauders. It is hoped that similar measures will be adopted by the Mewar and Sirohee authorities within their respective provinces

BURMAH

1st July The Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces reports the cessation of all annoyance on the frontier by the Burmese authorities and adds that it is reported that the present King is desirous of establishing friendly relations with the British Government. Private intelligence from Ava states that the Yaevoon expresses his regret that Captain Macleod was obliged to quit Rangoon in consequence of the foolish conduct of the Myowoon that the King and Ministers at the capital were most anxious that Captain M should return to Rangoon and that His Majesty and Court deprecate a war with the English and wish to be on friendly terms with them.

CHINA

Letters from Singapore mention His Majesty s Blenheim and Columbus to have proceeded on to China—the Nimrod to be daily expected from England as also the Nusruth Shah from Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS

A private letter from Ferozepore states that the Comet of 40 Horse power reached Ludhiana about June, and the Meteor of 24 horse power started on her return to Sukkur about the same time. These steamers are said to have less draught than any other of the river ones the former drawing 2 feet 8 inches and the latter 2 feet 4 inches.

1st July Her Majesty s Brig Childers" arrived at Moulmein on the 28th ultimo with a view to refit and then proceed to the Straits.

9th July The Planet Steamer arrived at Sukkur on the 4th June. During her voyage she was under steam 79 hours and proceeded up the river at the average of rather more than 3⅓ miles per hour against the strong current of the inundation.

13th July The "Ariadne" and 'Medusee two new iron steamers for the Indus have arrived at Bombay and been ordered to Calcutta.

Fort William — J W BAYLEY

The 1st August 1840. — Asst Secy o the Govt. of India.

No 4.—From—J W BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Fort William, the 15th August 1840

Intelligence

North West Frontier Agency

3rd July The Governor General's Agent in the N W Frontier in continuation of his letter of the 1st ultimo, reporting the departure of a Kafila from Ferozepore consisting of 266 camels states that another Cafila of 550 camels escorted by Seikh troops left the west bank of the Sutlej with stores as follows —

Medical Stores for 2nd Regiment N I loaded on	1	camel
Camp Equipage loaded on	32	camels
Powder on	281	camels
2,000 Muskets loaded on	84	camels
Filate loaded on	24	camels
Pawlins etc loaded on	8	camels
Pistols loaded on	2	camels
Turn Keys etc loaded on	2	camels.
Gomashtas Grain etc loaded on	20	camels
Officers' Supplies loaded on	10	camels
Spare	86	camels.
Total	550	camels

6th to 13th July The Lahore Akhbar of dates noted on the margin contains the following items of intelligence —

1st Sirdar Sultan Mohamed Khan reported his arrival at the Jehllam and was ordered to make haste to Lahore

2nd A petition was received from General Avitabile requesting that since he had incurred the displeasure of the Durbar he might be allowed to retire

3rd Sirdar Sultan Mohamed Khan reported his arrival at Shadura with all Ghilzies

4th. The Ghilzies had offered Bhaee Rattan Chand thousands of Rupees not to bring them from Assylum A list of them was ordered to be sent to Mr Clerk

5th Fakir Shahdeen reported that 10 Lacs of Rupees had arrived at Ferozpur in boats from Sinde

6th Fakir Shahdin reported from Ferozpur that Capt Lawrence was engaged in strengthening the Fort and guns were being provided for it The Sirdar suggested that it would be prudent to construct a Fort at Kussur Fakir Azeezood-Din remarked that the British Government was one of strict good faith Futteh Sing Maun replied that there was no doubt upon that subject, but that it behoves every wise Raj to avoid being taken unawares

14th July The Governor General's Agent on the frontier has proposed the following plan for the better security of Trade, by the Khyber Pass viz. that the Lahore Durbar's officer at Futtehghur should furnish every applicant going west with a guard, and that the latter should obtain a Certificate of safe delivery from a Post in the dominions of His Majesty Shah Shujah that His Majesty should construct a redoubt at the mouth of the Khyber Pass with sufficient Sepoys stationed there to provide in like manner a guard to all applicants going Eastward and that such guard should obtain a certificate of safe delivery of the party at the Seikh post of Futtehgarh.

14th to 31st July First—Sultan Mohamed Khan has arrived at Lahore with the Ghilzies 2nd—an order was issued to give some thing to General Matabar Singh of Nepal 2 companies of Gurkhas have been enrolled and guards furnished from them at the Fort and on the Deoree, 3rd—General Golab Singh observed that there were large tracts of the Eusofzye country unoccupied and asked permission to regulate the administration of all the Eusofzye territory He was told that the subject would be considered hereafter 4th—Bhai Ram Singh observed that General Ventura had formerly represented to the late Maharajah that Sinde might without difficulty be conquered.

15th July The following is the substance of an agreement by Maharajah Khurruck Singh relative to the duties to be levied on the Sutlej by the Maharajah —

1st. Grain, wood and lime-stone will be free from duty

2nd. With exception to the above every commodity to pay duty according to the measurement of the boats.

3rd Duty on a boat not exceeding 250 maunds of freight proceeding to and from the foot of the hills and to and from other places will be Rupees 50

Duty on a boat above 250 maunds but not exceeding 500 maunds to and from the other place will be Rupees 100

Duty on all boats above 500 maunds will be Rupees 150.

4th Boats to be classed 1 2 or 3 and the same to be written on the boat and every boat to be registered

5th These duties on merchandize frequenting the Sutlej and other places are not to interfere with the duties on the banks of other rivers or with the established land custom houses through out the Khalsa territory which will remain on their usual footing

PESHAWAR

26th June to 9th July Captain Mackson was about to coerce the Sinka Kheils but they were brought in to him. The Sinka Kheils had restored some plundered property and left 10 people on their part in the service of Captain Mackson. Mr Sternback's

battalion of the sikh army was generally disobedient and Captain Mackson was bringing into order the Khyberre robbers General Avitabile was ordered to take every measure to please Captain Mackson and to punish Mr Sternback's battalion

15th July Futtehdeen Khan has dispatched his Sowars with the British Khafila proceeding to Peshwar

Bajore

21st June Lieutt Mackeson, Political Agent at Peshawar states that Kotki, Quala Yuayet and Qualano with the town of Bajore are still in the possession of Mir Allum Khan's people, that the Solaizao and Mohamed the originators, under Amir Khan, of the late disturbances at Bajore have disagreed amongst themselves and some of them are now making overtures to Mir Allum's son that a large convoy of stores and ammunition belonging to Amir Khan and probably sent from Peshawar had fallen into the hands of the Garrison at Kotki

Kashmere

16th June to 1st July Vazier Zorwar Singh has now (taken possessions of) Iskardo and Rajah Ahmad Shah is in confinement The Vazier is about to construct a fort at Iskardo Rajah Jabbar Khan, ruler of the Jussura district, in consequence of the disturbances in Iskardo has applied for assistance to the Governor of Kashmere

Mundee

15th July In consequence of a descent made by the Sikh troops on the Mundee territory, the Rajah of Mundee made an application to the Lieutt Governor for the N W Provinces for an asylum for himself and his family within the British territories His Honour the Lieutt Governor gave the Rajah the liberty to hire a house for himself and family within the British territories and observed that it was not advisable for any of our officer to receive them as political characters or give to their reception any resemblance of protection from any external power The Rajah of Mundee has since his application been held in restraint by the Sikhs

Afghanistan-Kandahar

29th July The military board state that the convoys to proceed with recruits and stores for the services of His Mejesty Shah Shoojah will be dispatched early in the month of November and December next.

Kabul

The Peshawar Ukhbars state that the British Officers had found a treasure in gold and silver in the vicinity of the Ghaznee fort while clearing it *

*Note—This alludes to some gold bricks that have been dug up in the neighbourhood mentioned letters and symbols cut on them a they sent to the Asiatic Society

30th June His Majesty Shah Shoojah-ul Mulk has as a special mark of his approbation of the gallant conduct of Capt. W Anderson in the late affairs in the Ghilzie country been pleased to confer upon that Officer the 3rd class of the order of the Doorani Empire.

7th July The Envoy and Minister reports the release of Wallo Khan Shimulzye the rebel chieftain who had been treacherously put under restraint after a promise of pardon had been made to him.

BAJGAH

1st August The Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan reports that agreeably to the Envoy and Minister s proposal he has posted Shah Sujah s Gurkha battalion under Capt. Hay at Bajgah a position about 60 miles north of Bameean situated in the valley of Khamard and commanding the late of the numerous and formidable difiles leading into Turkestan The Post of Bameean has been relieved by a detachment from Captain Hopkins regiment four of the Shah s guns now in a forward state of preparation are intended to be fixed at the post and when this arrengement shall be accomplished it is the Major General s intention to withdraw the 4th troop 3rd brigade horse artillery Capt. Hay reports favourably of the climate and resources of Bajgah wood and forage are stated to be abundant in the neighbourhood. The valley produces the finest fruits and sheep are easily procurable though grain appears to be scarce.

KHYVA

9th July The Envoy to Herat reports an intention expressed by Lieut Shakespear on special duty to Khyva of opening a correspondence with the Russian authorities in order to ascertain the demands of His Imperial Mejesty against the State of Khyva, and to arrange if possible their satisfactory adjustment. With a view therefore to strengthen as far as possible the ground of his proposed negotiation Lieutt. S wished to urge on the Khan Huzrut the expediency of at once releasing the whole of the Russians slaves or prisoners in His Mejesty s dominions before the liberation by Russia of the Khyva captives is insisted on

13th July Lieutenant Shakespear reported his arrival at Khyva on the 11th June. In an interview which took place between the Khan Huzrut and Lieutenant Shakespear His Majesty mentioned to that officer that if the Khyva caravan seized by the Russians were allowed to depart he had authorized Captain Abbott to promise that all Russian prisoners and slaves should be liberated His Mejesty stated that he had but 350 of the subjects of Russia in his dominions while the Russian Government detained 600 of Khyvan subjects. Lieutenant Shakespear reports that Captain Abbott while on his way towards the Russian camp and St Petersburgh fell into the hands of the Kuzzacks within one stage of Dush Kulla. It appears that a person by name Hussain Mahtoor who had been

appointed by the Khan Huzrut to accompany Captain Abbott to the Russian Camp as guide, was accessory to an attack made at night upon that officer by 50 Kuzzacks who speedily overpowered his small party Captain Abbott was four times beaten to the ground In defending himself from sabre cuts, he received a wound on his left hand and lost the four finger of his right hand, he had also a wound on his forehead He was found in a dreadful state by Saleh Mohamed (who was dispatched by the Envoy to Herat with letters and money to Captain Abbott) 17 days after the attack, three of his servants had been distributed as slaves and he himself was deprived of his property Saleh Mohamed and some of the Khan Huzrut's sowars alarmed the Kuzzacks and Captain Abbott was allowed to proceed It is said that he has been kindly received by the Russian authorities at Dush Kulla who had placed him on board a ship which was to convey him across the Caspian Captain Abbott in a private note addressed to the Envoy to Herat, bears ample testimony to the courage and attachment to his person of Saleh Mohamed The Khan Huzrut has sent sowars to seize Hussain mahtoor and the parties who maltreated Captain Abbott

Lieutenant Shakespear writes that the Khan Huzrut has of his own accord appealed to England for assistance against the Russians

An Embassador from Kokan is at Khyva the object of whose mission is not ascertained Lieutt Shakespear has presented His Majesty with a copy of the Treaty which has been concluded between the British Government and Shah Kamran and also with a copy of the proclamation published by Government on the occasion of the assembly of the army of the Indus Captain Abbott states on the testimony of a Russian officer who had been taken prisoner near Dush Kulla that at the Russian trenches near the Yen River there were 7,000 Russians and 40 guns

Bokhara-Russia

15th June Lieutt Shakespear on special duty at Khyva reports that the Amir of Bokhara had despatched Mokim Jan on an Embassy to Russia, sending at the same time the Elephant presented to the Amir by Dost Mohamed Khan as a present to the Emperor of Russia He also reports that Colonel Stoddart and Dost Mohamed Khan are both still in confinement at Bokhara

Sinde—Upper

13th July The Political Agent states both in official and private communications that he apprehends no disturbances in Lower Sinde of a nature to compromise us in any serious manner, although possibly the feuds between some of the Hyderabad Amirs and the Mirpur Chiefs may cause trifling internal commotions if he fails to induce the parties to settle their differences which he hopes to be able to do The Political Agent is of opinion that nothing short of the most serious disasters to our troops in Upper Sinde and the neighbourhood would encourage the disaffected in Lower

Sinde to open attempts against our power and such he thinks are not to be dreaded and that our troops while on the defensive at Quetta are not likely to suffer defeat and that the disaffected tribes in Upper Sinde could never of themselves seriously oppose the contingent which may be sent against them With reference to the stoppage of our Daks at a Thannah belonging to Mir Sher Mohamed the Political Agent observes that that Chief is at present too anxious to obtain our support to have authorized such an aggression He conceives that it originated in the supposition of the Thanadar (probably himself a farmer of the customs) that the Dak packets contained merchandize or other articles on which duty should be paid The Agent has written to the Chief referred to and hopes that he will adopt such measures as will secure the Dak packets from detention in future.

20th July The Political Agent states that owing to the immense number of camels which were carried out of India last year it has become a matter of great difficulty to collect any this season, that Sinde and the Seikh states have already been almost entirely drained of them and that there is difficulty in procuring a sufficient number for the force about to assemble for service in Upper Sinde, nearer than Rajputana the Gwalior territories and the neighbourhood of Agra He adds that not less than 1 500 additional camels will be required to enable a sufficient body of troops to take the field

24th July With reference to events which have lately occurred in Upper Sinde, and which render it probable that a reinforcement to the troops in that quarter may be speedily required the Lieutt. Governor for the N W Provinces has but anticipated the wishes of the supreme Government by giving orders to the Major General Commanding the Sirhind Division to hold one of the Regiments at Ferozepur in readiness for immediate embarkation on the requisition of the Political authorities in these Provinces. The Political Agent at Amballa has been instructed to prepare boats at Ferozpur for the embarkation of the troops if emergency arises to Upper Sinde and by very recent letters it appears that the Comet" steamer will be rendered available for the transport of the troops referred to

KELAT

8th July A private letter of date noted in the margin from Kandahar mentions that every means is being used to succour Captain Bean and his post A party of 500 Afghan horsemen were about to start for Quetta under command of Lieutt. C. A. Jackson Lieutt. Jackson was to go down in two days and nights or 75 miles and upwards a night. The rebels from all accounts amount to upwards of 4,000 men They are all foot men Lieutt. Jackson proposes (should be fail in his endeavours to disperse the rebels) to throw the horsemen into Quetta and help in defending the town

QUETTA

2nd July Intelligence from the above place has been received to this effect

1st That the Political Agent had sent out small parties of horse to watch the Kakurs

2nd That the Doomur tribe of Kakurs in the Boolan rangers are likely to prove very serviceable and are now employed watching the pass between Quetta and Moostang and that party has proceeded to the Marow country south of Moostang to cause a diversion

3rd The conduct of Mohammed Khan Naib of Moostang is condemned by all the Zamindars and peaceable inhabitants of that Valley but he being in force there, they are unable to act against him

4th The Kakur rebels in the district of Quetta have completely dispersed

7th July The Political Agent in Quetta has received a letter from Mohamed Khan, son of Mehrab Khan, stating that he was to be at Sir-i-ab on the 1st July with his army and declaring open hostility against the British Government, as there are not sufficient men at Quetta to enable Capt Bean to attack the enemy till reinforced on the open plain, the Political Agent fears he would have had to act on the defensive under cover of the town of Quetta, till troops are sent from Kandahar

15th July The Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan has on this date with the concurrence of the Envoy and Minister moved the 2nd Regiment N I with 4 guns of H M Shah Shoojah's horse artillery under Captain Anderson, and Lieutt. Legeyt's Resalla to Kandahar in order that Major General Not may have it in his power in case of necessity, to detach a force efficient in all arms from that garrison for the reinforcement of the post of Quetta which is threatened by the son of the late Mehrab Khan of Kelat The Major General further states that the present garrison of Quetta is reported to be well supplied with provisions and water, and that he entertains no doubt of their being able to maintain the post until succours, if necessary, shall reach them from Kandahar

18th July A private letter states Captain Bean's position at Quetta to be unassailable in the town by all the rebels that could be brought against it where nothing but treachery could discompose him, and that reinforcements from Kandahar would reach him long before he could be driven to any extremity It was hoped that Lieutt Nicolson in the Ghilzie country will be able to dispense with a considerable portion of the detachment employed against the Ghilzies for the relief of Captain Bean should there be any necessity for such aid

31st July A private communication dated as per margin states that the Political Agent at Quetta had up to the 8th instant 650 fighting men having received a reinforcement of Achukzye horse and felt no anxiety as to the result of an attack by the son of Mehrab Khan if any such were made.

SUKKAR

9th July The assistant Political Agent in charge at Sukkar reports that five individuals (Persian or Arabs) mounted on camels arrived at that place from Hyderabad They lived with Futteh Mohamed Ghoree and two of the party visited Mir Roostam Khan The Political Agent further states that the party have disappeared and he believes their destination to be Nepal*

SINDE—LOWER

9th July With reference to a requisition by the authorities in Upper Sinde for H. Majesty's 40th Regiment for service in that place, the Political Agent stated that he had only partially complied with that requisition *viz* to the extent of half the Regiment. The Political Agent also stated that Lower Sinde is accessible from Guzerat but that he was not aware that any troops would at present be available thence in case of emergency except Cavalry and Artillery

LUSS

18th July The Political Agent Lower Sinde, in a communication dated as per margin states that in consequence of the probability of disturbances at Beila the British Agent with his small escort of 13 men had been withdrawn from Soonmeanee and ordered to the neighbourhood of Lower Sinde.

18th July The Political Agent in Lower Sinde observes that this state is so petty whether as regards its power to injure its neighbours or to protect itself and moreover that it is so accessible from the Sea through the port of Soonmeanee and immediately commanded by our troops at Karachee that the disaffection of its chief need excite no apprehension or alarm The Political Agent states that the defection of this Chief is owing to an intended sequestration of the Port Customs of Soonmeanee by the Kelat Government which Customs comprized nearly the whole revenue of that Chief It appears that tribute had not been exacted for some generations past and that the young chief has been driven to desparation on suddenly finding himself likely to be deprived of all resources. The proceedings in this matter had their origin in a temporary misapprehension which the Supreme Government endeavoured to correct in March last Explanations have been called for of the circumstances under which the misconception has apparently been allowed so long to prevail

PERSIA

18th July Affairs at Shiraz and the neighbouring districts are said to be tolerably quiet

NOTE—This is here entered for the information and guidence of Political officers not as any item of important intelligence.

2nd June It is reported that an Embassador from Ibrahim Pasha is now at Ispahan and that the Shah of Persia's movement from Tehran to Ispahan was only preparatory to his march upon Bagdad

PERSIAN GULF

6th June The Imam of Muscat has assured the Government that the whole or any part of his fleet was at their disposal for co-operating with the British Squadron in the Persian Gulf

15th June The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports the entrance of the new Government of Fars, Nasroolah Khan into Shiraz, and mentions the Shah's troops have taken possession of Soolemania and H M threatens to attack either Bagdad or Bussorah The Native Agent at Shiraz reports that the horses destined for exportation to India have been seized for the Royal artillery in Ispahan and that the general impression in Shiraz and Bushire is that H M inclined to fix the seat of Government at Ispahan

17th June The Resident in the Persian Gulf reports having despatched on the 15th June the Honourable Company's Schooner "Royal Tiger" to Bahrein and Kateef, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the report of the Seaport of Lohat Kateef and Ageer having been evacuated by the Egyptian troops lately occupying those places

11th July The Government of Bombay have issued instructions to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy to send the Hon'ble Company's steamer "Sesostris" to the Persian Gulf on her return from Aden

20th July The Government of Bombay report that Sheik Khaleifa-bin-Shakhoot, the Benyes Chief who lately inflicted some damage upon and caused some loss to the Neam of Brymee, has satisfactorily adjusted his quarrel with the Sheikhs of Brymee so that no measures of coercion against that Chief appear to be necessary

MUSCAT

18th June A communication from the native Agent at Muscat states that on the 22nd June a vessel arrived from Juddah having on board Saleh Mokhanee who was sent by the Imam to Egypt This individual was rumoured to be the bearer of letters from Mohamed Ali Pacha from Egypt

KARRACK

18th May Every thing is tranquil in this neighbourhood, supplies are plentiful and cheap and the health of the troops is unusually good On the 18th instant a transport from Bombay with men and stores for the expedition on the rivers in Mesopotamia arrived at Karrack She brought up a portion of the wing of the 15th Regiment N I Two other vessels were daily expected with the remainder of the rebels

BAHREIN

19th May With reference to the movements of the Khoorseed Pasha a general impression exists on the coast that this officer was about to evacuate central Arabia and return to Egypt with his army This report has been confirmed by letters from Bahrein which also mentioned that preparations were making by the Pasha s garrisons of Kateef and Lahsah to withdraw from those places and that a body of 300 horse attached to the special services of Amir Khaled came down to the coast to cover their retrograde march The native Agent at Bahrein writes that the whole of the Pasha s army was on its march and had mostly quitted Lassah on the 6th of June. It was not known in what direction they all proceeded from Juddah.

2nd June Esa ben Tureef and the greater part of his followers have removed from Aboothobee and settled in the Island of Keun. Sheikh Issa has given great indication of a wish to cruise against the trade of the Island of Bahruen and also to seize from the Sheikh of Dabaye a Bateel formerly belonging to himself but confiscated subsequently to his secession.

KURNOOL

21st July The Secretary to Government reports that Gulam Rusool Khan Ex Nawab of Kurnool had been murdered by one of his followers on the 12th instant. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Fort St. George has called on the Commissioner at Kurnool to report what allowances should be made for the deceased s children and the other members of his family and the Government of India for a full and particular report of the circum stances that led to the event noted

LUCKNOW

24th July The Acting Resident in a communication dated as per margin states that H M the King of Lucknow had on the 24th July installed the heir apparent in the office of Prime Minister and appointed Shurfood Dowlah his deputy At an interview the Resident had with the Prince previous to his installation he endeavoured to impress on his mind a just sense of the onerous duties of the station to which his father had destined him.

RAMPUR

31st July A private letter of date noted in the margin states the Jagheer of Rampur in the N W Provinces, where, about the time of the Nawab s recent demise, some serious disturbances and the murder of an obnoxious Minister took place, was, under the arrangements of the joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Mooradabad Mr Dick, restored to tranquillity and good order

BIKANEER

14th July It is reported that engagements have been inter changed between the states of Jodhpur and Bikaneer mutually annulling all claims on account of the loss of property through plunderers, releasing all prisoners of the one state confined by the

other and becoming responsible for all acts of aggressions that should be perpetrated by any refugee or outlaw. This is the first state with which the arrangements of Jodhpur for amicable adjustment have been concluded and the little delay that has taken place in this instance is a good test of the case with which the same desirable result may be obtained in regard to all other states, neighbouring Marwar

NIPAUL

5th—18th July The diary of the Nipaul Residency of dates noted on the margin reports —

1st On the 9th Kulraj Pandey was reappointed Pay Master of the forces in open defiance of the army and with pledge given by him that he would reduce it to obedience, punish the late rioters and enforce prospectively the reduced rate of pay He had commenced to recruit with fresh men, the new Corack battalion in prosecution of his own purpose to break up the union of the soldiery and the Minister

2nd The Rani on some trivial pretence had quarrelled violently with the Raja and set off for Benares as she affirmed but which nobody believed The Raja with part of his family and most of the Chiefs left the city to entreat the Rani s return, in consequence of which the palace and city were nearly emptied All the people were cursing the frantic women who promised to be assuredly the ruin of the country

3rd Kulraj was spoken of for the Premiership He relies for victory in his contest with the soldiery on the ground of their known loyalty which nothing but gross injustice could have led astray and that he means to eschew

4th It is rumoured that the Viceroy of Lassa is rousing himself and has told the Durbar to be in readiness and to expect an ample supply of money from him Lately private accounts state that the Rani and court had returned to Katmandoo

22nd July The Collector of Sarun in a letter to the address of the Resident at Nipaul dated the 15th instant states that the Nepaulese appeared to be partially preparing to evacuate the lands seized by them in his district (Ramnagar Zamindari) retaining a part under some alleged pretext of a right or claim but of what nature it is not clear The Resident reports that the Nipaulese were still up to the 19th instant in possession of the villages and country of the Terai road Later letters mention a report of the Maharajah having on the remonstrance of the Resident sent off an express to recall his Goorkhas from Ramnagar But the communication the Resident has received from the Durbar cannot be said to be satisfactory.

CHINA

13th July A private communication from Singapur states that an American vessel saw the British squadron destined for China off Pulo Supathi on the 13th July.

17th July A tender of the ship Minerva of about 1 000 tons has been accepted by the Government of Fort St George for the conveyance of troops from Madras to China It is presumed that the above vessel with the 1 800 or 2 000 tons of shipping expected from Calcutta will be sufficient for the Regiment of N I proceeding on service, and if not found sufficient there is reason to believe that more freight may be obtained without difficulty at Madras.

FINANCE

18th July The Governor General s Agent on the N W Frontier reports the arrival at Ferozepur from Hyderabad of 11 Lacs of Rupees forwarded by their Highnesses the Amirs on account of the balance due to H M Shah Shooja ul Mulk.

22nd June The Resident Councillor at Singapur has submitted to Government a statement of cash disbursements, etc. made by him on account of the China expedition from the 7th February to the 20th instant amounting to Company s rupees 2 74,622 13 2

1st July Captain Bygrave s statement of cash balance shows that on the 1st of July 1840 cash in the military chest amounted to Rs. 23 73 343 2-9½

MISCELLANEOUS

The Government of India have with reference to the order of the Hon ble the Court of Directors that officers of the Company employed in the service of Native states should not be paid by the Company for such service, and that Native states which have the benefit of the service of such officers should reimburse the Government for the expense to which it is subjected resolved that Government can make no claim upon the native Princes for the extra pay or subsistence which has heretofore been paid by the Hon'ble Company to its officers but for service in their (Native Princes) army The Government of India have also resolved that officers who are to be hereafter transfered to the service of Native Princes may be brought under the new rule ordered by the Hon'ble Court i.e that they should receive in all cases only the pay and allowances of the rank in which they may be serving the subsistence or bare pay of their rank in the Company s service being paid by the British Government and refunded in account by the Native Princes The Government have further resolved that the subject of the case of incumbents drawing under previous rules the double pay be again referred to the Hon ble Court by this mail

H M 21st Regiment of foot is about to proceed to Dinapur to relieve H M. 16th foot which is the first regiment for return to England

J W BAYLEY
Assistt Secretary to the
Government of India

Fort William
The 15th August 1840

No 5—FROM—J W BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Fort William, the 22nd August 1840

NORTH WEST FRONTIER AGENCY

22nd to 25th July The Native Akhbar from the above frontier states as follows —

1st Sardar Peer Mohammed had made great complaints against General Avitabile

2nd Gul Mohammed the Ghilzie had fled from Kohat by the route of Banoo but had not taken his family with him

AFGANISTAN

13th July The Envoy and Minister in reply to instructions from the Supreme Government to that effect states that he will assist Shah Shuja in establishing an effective national Government in his dominions, will persevere in his recommendation to H M for the appointment of a Minister, as far as he may see that those recommendations can be attended with the chance of an useful result, and will use vigorous measures in quelling the turbulent spirit of the Ghilzies and reconciling them to the Shah's Government

KABUL

16th July The Political Assistant at Kabul writes, that he has made over to Lieutenant Burnes all the family of Dost Mohammed Khan and their attendants (consisting in all about 132 persons) who came in with Nawab Jabbar Khan

KANDHAR

14th July The Political Agent states that Sardar Ata Mohammed, whose case was referred to in a late news letter, and his two relations Shahbaz Khan and Jaifuddin Khan have been released by the Prince Futteh Jung and presented with dresses of honour

TURKISTAN

A private letter from Bujgah contains the following paragraph —

> "The people in the frontiers of Turkistan were at first shy at our visit among them, but being subject to Uzbec oppression they now seem fully to appreciate our presence, and next year much land will in consequence be brought into cultivation which has been fallen for years"

KHYVA

14th June The presents made to the Khan Huzrat by Lieutenant Shakespear have been highly appreciated by His Majesty The Indian Government is said to be much respected at Khyva and partially from their alliance with and position in regard to the Afghans. If things go on satisfactorily in Herat and in the Russian Camp Lieutenant Shakespear hopes to effect the liberation of Colonel Stoddart and to obtain the promise of Khan Hazrat to forbid the purchase or capture of any new slaves from any country whatever The Khan Hazrat is said to have ordered the emancipation of twenty-one slaves inhabitants of Herat.

20th June A messenger from Khyva to Bokhara reports that the Army of Russia was encamped on the banks of the Oreetee" but that the sudden arrival of the melancholy news of the death of the Emperor caused the camp to be broken up and to withdraw into their country Some say that this move was caused by the death not of the Emperor but the General in Chief (Hakim-i Kulan) of the Army

BOKHARA

The Native news writer at Bokhara states that Dost Mohammed Khan has lately been released and goes to visit the king every two or three days Sultan Ahmad and the other sons of the Ameer are still confined Dost Mohammed Khan says the writer is now persevering to get his leave from His Majesty and when he obtains it he will undoubtedly go to Kabul and throw himself on the British protection The king of Bokhara is now said to be in greater alarm from the English than before and has allowed Colonel Stoddart to go about the city accompanied by two Ozbeeks

27th July A report has been received since the above was written stating that Dost Mohammed Khan had effected his escape from Bokhara on the 6th of July and fled to Shahar Subz, a small independent state lying South of Samarcund and between it and Khoolum. In his flight the ex Ameer was accompanied only by his favourite son Akbar His eldest son Afzal is also said to have reached Khoolum about the middle of July

SCINDE UPPER

10th August A private communication from Agra of date noted in the margin states that Colonel Sutherland has procured 500 Camels to be sent from Neemuch and Nasirabad for service in Upper Scinde. The same communication further states that matters in Scinde were much better than was generally supposed some time since. No danger was apprehended from the son of the late Mehra Khan and his rebel crew and Lieutenant Loveday according to letters from himself dated 7th ultimo instead of being shut up in Kelat was about starting with a party of Kelatees thence to attack the rebellious chief and his followers.

QUETTA

2nd July Lieutenant Bosanquet Commanding an Achikzye Horse, bears ample testimony to the soldier-like quality of that body of men and has recommended an increase to their pay from 15 to 20 Rupees per mensem which the Government have sanctioned

13th July The Envoy and Minister at the court of Shah Shuja reports that aid has been sent by Major Leech to Quetta with a view of affording effectual relief to Captain Bean's position Should the next accounts from that place be unfavourable it is the intention of the Major General, Commanding the troops in Afganistan to order Major General Nott to send a reinforcement from Kandhar to Quetta and to order to the latter station the 2nd Regiment of Native Infantry which is now in the vicinity of Ghuznee

10th July From the private communication of the date noted in the margin it appears that Lieutenant Jackson with a body of 150 Afghan Horse left Kandhar on the 10th of July with a view to reinforce the garrison of Quetta After a forced march of 60 miles he arrived at break of day close to the enemy's Camp and then made the men start off at a trot, and just as they passed the main camp and were making for the town, two detached parties of about 500 men discovered them and opened a heavy fire They returned their fire and moved on at a quick walk towards the town, where they arrived with a loss of 9 men killed and a few horses wounded The enemy it is said had upwards of 1,000 good cavalry, but the news of the arrival of Lieutenant Jackson and his party into the town had thrown the rebels into great consternation, and they in consequence had fled, and the valley was quite clear of them From some prisoners who effected their emancipation it appears, the Belochee Sirdars had started off from Moostang, as also the rebel Camp In their flight the enemy completely pillaged the valley of everything, and plundered every village in the neighbourhood

PERSIA

5th July Her Majesty's charge d'Affairs at Erzeroom in a late communication expresses his belief that the British mission will not return to Tehran for some months and mentions that the French Mission was about to quit Persia

MUSCAT

2nd July Captain A Hamerton on Political duty at Muscat states that Khurshed Pacha and the Egyptian Army was up to the 19th May last still at Hajaz and Nejd

RAMPORE

27th July In consequence of the demise of the Nawab of Rampore the Akoonzadeb has been nominated minister protemporary

NEPAL

19th July to 1st August The Diary of the Nepal Residency contains the following items of intelligence —

1st. Kulraj is talked of for Minister in the place of Rana Jung in consequence of the mental imbecility of the latter

2nd. A great council was held at the Queen s garden to effect some settlement as to the Revenue of Terai.

3rd. A Sikh chief has come to Benares to negotiate with Nepal

4th. A Council was held to consider what answer was to be made to the Resident s demand for atonement about Ramnagar A dilatory answer is said to be preparing

5th. An insurrection is said to have broken out in Beni.

CHINA

25th June The Governor of Prince of Wales island Singapore and Malacca has taken up the Bark Clarissa" to proceed to China for the purpose of conveying some Camp followers who arrived on the island from Madras for the purpose of joining the detachment of the force from that Presidency serving with the expedition.

MISCELLANEOUS

15th June The Commander of the Steam Flotilla on the Indus reports the arrival of the Snake steamer at Gisry Bunder She left Bakhar on the 10th steamed down at the slowest possible rate and on the 12th reached Tatta, having been 29 hours under steam. The late voyages of the Snake from Mithenkote to Bukhar and from thence to Tatta show that the downward navigation of the main steam is not difficult during the inundation and that with proper precautions vessels may steam down it at that season of the year without danger

30th July The Governor General s Agent in the North West Frontier has instructed the Commander of the Steamer "Comet" to employ that vessel in conveying troops from Ferozepore to Sukkur

Fort William — J W BAYLEY

The 22nd August 1840 — Asstt. Secy to the Govt. of India.

No 6.—FROM—J W BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Fort William, the 1st September 1840

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

24th to 27th July The Lahore Akhbar contains the following items of intelligence —

1st Sirdar Sultan Mohammed appeared at the Durbar

2nd The Kunwar is desirous of going to Mundee

3rd Captain Mackeson it is reported is now quite satisfied with General Avitabile's mode of conducting business

HILL INTELLIGENCE

1st and 2nd July The troops are about to occupy the Kooloo country

PESHAWAR

18th to 23rd July Orders have been received from the Lahore Government by General Avitabile, to confiscate all the Jagirs and free lands at Peshawar

28th July to 2nd August The Lahore Akhbar of dates noted in the margin had the following items of intelligence —

1st Sirdar Peer Mohammed Khan reported that he had assembled a body of Recruits according to orders, and was directed to send them to the Durbar with their matchlocks

2nd The Khareetahs from Nepal are for the Maharaja and the Kunwar, and are said to relate only to the Rajah's marriage, or his Child's or the birth of a child But the Durbar seems afraid to receive them, and the Kharitas have not yet been opened The Agents from Nepal were ordered to discontinue all correspondence with the Durbar, unless known to the British Government, and copies of this requisition were ordered to be forwarded to Mr Clerk

3rd General Martabar Singh has sent off his confidential Agent to Mr Clerk

MUNDEE—THE SIKHS

8th August The Raja of Kooloo (a hill state, parts of which are situated on either side of the Sutlej who holds his territory on the left and right banks of that river under the supremacy of the British and the Lahore Governments respectively) has, it is reported, been threatened with invasion by the Sikh troops, for arrears of tribute, and he is disposed to retire from his Capital to his small domain on this side of the Sutlej, and under the protection of the British Government In the event of any of the Lahore troops crossing over to plunder any district, or to seize or molest any part

to the South of the Sutlej the Governor General's Agent in the North West Provinces has requested in case his requisition for the instant recall of the Sikh troops be not obeyed by the Lahore Authorities the Major General Commanding the Serhind Division to drive them back, and to prevent the passage of any more intruders across the Sutlej

BAHAWALPUR

14th August The following is the substance of a proposed scale of river rates of customs agreed to by the Nawab of Bahawalpore and approved by the Supreme Government —

1st. Grain Wood and Limestone, free as in the Lahore territory

2nd With the exception of the above three things, duties to be levied on all sorts of merchandize according to three sizes of Boats.

3rd. A Boat not capable of containing more that 250 Maunds of freight proceeding from Rajhan or Kote Methan to the foot of the Hills Raipur Ludhiana etc. or from Raipur or Ludhiana to Rajhan or Kote Mithan 10 Rupees.

A Boat above 250 Maunds and not exceeding 500 maunds 20 Rupees.

A Boat above 500 maunds 40 Rupees

4th No 1 2 or 3 to be written in large letters on the boat to show the class to which each Boat belongs.

AFGANISTAN

A communication has been received from the Envoy and Minister stating that His Majesty has appointed Oosman Khan Suddozye, his brother-in law to the office of Minister under the title of Vizeer Ooduwlah

31st July The Major General Commanding in Afganistan reports the return to Head Quarters of the wing of the 35th Regiment N I which was employed as escort to the family of Dost Mohammed Khan to Gazni as also of the squadron of the 2nd Regiment of Light Cavalry and the 3 Guns of Native 6 Light Field Battery which formed a part of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace's Detachment lately employed in the Ghilzie country

1st August Major T Mesherry reports that he has enlisted 564 Gurkhas for the service of H. M. Shah Shuja and states that great progress has been made by the Gurkha recruits at Deyrah under Captain Walsh.

4th August The Governor General's Agent in the N W F has forwarded a communication to the Lahore Durbar demanding the delivery of the Ghilzie rebels now in its dominions to the British Government.

6th August The Governor General's Agent in the N W F has appointed Lieutenant Coulfield to escort Shah Zeman, and the family of Shah Shuja, from Ludhiana to Kabul

KANDHAR

21st July The Envoy and Minister reports that Major Leech has made over charge of the Political Agency of Kandhar to Major Rawlinson, and that the latter officer has received charge of the same

KABUL

5th August The Convoy of stores and clothing for the Corps noted in the margin* and for the troops of His Majesty Shah Shujaool-Moolk has safely reached Kabul

*2nd Cavalry
16 Regiment N I
27 Detachment N I
35 Regiment N I
37 Regiment N I

PUSHOOT

20th July The Officiating Political Agent at Jellalabad reports his intention of leaving Kujjah for Pushoot at the instance of Meer Alum Khan's relations at Bajore in order to negotiate with greater facility with Amir Khan, Sadat Khan, Syed Hashim and Syed Myaoodeen in furtherance of His Majesty Shah Shuja's wishes regarding these chiefs

TURKISTAN

4th July A detailed report on the passes leading into Turkistan has been prepared and submitted to Government by Captain Garbett

HERAT

15th July The Envoy to Herat reports the receipt of the ratified Herat Treaty, and its presentation by him, in person to His Majesty Shah Kamran

BOKHARA

8th July The Native News-writer at Bokhara confirms the report of the flight of Dost Mohammed Khan from that place as mentioned in News Letter No 9 though he is not certain whether he has fled to Sahur Subz or elsewhere The King of Bokhara has despatched about 1,500 Horse after the Ex-Ameer

BUSSORA

27th June The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that in consequence of illnesses among the European Crew of the two steam vessels at Bussora, he had despatched the "Nimrod" from Euphrates boat with a Surgeon to their aid, and to bring up the mails expected by the "Hugh Lindsay"

BAGHDAD

27th June The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that every thing was quiet at Bagdad subsequent to the evacuation of Soolemaniah by the Persians It is now currently reported that

Alee Shah is on his way thither by Nossel to enter Persia by the side of Kermanshah. Khurshid Uasha is said to be still in Nejel (Nejd?)

Scinde Upper

3rd August The Accountant in the N W Ps on the requisition of the Political Agent at Ambala, has directed a remittance of 3 Lakhs of Rupees from Ludhiana to Sukkur for eventual dispatch to Kandhar

16th August Measures have been successfully adopted to provide Boats agreeably to the request of the Governor General's Agent in Upper Scinde, for the embarkation of a Regiment from Ferozepore to that place.

Scinde Lower

27th July to 2nd August The Political Diary of the Lower Scinde Agency of dates marginally noted stated that Meer Noor Mohamed had offered his assistance to the British Government in troops or in any other manner with a view to subdue the predatory tribes in Upper Scinde, and the Kelat rebels. He had also offered to lend his assistance in purchasing or hiring camels to any extent required for our troops. The offer of troops was declined of aid in procuring camels accepted.

Quetta

22nd July Captain Macan's Detachment reached Quetta on the morning of the 30th instant accompanied by about 400 Achukie horse under Saloo Khan in aid of Captain Bean's position Saloo Khan was to have started on the evening of the 22nd July with the horse under his command for Moustung The Bangulzye and Khoord tribes of Belochees have already quitted the rebels and gone back to their countries.

4th August The Government of Bombay have countermanded their orders for the transport of a Wing of the 20 Regt. N I. from Bhooj to Karachi intended originally to support Captain Bean's position at Quetta when it was supposed to be in danger

Kelat

The report of the fall of Kelat is true. Shah Nawaz Khan has succumbed to his successful rival Nuseer Mohammed alias Nusseer Khan (the latter being his grand-father's title) and accepted a Jagir at Baghbana The assault of the rebels was repelled in the first instance by the Havildar's party with Lieutenant Loveday but the people of Shah Nawaz Khan seem to have treacherously coalesced with and delivered up Kelat to the rebels. Lieutenant Loveday was in safety and unmolested awaiting further orders from his superior

The steps that may be taken consequent on this event are matters for deliberation, in the mean time however a strong force will sometime since have been collected at Sukkur The 4 Regiments of Bombay N I. also originally destined for Sinde will shortly arrive in that country

Luss

The following is the substance of a report on the trade of the port of Soomeeanee, the seaport of the province of Luss, submitted to Government by Lieut M G Gordon, British Agent at Soomeeanee The trading boats belonging to this port, amount to twelve or fourteen averaging in about Eighty or a hundred Khandies each, but the number visiting it for commercial purposes during the open season (from September to June) is said to be between forty and fifty vessels A considerable trade is carried on with Muscat, Karachi, Bombay, Calicut and other ports of less importance The principal exports of the province of Luss are wool, ghee, and a gum called Gogur, also oils of different kinds with great quantities of fish, sharks, furs etc Except about seven or eight hundred Khandies of Mung Dal no other grain is grown for exportation The chief articles of commerce brought from Kabul, and the countries to the North West, to be exported at Soomeeanee, are madder, saffron, assafaetida, raisins, almond, and dried fruits of different kinds Until last year horses were brought down in great numbers sometimes as many as 2,000 in the course of the season The chief articles of import are English Broad cloth, Chintze, muslins, tin, iron, steel, pepper, sugar, candy, cocoanuts, ginger etc These are from Bombay Dates and slaves are introduced from Muscat and Karachi supplies a small quantity of Sinde rice The most valuable part of the trade is in the hands of the Pathan merchants of Kabul who annually visit Bombay

Karachi

3rd August Instructions have been issued for stationing another Regiment of Native Infantry at Karachi

11th August A private letter of date noted in the margin states that the arrangements of the Bombay Government for sending reinforcements to Karachi are in a state of forwardness A sailing vessel (the Banares) was to have left Bombay on the 15th August with tents and baggage of a Regiment of N I and as many men as she can accommodate, and 2 steamers with 250 men each, were to have followed about the 20th

Persia

It is reported that His Majesty, Mohammed Shah left Ispahan for the plain of Keheez on the 6th of Rubee-a-awal, 9th May The intelligence of the approach of the Zil-e-Sultan towards Arabian Iraq has thrown Iran into commotion, it is said to have hastened the movement of the Shah

The French Envoy to the Court of Tehran has reached Kermanshah, and is about to leave it shortly for Baghdad

Nepal

20th July A private communication from the above place states that the Court returned to Katmandoo on the evening of the 20th July and that all was quiet in the city

1st to 13th August The Nepal diary has the following items —

1st. It is said that when Resident's note was delivered His Highness instantly gave some private orders about the intrusive party in Ramnaggar The Raja consulted several chiefs on the subject of Resident's refusal of Duhbar's note in answer to Government demands of satisfaction His Highness said "it is clear we must give in" others said "Not yet, nor all at once, as required, we must qualify and give time. The Raja pleaded ignorance of facts as to the aggression, and the Chiefs replied, "the heads of it had been 6 weeks in durance in the capital had they not been examined and what had they said?" The Raja hung his head and after a pause said, "I sent away the Durga bā, puttee (½ Company) many years ago to seize the aggressors and afterwards a puttee of the New Gorak, yet I have no news from the spot.

2nd. Lachminath was very angry with the Rani because (as some say) she proposed to him to aid her scheme for procuring the Rajah's abdication in favour of her son.

3rd. The magazines are very busy and it is said a Kazi and Battalion are ordered in the Terye.

4th. The Raja spoke of the Minister's imbecility and of the ticklish state of affairs, and proposed a Ministry of four

5th. The Misr Goroo said, that to make the deposit about Ramnagar at once in the Resident's hands, would dishonour the Durbar and that the deposit should be in the hands of a third party

Burmah

16th July The Commissioner in the Tenasserium Provinces reports having received 2 letters from Burmese authorities neighbouring the Provinces. One of these letters is from the Governor of Bilong which contains a voluntary offer of his cordial assistance towards keeping up friendly relations with the British Provinces. The second is from the Governor of Rangoon informing the Commissioner of orders having been sent by him to this frontier by direction of the Ministers to prevent the recurrence of such matters, as the seizure of some people in the island of Kan-u mut by Nga pay ta-l.. and others, on which the Commissioner had occasion to address the Governor in April last.

1st Another private letter of date noted states, that the coronation took place at the time appointed

2nd The Woonduck it was reported had positively been made Head Woonjee and would come to Rangoon

3rd It is reported that before the coronation, His Majesty caused all the ammunition and arms of which they had a large store, to be taken from the Princes of Prome and Pokhain

4th No further news about the insurrection

5th One thousand seven hundred and six houses are reported to have been burnt down outside of the town, it is believed from accident

12th August The Governor of Rangoon is reported to be dead The Woonduck has influence, but not office The king refused to give him an appointment on the application of the prince of Prome It is said that His Majesty has a situation for him in view No heir apparent appointed and the matter is forbidden to be mentioned The Woonduck thinks we shall command the coast of China or take a portion of it, and make a settlement like Moulmein The king talks of visiting Rangoon in two months.

Other private communications from Rangoon state

1st The Court of Ava is apprehensive that our China Army may attack Burma on its return from the expedition but no preparations are making with a view to ward off this contemplated attack and every warlike symptom which hitherto conveyed an indirect threat of adopting aggressive measures towards our Government, has vanished

2nd The Prince of Prome's men who are in office speak most vauntingly of the Prince's power

3rd The Woonduck is yet in power and the general report is that the legitimate son will be nominated heir apparent.

4th It is said that Moon Shooy Mien, is to be re-appointed to Martaban

China

29th July The Governor of Prince of Wales' island, etc., has taken up the ships "Fountain" of 428 12 tons and "Asia" of 324 tons for two months certain, for the purpose of conveying store to China at the rate of 10 Rupees per month, or for so much longer as they may be required

17th August The Military Board state that the ship "Moira" is to be the last vessel they will dispatch with provisions for the expedition this season, and that four months sea provisions have been forwarded for the Madras N I Regiment independent of that already forwarded for the expedition, noticed in News Letter No. 3

FINANCE

1st August Captain Gygrane's statement of cash balance shows that up to the 1st of August, cash in the Military Chest amounted to Co R. 18 99 200-13 10½

MISCELLANEOUS

8th July Captain Carless reports the arrival of the Meteor" steam vessel at Bukkur on the 4th July from Ferozepur Her voyage to Methencote was performed in 10 days or at the rate of 33 miles per day but during that time she was frequently delayed by strong winds and the obscurity of the atmosphere. In the main river her velocity increased to nearly 11 miles per hour and she made the distance between the entrance of the Sutlej and Bukkur (170 miles) in 15½ hours

11th August A private communication from Bombay states that the steamers on the Indus are performing good service at this juncture of affairs in Upper Scinde.

Fort William — J W BAYLEY

The 1st Sept. 1840 — Asstt. Secy to the Govt. of India.

No 7—FROM—J W BAYLEY ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 10th September 1840.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

3rd to 7th August The Lahore Akhbars of dates marginally noted have the following items —

1st. Much Military preparations in the Punjab

2nd General Ventura reported that the Hill people in a body of 2,000 threatened to oppose the Sikh troops He was instructed to proceed with the business very prudently

3rd. It was remarked that should the Russians create any disturbance the friendship of the British and Khalsa Governments would become manifest.

4th. The Courtiers observed that the prosperity of the Khalsa was increasing, for that in a little more than a twelve months 100 New Guns had been cast.

5th Orders were issued to General Meean Singh to send some articles soon to the Queen of England and Sardar Ajit Singh was told to be prepared to take them It was remarked however that he would probably take advantage of such a mission

6th. Sardar Sultan Mohammed Khan attended the Durbar and was presented with a Ring

7th to 12th August 1st An order for 3,000 Rupees was drawn out for General Matabar Singh

2nd It was reported that the Maharaja had presented a Khillat of an Elephant, Elephant clothes, and jewels to Sardar Sultan Mohammed Khan

13th and 14th August 1st Further Military preparation was going on in the Punjab

2nd General Matabar Singh was asked what he intended to do, and was told that if he wished to serve the British Government, he might do so, or if he would take service with the Lahore Durbar he would be provided for Matabar Singh replied, that he was greatly harassed by the Nepal Raja

3rd Kunwar Nawa Nihal Singh on wishing to go to Mundee was dissuaded from doing so singly and was advised to send thither some troops The Kunwar is much occupied in Military preparations

20th August A communication from the Governor-General's Agent at Ludhiana states that Matabar Singh continues to receive occasional pecuniary support from the Durbar but not service, and that the Sikhs having discovered that the capture of the fort of Kumlehgarh in the Mundee territory would not be practicable by their troops now in Mundee are endeavouring to gain possession of it by bringing its defenders The Governor-General's Agent observed that the preparations of a Military nature making on account of the ensuing Dussera festival (as will be perceived from the items of Lahore intelligence quoted in the present News Letter) are of an unusual extent particularly as to the stores of ammunition It seems to be generally supposed that this activity is induced by apprehensions arising out of the preparations of a similar kind, which our journals in an exaggerating tone represent as being made in our cantonments in Upper India, and upon which the Raja Dhian Singh is reported to have remarked, that the English seem to be posing a great store, with the intention of letting it fall upon the Punjab It has, however, since been reported by Mr Clerk that as the differences between the Nepal and British Governments have become more apparent such apprehensions have subsided The Kunwar Nao Nihal Singh is said simply to have asked "whether the Raja of Nepal was mad" when it was intimated to him that he was seeking a quarrel with the English

HILL INTELLIGENCE

4th August The Ranis of the captive Raja in the Kamlagarh fort are prepared to pay tribute if General Ventura will release the Raja and retire with his Army, otherwise they have declared their determination to fight, even if he should cut their Raja into pieces The Kulloo Raja is with about 2,000 Armed peasantry at Sultanpur, and is resolved to retire over the Sutlej, if the Mundee Chief is not restored

PESHAWAR

29th and 30th July Captain Mc Gressor is now about to take some measures to reconcile the Bajore tribes with Meer Allum Khan Ameer Khan Noakee was quite disconcerted on hearing of the arrival of the British troops near Doonhie, in the Koonur district, under Khyroola Khan.

The Road through the Khybar Pass has now been properly made, and is well guarded. Azmat Khan, brother of Sehut Khan Ghilzie, who is now at Lahore with Sultan Mohd. Khan, crossed the Attock in his way from his native country to Lahore.

BAJORE

24th July It appears from an account of the state of affairs in Bajore that Meer Allum Khan's party are gaining strength while those who have rebelled are not disposed to submit to Amir Khan or any other ruler

Captain Macgressor the Political Agent having allowed an Afghan Sardar with some Afghans to make a demonstration in the direction of a fort in the occupation of the rebels, at the same time lent the party a small Gun, and gave positive instructions that they should on no account cross a particular river that lay between them and the fort. The rash Afghan Sardar however did so and being overwhelmed by a superior force suffered severely in his retreat leaving the gun behind.

AFGANISTAN

No date Lieutenant Nicolson, in Political charge of the Ghilziee country reports that Sultan Mohammed Khan Baruckzye the Jagirdar of Kelat, a tributary of the Sikhs had afforded an assylum and protection to several individuals acknowledged rebels, and traitors to Shah Shuja He also reports that "Khillats for the said rebels were forwarded from the Court of Lahore, further that they had actually been conferred on them and means afforded them for their subsistence.

13th August Captain Marshall at Hawalbagh reports that the Gurkah recruits under his charge intended for the Shah Shuja's service have been making rapid and satisfactory progress in their military duties generally

KHYVA—THE RUSSIANS

26th May It is reported on good authority that the proposed expedition against the Khan of Khyva is given up for this year at least by the Russian Government and may be so altogether

KHYVA-BOKHARA

29th June Lieutenant Shakespear reports that the Khan Hazrat is anxious to attack Bokhara This ill feeling towards Bokharā is of long standing and has been much exasperated by an insulting letter which it is said the Amir wrote to the Khan Hazrat during the late Russian Advance As it regards our relations with Khyva, the Khan Hazrat has at length been convinced that our mediation with Russia is a substantial benefit and proof of friendship

SCINDE UPPER

11th August From private letters we learn that by the aid in carriage which would have been received from the Political authorities in Gwalior, Ajmer and Neemuch, the Political Agent in Upper Sinde expected to be able to march from Sukkur in force before the 1st of October He expected that 500 camels would have reached Sukkur from Rajwara on the 25th September Other letters state that the Head Quarters and great portion of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment under the command of Major Cubbon with two field pieces would commence their march on the morning of the 12th August towards Sehrie with a view to strengthen the post of Kan

SCINDE LOWER

3rd August The Political Agent in Lower Sinde reports the success of the new dak line from Bhooj to Hyderabad and states that the average rate on the new line has been 4 days 6½ hours

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

11th July The Commander of the Steam Flotilla on the Indus reported the arrival of the steam vessels "Planet" and "Indus" at Bukkur from Tatta with part of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, the former on the 3rd and the latter on the 5th instant At the time these vessels ascended the river, it had risen to within 2 feet of the greatest height attained last year, and as the velocity of the current is reported to have been as great for several days as it even is during the inundation their voyages may be taken as a fair specimen of both the upwards and downward navigation at that season of the year At Tatta the Indus received on board 91 men and followers of the 3rd Grenadier Regiment and about 10 tons of baggage, her draught being then 3 feet 6 inches aft and 3 feet 4 inches forward The "Planet" left Tatta on the 22nd June with a detachment consisting of 5 officers 121 Sepoys and 15 followers, and about 15 tons of baggage which brought her draught to 2 feet 11 inches aft and 2 feet and 8 inches forward The "Planet" and "Indus" have brought to Bukkur a detachment consisting of 4 Europeans and 6 Native officers, 200 Sepoys, and 22 followers with the tents and parts of the baggage of the officers and tents, arms, ammunition four days provisions and all the baggage of the men There was ample accommodation in the steamers for the whole of the officers and men mentioned.

KELAT

5th August By a letter from Kandhar of date noted in the margin, it would appear that the treachery by which Kelat was ceded to the rebel Nusseer Khan was both contemplated and arranged before the rebels left Moostang in prosecution of their intentions upon Kelat.

GWALIOR

6th to 19th July As Umrao Singh of Talelore was ill plundering and committing other depredations the Mamma Sahib expressed his intention of sending Thakur Essree Singh with a Detachment of horse and foot to endeavour to capture the free-booter

BURMAH

12th August It is reported that Toum Devamgyaun" has been made Prince of Shooagdoum, a Title hitherto only held by the Heir apparent, to which rank Tharrawaddie has thought of appointing him but this arrangement is strongly objected to by at least the Prince of Pakhan if not also by the Prince of Prome, and the settlement of the question may cause Tharrawaddie some uneasiness

BAGDAD

24th August The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that the Oriental question still remains unsettled but that it was more likely than before to be arranged without Euro[illegible] ference. The rebellion of the Houran is entirely repre[illegible] The Shah of Persia is at Hamadan, and will in all probability return to Tehran without advancing against the Paschalie of Bagdad which is under preparation of defence aided by the forces from Diarbilcer Moosul Curdistan Khurshid Pasha is still at Thermader in Nejd, but the Egyptian forces are moving away from that province.

ADEN

9th July The Bombay Government report the attack of Aden by a large body of Arabs and their defeat with great slaughter No casualty has occurred on the part of the British.

ZEILAH

It appears from the French News Paper the Journal des Debats" of May 23rd 1840 that an expedition has been sent from the port of Bordeaux for Zeilah on the Eastern Coast of Africa opposite to Aden

RAMPUR

30th August The Agent to the Governor reports that the Nawab Mohammand Syeed Khan was on the 30th August installed as Chief of Rampur amidst the general acclamations of his subjects

A memo was first signed by the Nawab binding him to continue the customary stipends to the members of the family and to the Pathans in general, and to make certain specific allowances to the family of the late Nawab, the Chief appears to entertain the kindest feelings to the family of his predecessors

CHINA

7th September · With reference to the construction to be put upon the order of Her Majesty in Council regarding the treatment of Chinese Vessels during the present state of British relating with the Chinese Government, the Governor-General of India does not by any means consider the order in question to give authority to the serveral Commanders of each of Her Majesty's vessels of war to detain all ships belonging to Chinese subjects in every sea, but is of opinion that the construction to be put upon the said order must rest upon the instructions which the Commanders of H M Ships of war may from time to time receive from His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-chief Pending the receipt of such instructions the Governor-General of India deems it would most conduce to the good of the public service that none of the Vessels belonging to Chinese subjects, which may be found sailing in prosecution of commercial or other voyages with no other than peaceable intentions or objects, should on any account be detained or otherwise hostilly interfered with by reason of the said order in Council An information to this effect has been given to the Commanders of Her Majesty's ships in the Bay of Bengal and in the Straits

The further news from China by the late arrival, having appeared in the public prints repetition in this place is unnecessary

Fort William J W BAYLEY,
The 10th Sept 1840 Asstt Secy to Govt of India

No 8—FROM—J W BAYLEY ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Fort William, the 20th September 1840

The Governor-General's Agent reports that the Sikh Durbar continues to manifast the same unhesitating consent to compel the attendance of their Barakzye Surdars at Lahore, and to deliver up the Ghilzie refugees to the British Government or through the medium of a British officer to the Government of Shah Shoojah Col Moolk, yet its measures in this respect are very dilatory and the conduct of the Barakzies is evasive

PESHAWAR

25th July Dr Reid has been appointed to act as officiating assistant to Lieut Macson Governor-General's Agent at Peshawar in the room of Lieut Caul-field, the latter having proceeded to Kabul on account of ill health

ISKARDO

18th July With reference to the account noticed in news letter No 8 under date the 15 ultimo of the possession by Vizeer Zorawar Singh of Iskardo the Capital of little Thibet and the con finement of Rajah Ahmed Shah the Governor of that place, the Political Agent at Peshawar writes that it is now reported the Vizeer Zorawar Singh has restored Ahemd Shah Guelpho to the Government of Iskardo after fixing on him a tribute of 7,000 Rs per annum and sending off one of the Guelpho s sons to Jummoo to reside there in order to secure his father s allegiance.

YARKAND

29th August Vazeer Zorawar Singh, the agent of Rajah Golab Singh had it is reported addressed a letter to the ruler of Yarkand a dependency of China to owe allegiance to the Khalsa Government and to pay it an annual tribute. The latter Chief has repelled the proposal with indignation.

KHOOLUM

1st August The Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shoojah reports that it is the intention of His Majesty to send out a body of 500 Afghans for the occupation of Khoolum and it is probable that the first crops of Jawbalzes will be selected for the duty

Four 6 pounder guns will also accompany the remaining wing of Capt. Hopkin s Regiment and it is suggested that 2 of these should be stationed at Bameean and 2 at Bajgah. The guns and the wing it was stated would be ready to start by the 10th September

UPPER SCINDE

7th August The Accountant-General at the Residency of Bombay has been authorized by the Bombay Government to make arrangements for the immediate consignent to the Political Agent in Upper Sinde of ten lacs of Rupees and for the eventual supply of a further remittance to the same extent

8th August At the requisition of the Political Agent at Lower Sinde an advance party as noted in margin from five companies of Her Majesty s 40th Regiment has proceeded from Karachi to Upper Sinde on field service.

1 Captain
1 Lieutenant
1 Ensign
6 Sergeants
8 Corporals
4 Drummers
114 Privates

8th August The Deputy Accountant-General at Agra reports the despatch *via* Jaipur to Upper Sinde of 250 Camels with gear complete for the service of the troops there. We have reason to belive 2 500 have altogether been collected for service in Upper Sinde.

QUETTA

22nd August A private letter from the above place of date noted in the margin states that every thing was in train there and that the 43rd was expected every day Intelligence had been received of a large body of Brahoes having marched from Kelat towards Shawl but it was believed they would have turned back on hearing of the re-inforcement noticed, and probably attempted to enter Cutchee by the Moolak Ghaut for the purpose of procuring supplies The Political Agent in Upper Sinde has sent an express to Sukkur with a request that a detachment may be sent by Water to Larkhana and thence marched to Gundava to check any, inroad on the part of the enemy in that quarter

LOWER SCINDE

12th August With a reference to the boundary dispute between the Amir Noor Mohamed of Hyderabad and Sher Mohamed of Mirpur, the Political Agent states that it had been at length agreed to refer the matter to arbitration provided an Umpire was appointed on the part of the British Government The Governor-General has accordingly sanctioned the deputation of S K Whitelock for the purpose contemplated

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

25th August With reference to the proposition of the Political Agent of Lower Sinde for completing the line of steam Packets and for securing safe communication between the sea and river boats by the aid of the "Indus" steamer the Government of Bombay report the detention on the River Indus of the said vessel for the purpose contemplated

MUSCAT

The Imam of Muscat by the permission of Her Mejesty has made over to the Company the Yacht Prince Regent presented to His Highness by His late Majesty William IV The vessel is now to be applied to the service of the Government of Bombay

15th July Capt Hammerton on a mission to Muscat reports that His Highness the Imam intends to depart, for Zanzibar in November next Capt Hammerton will remain at Muscat during the Imam's absence

NEPAL

12th August The joint Magistrate of Champarun reports that the Goorkhas left the Ramnagar villages on the 11th August in consequence of orders they had received to that effect from the Nepal Durbar It was not then certain whether the fort of Someshar had or had not been vacated also It contained but a short time before 25 Goorkha sepoys and 2 officers

16th August The Resident states that the Goorkha Durbar seemed determined to violate its formal pledge made to him with respect to the Surrender of Mangul Singh's gang of refugee Oudh dacoits who have found protection in Nepal.

21st December The Resident in Nepal reports that secret agents from the Nepal Durbar are abroad in the plains and especially in Rajputana with purposes it is understood hostile to the British Government The persons employed in this way are confidential dependants of that Nepalese Minister Ran Jang Pande, and are ostensibly soldiers attached to some of the Regiments, serving in the Western Provinces of Nepal The Resident intends adopting effectual measures for securing any such agents who may appear at those Courts were we have not a Resident Political Officer

25th August The Governor-General's Agent at Loodhiana reports that he has ascertained from several sources that Prem Narain Rajput who recently bought Kharreetahs from Nepal announced to the Durbar that the Nepalese hope that the courts of Lahore and Gwalior will make common cause with them against the British Government. The Agent states that there is no discrepancy in the several accounts which he has as yet received of the delivery of this message. "These accounts proceeds the agent exhibit both Koonwar Nao Nehal Singh and Rajah Dhian Singh" as evincing no satisfaction at the proposal and enquiring of the messenger if the Rajah of Nepal was in his senses in proposing it

14th—27th August The diary of the Nepal residency contains the following items of intelligence —

1st. Ramdul the Governor of Palpa had written to say that he was hasty in alleging the dacoits to be allies of the English whom they really hate and he, therefore, recomends that the dacoits should be protected.

2nd. The deparature of the new Goorkha battalion has been put off by the refusal of the men to serve on Rs 50 per annum.

3rd Several secret emissaries are preparing for the plains

4th The Rajah and Rani are alarmed about the Resident's demands and each accuses the other as the cause of all the evils. Kulraj Punde vehemently opposes concession on but no one else. It has been secretly reported to the Raja that compliance with the treaty and boundary demarcation will cost the Durbar 2 villages, long held by Nepal (Goberdhan and Jorapanee) and 92 recently acquired. The Rajah is anxious and disposed to yield but the Rani insists on procrastination

30th August In reply to the demands of the British Government to a preliminary deposit for damages sustained by it from this violation of our district of Ramnagar and the levying of contributions within the British Territory the Nepal Durbar offered

the sum of Rs. 16 as the deposit for the injury sustained (calculated according to their judgment) in one case acknowledged by them to have been trespass upon our rights They tendered at the same time to deposit certain sums from time to time as each case might be proved reserving, however, the whole adjudication in their own hands The deposit has been rejected by the Resident

5th September The Resident in a letter dated as per margin reports that the Durbar had now tendered to the British Government the sum of Rs 5,000 as a deposit for damages consequent on the usurpation of Ramnagar But as this money was offered to the Resident with the document which consisted of a recitation only without expressed acceptance of the Governor-General's demands, and as it moreover, laid claims on the Durbar's part to certain unspecified lands south of Someshar, the Resident refused accepting the deposit or the document

Darjeeling

With reference to the state of our relations with Nepal and as the Sikkim and Bhuteah frontiers are in a disturbed condition from the inability of the respective Government, to maintain their due authority over malcontents and as such a state of things require the Government to look to the propriety of furnishing every security and protection to the property embarked at the new settlement of Darjeeling it will be considered in the military Department whether any and what re-inforcement may be most conveniently afforded in the quarter indicated

J W BAYLEY,
Asst Secretary to the
Government of India

Fort William
The 20th September 1840

No 9—From—J W BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Fort William, the 1st October 1840

The Agent to the Lieut Governor of the N W Provinces states that intelligence has reached Bussahir of the assembly of an army of 2,000 fighting men at the fort of Garow, in Chinese Tartary, for the purpose of checking the further advance of the Sikh troops in that quarter, and that the Vizeer Kooppooroo had made an offer to the Sikh General to conduct his troops by a short and easy route to the heart of Yarkund It is also stated that General Ventura is continuing the line of road to Trans-Sutlej through the hill districts in the direction of Chinese Tartary, and the Raja of Bussahir is naturally anxious for the security of his Trans-Sutlej dominions which lie in the direct line of road in the above mentioned country

The Governor-General's Agent is preparing a direct road connecting Kurnaul with Ferozepore with bungalows at night distances so as to admit of officers crossing by Dak at all seasons without inconvenience.

The Agent reports that Fakeer Azeezoodeen has arrived on this side of the Sutlej and that the Ghilzies are with him The Agent reports to have an interview with the Fakeer when he will point out to him the propriety of sending the Ghilzies with their families to Lahore.

20th August The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar

1st. General Mahatar Singh stated to the Durbar that Bhopal Singh Thappa disguised as a Fakeer was sent out with letters from Nepal *via* Deotee and the hills to effect an exchange of Turbans with the Kunwar

2nd General Avitabile reported that according to the orders of the Durbar he had long since discontinued making

24th August The Agent to the Lieut. Governor of N W Provinces reports that the Sikhs have sent troops towards Chinese Tartary and that the Kooloo Raja, fearing the invasion of his territories by this movement has expressed a wish to be taken under the protection of the British Government The Governor General in reply has observed that when the Raja shall once have established himself under the British protection he must wholly renounce all covert or open aggressive acts against any nation with which the British Government is at amity the penalty of a neglect of this warning being a total forfeiture of the protection of this Government by whose orders he will be in that case removed from the frontier to the immediate surveillance of the Political Agent.

3rd September The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar

1st The Afreedees had raised some disturbances at the village of Meereezaee, killed 2 and wounded 2.

2nd. General Avitabile is about to march against the Asafzies in December next.

3rd Raja Dhyan Singh has issued orders to summon all the families of the Ghilzies and all the Ghilzies who might be still at Peshawar and then present differences between the two Governments.

4th The Khalsa troops are every where in the Kamlagarh forts harrassed by the insurgents.

7th September On Mr Clerk adverting, in conversation with Rao Kishan Chand, to the impropriety of the Lahore Durbar's receiving secret emissaries and communications from the Nepal, the Native Agent observed that the Durbar was ignorant whether the last messenger from Nepal was still at Lahore, and that it wished to be advised in what way it should signify to Nepal its desire that these missions unknown to the British Government should be discountenanced To this the Governor-General's Agent replied that no communication should be received from Nepal, without such being previously fully made known to the British Resident

The following items of news are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar

1st A well equipped contingent of horsemen is to be dispatched to Dera Ismail Khan and Memkerra towads the beginning of October with other troops of the Missildars

2nd The Ministers said that as the late Maharaja had for 30 years preserved his alliance with the British Government by a faithful adherence to treaties, so would they ever be true to their treaties old and new

12th September Sardar Ajit Singh Sundhumwalla is entrusted with the conduct of subjugating the Rajputs of Mundee in supercession of General Ventura and Ghulam Mohiuddin

Hill Intelligence

22nd August General Ventura is endeavouring to effect the evacuation of the Kamlagarh fort, which still holds out

Afghanistan

15th August The envoy and Minister reports that he had authorised Dr Sord, Political Assistant at Bameean, to offer to Dost Mohamed Khan, in the event of his accepting an assylum within the British territories in India, a stipend of not less than one Lakh of Rupees per annum for the support of himself and family

24th August The envoy and Minister has addressed a communication to Lieut Burnes, Political Assistant at Ghazni, enjoining vigilance in his quarter, and desiring that Dost Mohammed's family with their followers may be ordered to confine themselves to their dwellings at present, pending the doubtful position of the Ex-Amir

1st September The Governor-General's Agent in the N W Frontier, at the suggestion of the envoy and minister has deputed Lieutenant Colvin Mckenzie, now at Agra, to repair to Ludhiana in order to proceed thence as soon as practicable in charge of Shah Zeman and the family of Shah Shuja to Kabul

The Governor General has been pleased to sanction the employment of the Madras Officers named in the Margin in the force of His Majesty Shah Shujaul mulk

Lieut.	W A. Lukin 14th	Regt. N I
	R. Moorcroft 19th	
	W Brid	"
	S G G Orr	
Ens.	F Cunningham	
Lieut.	R. A. Bruere 33rd	
	G Agilay 35th	"
Ens	A. C Macartney 38th	
Lieut	P O Gardner 50th	

10th September —The Governor General s Agent at Ludhiana reports the arrival of the second Kafila of Arms, ammunition and stores despatched from Ferozepore. It was about to be despatched by Lieutent Mackeson on the following day towards Kabul

Late accounts from Afganistan state that owing to a threatened attack by Dost Mohammed the frontier force had been concentrated at Bameean, and Lieutenant Colonel Dennie with the 35 N I sent from Kabul as a reinforcement.

KOONDOD (OR KOONDUZ)

10th August Peer Morad Beg has offered the British a post in his territories, and has deputed his Chief Minister Atma Ram Dewan Bejee, to obtain such terms as Shah Shuja will grant him.

Agreeably to these overtures a treaty has been concluded between Murad Beg and Shah Shuja, of which the following is the substance.

1st. The king agrees not to cast a covetous eye on the possessions of the Meer

2nd The Meer in return promises to join the king against all foreign enemies and to supply the king s troops at Bajgah Khoolum etc., with grain and other necessaries, receiving payment for the same.

3rd. Kohmurd and Lyghan as of old, to belong to the Kabul monarchy

4th The Uzbecks to abstain from dealing in slaves in the king s dominions.

5th Afghans who may be in Turkistan are at liberty if they please, to return to Kabul.

6th. The sons of Killiah Ali Beg are not to be molested.

7th. The Kafila taxes on the road from Khoolum *via* Bajgah to belong to the king

8th This treaty to be sealed by Mulla Shakur as plenipotentiary of His Majesty Shah Shujaul Mulk and Atma Ram Dewan Begee as Agent for Meer Mohmmed Murad Beg

KHOOLUM

30th August A private letter states that Hybuck had fallen, that the Wullee had arrived at Lurbagh, and was shortly expected at Bajgah, a son of Dost Mohammed's with 500 horse and some footmen having attacked Captain Codrington and Lieutenant Rattray's post at Bajgah were repulsed with loss The fight it is stated, began in the following manner The hills all around our men were first of all occupied by the Jesailuchees, and the valley immediately after filled with horsemen, Gholam Beg Mohammed, Ufzal Motiah, Wallee Shah and Saleah Beg, being in the field The enemy's Cavalry drew up in the valley about one mile from the position of our men, and commenced curvetting about Lieutenant Rattray with the sowars then went down and charging them twice, succeeded in driving them away to the Saleen Bagh In this action Captain Cadrington took many prisoners and some horses from the enemy

KUDJAH

22nd August The Major General Commanding the troops in Afganistan reports the attack on, and punishment of, a refractory chief and his followers in this neighbourhood The Chief, named Wuzeree Vally, had fired on Captain Mac Gregor and Lieutenant Colonel Wheeler, whilst making a reconnaissance Both these officers marched against him and captured 3 forts, the enemy flying in great disorder and consternation These forts have been delivered over to the charge of the Governor of Jellahlabad, Mirza Aga Jaun The Major General concludes by stating that the men, both European and Native, conducted themselves in this affair with admirable steadiness and bravery

SINDE UPPER

The Political Agent in Lower Sinde reports that he will be able to equip two Regiments on the carriage to Karachi, with which to proceed the whole way to support Sinde, and at once to take the field by marching to any spot the officer commanding in that province may direct

From a private communication containing a description of the action of the 31st August, between Major Clibbome's party and the Baluchies, it appears that the enemy were fairly beat off in their desperate attack, and the stout attitude assumed by our troops deterred them from again attempting to molest them As an instance of the suffering of the sepoys from thirst, it is said that the last gun was fired by two European officers, the Golandauze being so prostrated from exhaustion as to be unable to rise The private letter goes on to say that the want of water was the only cause of the retreat of our men The men and officers wounded in the engagement, are reported to be doing well

Another private communication states that since the above affair no Beloochees had as yet shown themselves in the plains and the latest report from the outposts mention that all is quiet in their neighbourhood. The country between Sukkur and Shikarpur is at present deep in water and totally impassable.

A private communication from the N W Provinces to the address of the Governor-General states on alluding to the loss of the 1 040 camels with Major Clibbome s force we will do our best to make up for this and as we have arranged for exactly that num ber in excess of the 2 000 required by Mr Ross Bell I hope the inconvenience from that cause will be only temporary The Lieut. Governor has written to the Governor-General s Agent at Ajmer to increase his exertions to get camels within his range for Upper Sinde and will keep urging the Civil authorities and Commissariat to collect them for the Convoys A thousand sets of Camel gear are going down by water from Ferozepore and the Lieut. Governor will endeavour to dispatch another supply of the same as soon as practicable.

The number of camels in Upper Sinde	1333
Expected	1700
Total	3035

8th August The Governor-General s Agent in the N W Provinces in a private communication states that if reinforcements were required in Upper Sinde from Ferozepore he would not feel any difficulty in getting down by land a few weeks hence, 10 Regi ments with grain enough for 6 months consumption and Bunjarreh Bullocks to convey the same.

20th August The Bombay Government ordered the embarka tion on the 28th August for Karachi of the left wing of the 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry under the command of Captain Rebenick strength as per margin

1	Captain
2	Lieutenants
3	Ensigns.
8	Native Officers.
20	Havildars.
10	Drummers and pipers
460	Rank and file.

SINDE LOWER

25th September The following was the state of the Sindh Irregular Horse on the 1st September 1840 —

Commandant	1
2nd in Command	1
Adjutant	1
Assistant Surgeon	1
Risaldar	1
Jemadars	4
Naib Duffedars	18
Trumpeters	2
Sowars	438
Horses	461

QUETTA

22nd August. In consequence of certain intelligence from the Political Agent in Shawl, Major General Nott, in communication with the Political Agent at Kandhar ordered from the garrison on the 15th instant, 2 guns of Captain Anderson's Horse Artillery, a party of Chusties Horse (both of the Shah s service) and the 43 Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry towards Quetta, directing at the same time the return of Captain Woodburne's detachment of the Shah's troops from the Ghilzie country to Kandhar.

SHIKARPUR

12th September. The detachment at the above place has been increased to 250 men and a gun

KELAT

26th July. The Political Agent at Quetta reports that Meer Nusseer Khan, the usurper of the musnud of Kelat, has expressed an earnest desire to effect an amicable arrangement with Shah Shuja, for which purpose he has deputed a Vakeel to Quetta with letters to his Majesty and to Captain Bean The Vakeel mentioned that his master had caused that distress by his own acts, and that if he studied his own interests he would immediately dismiss his troops and write an humble petition to His Majesty Shah Shuja stating the particulars of his case

17th to 23rd August. Intelligence from Hyderabad is as follows —

The Chiefs of the Clans before Kelat had advised Mohammed Hussain (*alias* Nasir Khan, son of Mehrab Khan) to treat Mr Loveday with every respect, and attention, and to place Shah Nawaz in possession of the lands his father had been deprived of by Merab Khan, and to meet the British Army attended with an Escort of 100 men at Kunda, near Bagh, and there to petition the English to allow him to retain possession of the country of his father

BEILA

26th August. The British Agent at Soomeanee states that Jam of Beila had observed a strict neutrality during the late disturbances in Belochistan

SUKKUR

19th September The Government of Bombay announced the arrival at Sukkur on the 6th August of the Head Quarters of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Bombay Native Infantry

1 Major, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 3 Native officers, 12 Havildars, 6 Drummers and Pipers, 188 Rank and File, 4 Boys and 2 Bhisties.

KARACHI

11th September The Quarter Master-General of the Bombay Army reports the embarkation for the above place on the 29th August of the Headquarters of the 25th Regiment Bombay N I.

1 Lt. Colonel 2 Captains, 3 Subalterns 4 Native officers, 11 Havildars 9 Drummers and pipers 2 Buglers, 250 Rank and File, 22 Boys and Bhisties.

12th September The Head Quarters of the 25th Regiment it was expected would leave Karachi on the 10th instant, and march the whole way by land as the river will then have subsided sufficiently to enable them to do so

EGYPT

From a communication from the Austrian Agent at Khene to the Austrian Consul-General at Alexandria it appears that the troops of the Viceroy of Egypt had evacuated the Yemen, and arrived at Gedda with their arms and baggage. Ahmed Pasha is reported to have arrived at Mecca from Assir and a number of ships and cargo had already left and several were under weigh for Suez. Ahmed Pasha issued orders for the said ships with troops to be detained at Yambo until further orders for continuing on their voyage to Suez or waiting at Gedda.

PERSIA

8th June It is reported in a letter from the Envoy at Erzeroom that the Persian troops which had proceeded to Sooleymaniah in Turkish Koordistan have been ordered to retire to Bana a town in the Persian territory M. De Savalette, the Secretary to the French Legation in Persia, had arrived at Tabriez with four attaches of the mission who were returning to France by the route of Russia

The Seraskier Pasha was to have left Erzeroom with about 1,000 Infantry and seven guns for the purpose of bringing under subjection a refractory Saz Chief named Koor Hossim Beg who resides in the district situated between Kars and Tribizonde, distant about eighty miles from Erzeroom The country is believed to be strong, and not favourable for the operations of regular troops with artillery being covered with forests and mountains. Koor Hossim Beg is said to be able to collect, when seconded by the whole of his tribe (in which however there appears to be at present a division) a body of four or five thousand irregulars riflemen who are stated to be efficient troops when engaged in the mode of warfare for which their own country is adapted The Pasha it was understood would be joined by other troops to be dispatched from Kars.

11th August A short time ago it was generally believed that the King had left Ispahan with the intention of returning by way of Hamadan to Tehran, thence to proceed to Mished, the death of His Majesty's mother, and the disturbed state of the province of Khorasan as well as suspicions entertained of the loyalty of the Governor, Alla Yar Khan, being assigned as reasons for the return of His Majesty to his capital, and of his threatened descent on the Paschallie of Begdal being postponed It is reported that the Exiled Persian Princes (uncles and cousins of the king) have advanced pretensions to the throne of Persia, and meditate an attack on His Majesty A person who visited the King's Camp states that confusion and disturbance prevail everywhere and that wherever the camp moves, it carried destruction in its path

The South of Persia, however, is said to be at present in a quieter stater than it has lately been

Aden

The Government of Bombay have prepared a plan for an expedition to Aden for the purpose of attacking Lahedge, the capital of the Abdalees, a tribe of hostile and treacherous Arabs, should an absolute necessity arise for such a measure, which will, however, apparently not be the case

29th August The Bombay Government report that a further hostile attempt on the part of the Abdalee and Fauthelie tribes of Arabs had been made to attack Aden, and had been gallently repulsed and that the Naval and Military forces had behaved with great gallantry in defending the place

Tajoura and Zeilah

It is reported that the French Government have a desire to extend their influence to, and establish a position on some points of the Arabian Coast opposite to Aden Their object is, it is believed, in the first instance, to have a post in the bay of Tejjorna and at Zeila, and thence to extend a commercial and Political influence in the direction of Zanzibars and Mocha Some French vessels partially equipped as men of war, have been already in the neighbourhood of the Arabian Coast opposite to Aden and to Aden itself These vessels are said to have taken to one or two points on the Arabian Coast opposite to Aden large quantities of stores and general munitions of war It may be mentioned in this place that a British Cruizer of the Indian Navy has lately visited Tajjorna and by good management and concilatory tact the Commander purchased, for a small amount of German Crowns two Islands in the Bay of that place, and thus established some connection with it The Sesostus steamer has likewise been in the neighbourhood indicated

BUSHIRE

11th August No one has yet been nominated to the Government of Bushire, but a person named Abdulla Khan who lately arrived there with sixty men for the protection of the place appears to be vested with general authority over the low country

KARRACK

6th August The Acting Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf states that much sickness prevails among the European portion of the field force at Karrack.

MOCHA AND HODERDAH

The Government of Bombay states that a not very friendly disposition had been evinced towards the British Government by Sheriff Hussain, the Governor of Mocha and Hoderdah subsequently to the evacuation of those places by the troops of the Pasha of Egypt.

CUTCH

4th August The Bombay Government report the prevalence of female infanticide in Cutch and bear testimony to the laudable exertions made by His Highness the Row of that place for suppressing this crime in his dominions.

RAMPORE

21st August The Nawab of Rampore has solicited the permission of the British Government to be allowed to raise a corps of 600 men from among the inhabitants of his Jagir to be commanded by a British Officer with a view to maintain order and tranquillity in the said Jagheer The Governor-General has taken occasion to point out to the Nawab that further acquaintance with the resources of his territory will be requisite to form a mature opinion on the subject of the Nawab's liberal and zealous proposition.

RAJPUTANA

11th September The Governor General's Agent reports that rain had fallen throughout Rajputana with interruption in such quantity as has not been known for some years past, and in consequence wheat at Jodhpore now sells at 12 seers per rupee, the rate before the rain being at 6. The people rejoice at this present comparative plenty and the prospect of a more abundant harvest, and are grateful to providence for the blessing

12th September The Governor General's Agent at Ajmer in a private letter writes as follows. Our conduct to all these Rajputana states during the last year has been of a character to inspire universal confidence. We are strong enough in every quarter He adds that at Jaipore and Jodhpur we have troops sufficient to maintain peace in those countries and that the Rajputana states may be depended on more than almost any other states or perhaps any people in India.

Nepal

The Resident in Nepal has addressed communications to the Magistrate of Gorukpur and to the authorities of Lucknow, Kumaon, Ambala and Benaras requesting them to raise every feasible measure for the arrest of a party furnished with five Khmutahs, two letters and a (separate) draft of a proposed treaty between Lahore and Nepal This party left Katmandu for Palpa on the 6th September enroute to Gaya or Benares, and thence to Lahore

4th September The Collector of Saurun writes that the Nepalese have again visited our territories, and had congregated to the number of 210 persons in the villages of Bankattoon and Lachmipore Pooreyna

The Political Agent at Subathoo, reports a small party of Gurkhas to be moving in the direction of Balhersu, towards Chinese territory

The latest accounts from Imphal state that on the 21st September the Agents of the Court of Khatmandu waited upon the Resident with the Durbar's submission to the Right Hon'ble the Governor General's demands The Resident accepted the documents tendered together with the deposit required by and yielded to, the Governor General, the whole proceedings being conditional on His Lordship's approval and confirmation

Burmah

The last accounts from Rangoon mention that every thing is favourable to the British interests in the capital There is a rumour of an embassy being on its way from Imphal to Ava

24th August The Commissioner in the Tenasserium Provinces states that everything continues perfectly quiet on the frontiers and that no reports have reached him in any way indicative of the slightest desire to disturb our present relations with the Burmese He mentions however, that information had reached him from various sources, that a succession of bodies of troops have been marched from the capital of Ava in a northerly direction, the object of which appears to be utterly unknown and to have excited considerable curiosity among the people

26th August Orders have been issued to the Commissioner in the Tenasserium Provinces to relieve His Majestye's 62 Regiment now in the Provinces by a Battalion of Madras Native Infantry The Tenasserium local authorities however seem to doubt the necessity for any further force even on the withdrawal of the 62nd

27th August. The Commissioner in the Tenasserium provinces reports that owing to an unprecedented rise in the water of the rivers (a rise that has prevailed throughout all the rivers on the coast) and to the very inadequate means at command for keeping

the Merqui coal mine free from water the work has been very much impeded The mine was full of water during the month of July and it was not till the 8th August that Lieut Hutchinson was enabled to recommence bringing out the coal

10th September The death of the Myawoon of Rangoon has been reported The brother in-law of the late Myawoon the Woon of Padawoon had been nominated his successor and was expected to arrive at Rangoon in a few days.

CHINA

22nd June The Deputy Commissary General on the Eastern Expedition reports that the Commissariat supplies of provisions to the troops on board had been found unexceptionable.

FINANCE

8th September The Governor General s Agent in the North West Frontier reports having remitted seven (7) Lakhs of Rupees to Kandhar on the 2nd instant.

Fort William — J W BAYLEY

1st October 1840 — Asstt. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No 10—FROM—J W BAYLEY ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William 10th October 1840

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

Late letters from the Punjab contain the following items of news —

1st. The Governor General s agent has received from the Sikh Durbar eight rebel Ghilzie Chiefs demanded by the British Government from it. They have been placed in custody in the fort of Loodhiana and are allowed each a private servant to have access to them from sun rise to sun set. No stranger however is to have such indulgence in other respects their surveillance is to be conducted in such a manner as to afford them every comfort compatible with their security

2nd Sultan Peer Mohamed has arrived at Amritsar

3rd Sardar Mohamed Khan has arrived in the immediate neighbourhood of Loodhiana.

4th The stoppage put upon business by the Dassarah and other circumstances having rendered the measure expedient the Governor General s Agent has intimated to Fakir Azizudin who was deputed from the Court of Lahore to wait upon Mr Clerk at Loodhiana that he (the Fakir) was at liberty to return to the Durbar

5th Should the demands of the British Government upon the Lahore Durbar be in any way impeded, Mr Clerk has resolved immediately to proceed to the Head Quaters of the Durbar

6th Maharaja Khurruck Singh's health is failing, and he is in a delicate state

7th Suwan Mull the Governor of Mooltan has received orders to repair and store 7 forts within his jurisdiction

Another private letter mentions that small bodies of Goorkhas were moving in the direction of the frontiers of Chinese territory

AFGHANISTAN

August 31st The Political Agent at Bameean states that all the accounts he had received of the intentions of Mir Walee and Dost Mohamed were to the effect that they intended advancing through Kohistan

September 3rd The Envoy and Minister has forwarded an order from His Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolak to the Political Agent at Kandahar for 7,000 Kharwars of grain (2,000 being as Mehmanee or as an offering to the British Government) for which he has advanced to the Shah one lakh of rupees

September 5th The Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan reports that a combination of the Chiefs of Turkistan in favour of Dost Mohamed Khan has been brought to light, and that the valley of Kamard and Dushti Sutaid was occupied by Mohamed Ufzul Khan, the Mir Walle of Khoolum and his Minister, whilst Dost Mohamed himself was stated to be at Stybuck and the Chief of Koondooz to be advancing by the route of Ghoree with 2,000 men Under these circumstances the authorities on the frontier resolved to concentrate their forces at Bameean, and at the repeated request of the Envoy and Minister, the Major General ordered the 35th N I with a Resallah of the Shah's horse to move from Kabul to their support The Major General also directed Brigadier Dennie to proceed with this detachment and assume the Command of the whole of the troops on the Frontier

Just as the present news letter was closing, accounts were received, express, from Kabul, from Sir Willoughby Cotton, announcing a most brilliant action on the 18th September at Bameean between a portion of the troops under Colonel Dennie stationed there, consisting of about 500 infantry with two guns and some cavalry on the one hand with 2 or 300 of the Shah's first Hindustani, and Afghan Ian Buz, Horse, and a combined and very superior force of the enemy, said to have been 6,000 in number under the Ex-Amir, Dost Mohamed and the Wullee of Khoolum on the other The report of the action has been before the public in an extra Gazette, but one may here repeat that the discomfiture was most complete, 500 of the enemy were killed Dost Mohamed was severely wounded, every tent, all the luggage,

stores, ammunition etc. were taken and the only one gun (16 pr) that Dost Mohamed brought into the action was captured. All the troops engaged on our side, viz. a detachment of the 35th N I some of Captain Colly's escort and the Afghan cavalry who fought on our side behaved most gallantly Capt. Hart and Lieutt. Legeyt are mentioned as having been wounded

September 11th The Envoy and Minister has come to the possession of an intercepted letter purporting to be from Sultan Mohamed Khan son of Allahdad Khan to Dost Mohamed

September 13th Major M Sherry reports having inspected the Goorkha levies of His Majesty Shah Shoojah under Captain Marshall's care at Hawal Baugh, and states that great progress had been made by the men in their drill through the attention and efforts of Capt Marshall and that he found the corps likely to do every credit to the service, on which they may hereafter be engaged

Private letters from Jellalabad mention that it was not considered advisable to send it to Kabul as was intended (vide news letter of 1st October).

The Envoy and Minister deems it unsafe to attempt any military operations in Bajore without the aid of another Brigade from Hindoostan

The Envoy and Minister at the court of Shah Shoojah reports the pacification of the Ghilzie country and the circumstances of there being no longer any necessity for the maintenance of the troops stationed there.

KHOOLUM

30th August In a private letter from Kabul it is stated that Dost Mohamed Khan stopped the caravan from Kabul and caused it to pay him three tillas on each load on pretence that he was going on a religious war that he did the same in regard to sixty loads of silk coming from Bokhara which belonged to the Lahanee and Punjabi merchants that the Walee of Khoolum had also raised money for Dost Mohamed by the capitation tax which when collected Dost Mohamed distributed among the new men The letter goes on to say that the Wallee had visited the celebrated Priest of Morad Beg named Khwajah Qasim Jan and asked him to assist Dost Mohamed and that the latter answered that when they were really going to a religious war he would give them money It is also said that the Agents from Kabul going to Bokhara were plundered by Dost Mohamed as well as some of the pilgrims from Bokhara and that the King of Bokhara talked of sending troops to Khulum. The Wallee, it is further stated had collected about 6 or 700 men and sent a circular throughout the country that he was going with Dost Mohamed on the religious war (Jehad)

Herat

August 5th The Envoy at Herat states the following regarding Yar Mohamed Khan, viz, that the oppurtunity of greatly distinguishing himself had lately presented itself to him An enterprize, viz, the capture of Ghorian which he has ever professed himself ardently desirous of achieving and in the success of which, he might have been supposed to be deeply interested was entrusted to him by Shah Kamran his master There appeared to be a fair and reasonable hope that success would crown the attempt On the eve of the undertaking, Yar Mohamed Khan influenced by unmanly fears on his own part, or by groundless suspicions and apprehensions, evinced disinclination to perform the part he had chosen, endeavoured to palliate his vacillation of purpose by the most paltry excuses and finally abandoned the enterprize

August 5th Her Britannic Majesty's Charge d' Affairs at Erzroom had lately forwarded to the Envoy at Herat copy of an old letter addressed by Sah Kamran to the Shah of Persia, professing the greatest anxiety to throw off, what he termed, the yoke of the English, and to ally himself with Persia

August 5th The Envoy at Herat writes that the harvest at Herat has been reaped, but in consequence of partial blight the crops have not been so abundant as might reasonably have been expected from their fine appearence some months ago, and in some parts of the country they entirely failed Up to the 5th August, the price of wheat at Herat was about 10½ Bengal seers per Company's rupee, the usual rate in former years having been generally upwards of 40

The Envoy at Herat is continuing the repair of the Herat fortifications

Sinde

August 16th The Colonel Commanding in Lower Sinde reports that 7 boats were ready at the mouth of the Indus up to the 16th August for the conveyance of troops expected from Bombay and that he had given the most particular instructions to see the preparations of others expedited, and that in 6 or 7 days 20 at least would have been ready for the purpose specified By the end of August last the officer referred to, hoped to be able to purchase or hire camels in sufficient number for the conveyance as far as Sehwan of one Regiment at a time

September 18th The Bombay Government report the march from Kurachee to Sukkar via Sehwan on the 4th of September of the left wing 25th Regiment N I under the command of Capt Rebeneck

Mr Ross Bell had arrived at Sukkar with the 38th N I after a very rapid voyage from Ferozepur

The Political Agent in Lower Sinde reports that Mir Noor Mohamed who had been very seriously ill has been restored to comparative health and strength

The Lower Sinde diaries show the Hyderabad Government generally and Amir Noor Mohamed particularly to be giving every aid in facilitating the passage of the British troops from Lower Sinde to Upper Sinde.*

KELAT

September 3rd The Envoy and Minister and the Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan have jointly instructed Major General Nott Commanding at Kandahar immediately to proceed towards Quetta with the 18 pounder now in Kandahar and a sufficient escort to aid in such service against the Kelat Usurper as might be necessary and to assume the command of the expedition for the recapture of that place if he should be instructed eventually to adopt that measure.

ADEN

22nd June With a view to secure Aden the admiralty intend ordering a man-of war to that place.

PERSIA

June 22nd The Resident in the Persian Gulf states that reports are again current regarding the intention of the Shah to march upon Sheraz in a short time. As extensive supplies for the use of his troops will in this case have to be collected from all quarters, and as there will be much difficulty in procuring from the Persian coast as usual the provender required for the numerous public cattle on the Island of Karrak the Resident has taken every precaution to lay in a supply of provender for the period of a twelve month

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

August 7th The Commander of the steam Flotilla on the Indus reports the arrival of the "Meteor steam vessel at Bukkar on the 3rd inst with a detachment of His Majesty s 40th Regiment The Meteor was despatched from Bukkar on the ,ta ultimo and reached Tatta on the 12th having been detained two days and a half at Hyderabad to receive on board three Lacs of rupees for the latter place, which brought her draught to 2 feet 5 inches aft and 2 feet 2 inches forward She steamed down at

*Major General Brook of the Bombay Army has been selected by Government for th Command of the f rces in Upper Sinde.

§Major Outram will serve as an extra Aide-de Camp to the Major General leaving the Hyderabad Residency in charge of one of his assistants, who will conduct its duties in direct communication with Major Outram. Should Mr Ross Bell s health fail Major Outram will take upon himself the Political charge of Upper Sinde

full power the whole distance, without difficulty or accident, and was 28 hours 10 minutes under weigh proceeding at the rate of 12 miles per hour nearly At Tatta she received on board a detachment of His Majesty's 40 Regiment consisting of one officer and 95 men, and followers with their baggage, which increased her draught to 2 feet 9 inches and on the 21st started from that place in company with the "Planet' for the upward voyage The voyage to Bukkur was performed in 14 days during which time she was under weigh, and advanced at the average rate of 2¼ miles per hour The "Meteor met with a slight accident in making the voyage alluded to and after this service returned to bring up the remainder of His Majesty's 40th from Tatta

August 18th The Officer Commanding the steam flotillah on the Indus reported the arrival of the "Planet" steam boat at Bukkur on the 1st instant with a detachment of His Majesty's 40th Regiment The "Planet" left Bukkur on the 9th ultimo and performed the downward voyage to Tatta at the rate of 12 1/4 miles per hour At Tatta she received 2 officers and 136 men and followers of His Majesty's 40th Regiment with their baggage, arms, ammunitions and provisions which brought her draft to 3 feet 1½ inches aft and on the 21st started for Bukkur in company with the "Meteor" A short distance below Sehwan 22 men and followers were transferred to her from the "Meteor" She had then 164 individuals on board, besides 6 or 7 private followers, not included in the return, in addition to her own crew Her upward voyage gives nearly the same result as her former one, as she reached Bukkur in 12 days, was 130¼ hours under steam and ascended the river at the average of 2½ miles per hour At the request of the Assistant Political Agent in charge, Upper Sinde, the "Planet" also was, after the above service dispatched to Tatta to assist in bringing up the remaining Detachments of His Majesty's 40th Regiment

Nepal

The Durbar in compliance with one of the Governor General's demands have delivered up 55 of the Oudh refugee dacoits and amongst them the notorious leaders Mungal Singh (by whose name the gang went) and Beneeram

Finance

September 1st Captain Bygrave s statement of cash balance shows that up to the 1st September the total amount in the Military chest was 13,90,875-14-1¾

Fort William J W BAYLEY,

The 10th October 1840 Assistant Secretary to the Govt of India

No 11 — From — J W BAYLEY ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 21st October 1840.

17th September The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar —

1st. General Court reported that he would arrive at Amritsar with 6 guns and 2 Battalions before the Dashera.

2nd. Sardar Sultan Mohammed Khan was ordered to proceed to Ludhiana with the Ghilzies without delay The Sardar besought, he might not be sent to Calcutta he declared he had never done the English harm, but every good in his power After much discussion Colonel Chait Singh was ordered to set out with the Ghilzies and Noor Mohammed Khan, the son of Sardar Sultan Mohammed Khan in charge of Bhare Ram Singh informed the Kunwar that Sultan Mohd Khan was unable to march owing to rheumatism. His son Noor Mohammed Khan was therefore ordered to go instead and to surrender up the Ghilzies to Mr Clerk. Sultan Mohammed Khan begged that his son and his uncle the principal Ghilzie chief might receive Khillats on departing The Kunwar told him that if anything were given to him Mr Clerk would come to the knowledge of it, and be as much displeased as he was when Khillats were before given him and a ring to his child. Sultan Mohammed Khan observed to Mr Clerk's news writer that he would in four months settle everything with the British Government leaving his Children with them and gratefully accept whatever Jagheer the Government would confer on him.

3rd. Raja Dhyan Singh was told to make proper arrangements for levying duties on merchandize at only one post in the Khalsa territory from the next Ausoug, and that the duties being levied as now at all places in its transit through the district of the Sirdar s is detrimental to the revenue.

Ludhiana

28th September As it seemed inexpedient that the servants attending on the Ghilzie Chiefs should be allowed constantly to go in and out of the fort, inasmuch as it might afford a temptation to facility for correspondence of a mischievous tendency the Governor General s Agent has requested the Colonel Commanding at Ludhiana to withdraw this freedom granted to the servants of the Ghilzies. He has appointed a Munshi named Ukkoo Khan who will procure for them anything which they may require from the town with the permission of the officer in charge of them. He has also instructed Lt Cunningham to hold the Munshi responsible that no letter should be written by or for the prisoners, but such as he may write for them after Lt. C. s permission has been first obtained and that no such letter be dispatched until Lieutenant Cunningham has read and approved of it.

LADAK INTELLIGENCE

29th August Vazeer Zorawar Singh dispatched letters to the Officers at Garrao and the Thakurs of the Goorduck districts requesting their friendship and alliance In reply he was informed, that as dependants of the Emperor of China they could not without H M s permission form any such connection with any one

PESHAWAR

3rd to 8th September General Avitabile has received orders to resume the Jagheers of all people whatsoever in the Peshawar territory The General has done so, and all men are much surprized and grieved but there appears to be no remedy

AFGHANISTAN

14th September In order to check any possible mischief from the inflammatory letters which Dost Mohammed Khan has circulated throughout the country, the Envoy and Minister has requested the Chiefs of unquestionable loyalty to summon their followers and appear in the defence of the royal cause

KUDJAH

27th August The Envoy and Minister reports that the Wuzeree Chiefs, Buland Khan and Mohammed Khan have both agreed to all the terms which the Governor of Jellalabad and the Political Agent at Jellalabad deemed necessary to exact from time The last mentioned officer also reports that the assemblies of the Chiefs alluded to have dispersed, that confidence has been restored among the people, that supplies are pouring forth into Camp, and that there is every prospect of the advantages which have arisen from the engagements of the British troops on the 19th instant being of a permanent nature

BAMEEAN

21st September A private letter states that after the action at Bameean of the 18th September, Dost Mohammed rallied at Syghan and that 6 guns, 6 companies of the 35th and 6 of Lieutenant Codrington's Corps expected to start early on the 22nd idem, to beat up the Ex-Ameer's quarters Lieutenant Codrington is to remain at Bameean during the winter

KHIVA—RUSSIA

31st July A private communication from Erzerooom states as a rumour that the French officers at Tehran talk of going to Khiva to offer their services to the Khan Hazrat against the Russians

Captain Abbott has arrived in England General Petrostskye will be at the head of the expedition, which by the last accounts the Rassian Government at present contemplate directing against Khiva in the ensuing year

SCINDE—UPPER

21st September The Government of Bombay have adopted effectual measures for sending further reinforcements to Scinde with a view to meet the present emergencies in that quarter

The Bombay Government have ordered H. M.s 41 to embark at Vingorla for Karachi.

25th September The Political Agent Lower Sinde, states that that the progress of the 6th Regiment N I enroute to Sukkur has been satisfactory and that the prospects of the detachment on its march through Amarkot to Khyrpore were very good

30th September The Bombay Government report the arrival on the 29th August at Sukkur from Karachi on field service of a Datachment of H.M s 40 Regiment under the command of Captain Boscawen of that Corps, strength as per margin

2 Captains
2 Lieutenants.
2 Staff
4 Sergeants.
2 Drummers
83 Rank and File

SCINDE—LOWER

22nd September The Political Agent, Lower Scinde, states that Meer Sher Mohammed paid every attention to Lt. Curtis on that officer s passing enroute to Upper Sinde with a detachment of Irregular Hourse, and made him some presents This affords a further evidence of the friendly spirit with which H H. looks upon troops passing through his territory

KHELAT

17th September The political Agent in Shawl received a letter from Gul Mohammed on the part of Mohammed Hussin son of the late Mehrab Khan, in which he alludes to hostilities and yet seeks for terms. In reply the political Agent has written direct to the young Khan communicating substance of instructions received from Shah Shuja and the Envoy and Minister regarding a treaty and stating that if he would remain quiet and evince a desire for peace he would reply to any demands which he (the Khan) had to make.

KAHUN

Captain Brown it appears by a private letter dated 2nd October had safety arrived at Phoolajee no further particulars are yet known relative to this officer s successful withdrawal from Kahun

MUSCAT

25th August The Imam of Muscat proposed to set out on the 8th September on a visit to Bunder Abbas where H H. intended to remain for 30 or 40 days Captain Hamerton intended to accompany the Imam on his journey

KERMAN

The Governor of Bombay received a letter from Syed Mohammed Hussain *alias* Agah Khan, Governor of Kerman, containing the most sincere assurances of friendship for the British Government

BAGHDAD

18th August The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that there have been many deaths among our European Seamen and one in the Artillery, that most of the survivors are ill of the marsh fever of Bussorah, and that the post for August was expected to be brought up by horsemen in consequence A plan was in agitation to move the Vessels down the river to an open and healthy spot till a decided change took place in the health of the men As regards steam navigation, the Political Agent states that the feelings of the townsmen and sedentary people are far from favourable to it but that the Arabs encourage it as also the Pacha and his retainers The new ordinances of the Porte per cent continues this officer are officially sent here but the Government do not publicly notify them and affairs proceed on the old system Russian is said to be no favourite of the Pachalic of Baghdad, and all were delighted to hear of her defeat in her expedition against Khyva

BAGHDAD—PERSIA

31st July A private letter from Erzeroom states that the Shah of Persia, is determined on his expedition to Baghdad H M's troops are said to be indeed inferior in parade movements to the Turkish, but they far excel them in physical strength, and in energy of mind The Persian Artillery is immeasurably superior to any of the kind in Turkey

Another private communication states that the Shah is gone to Cazween but still continues his threats to attack Baghdad The communication goes on to say that H M has so rudely rejected the demands of Turkey that the Envoy daily expects his recall The Shah's treatment of the Pacha's Agent has not been better, his presents have been refused and strong demands for indemnity of the loss at Moohamar are made Preparations are making for giving strength to the frontier of the Paschalic against Persia One of the great objects of the Shah at present is to gain possession of the country at the mouths of the Eupharates, the greater portion of which is in the hands of the Chaat Arabs, but as these Arabs also pay tribute to Persia for a portion of territory they hold in the district of Bebehan, His Majesty wishes to render them useful in getting possession of the delta of the Euphrates, and with it the key of the river into the Persian Gulf Persia has accordingly furnished the Shaikh with Artillery and instructions, and he is doing all he can to organize a force and ammunition to rise in revolt against Turkey.

PERSIA

31st July General De mamus who was engaged for the service of the Shah by Hussain Khan has left Erzeroom and has gone to Persia where he seems to propose to himself a permanent residence. The other French officers are still in Tehran

BAGDAD—EGYPT

31st August The political Agent in Turkish Arabia mentions that great suspicions had been entertained of an Afghan nobleman of Bagdad as an Egyptian spy He is said to be of the Jomanshir tribe of Kabul and he assured the Political Agent he was returning to Kabul delighted at our success but he has returned to Egypt. His name is Hussain Ali Khan.

EGYPT

18th August The political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that the Egyptians are continuing their intrigues on the Eupharates in the vicinity of Anah to shake the loyalty of the Arabs and are partially successful.

Letters by this day's express portion of the overland mail mention that on the Consul General Colonel Hodge s asking for a guarantee for the safe conduct of the English mails brought to Alexandria by the Oriental" Ali Pasha said "they may go this time only A letter of subsequent date, however from the Company s Agent Captain Lyons states that the Pasha in an interview with Captain L. mentioned to that officer that although he had declared to the Consul General that only the present English mail should have free transit he had no intention to impede the Company s mail to India

FRANCE—EGYPT—ADEN

25th September The Bombay Government have left it to the discretion of the Political Agent at Aden to detain the H. G s vessels of war Clive and Elphinstone" in the event of the state of affairs in the Red Sea rendering such a measure absolutely necessary The Bombay Government have also positive and certain intelligence of war having been declared against Egypt or the blockade of Alexandria established to adopt similar measures as far as may be within his power against the Egyptain Ports in the Red Sea to detain all vessels belonging to nations against whom war may have been declared and to take possession of the Pascha s steamer at Suez, on the occurrence of the contingency adverted to. In all the measures which he may adopt in order to carry into effect the above instructions, the Political Agent is so to arrange matters as not to leave Aden unprotected.

The Bombay Government have also desired the Superintendent of the Indian Navy to communicate to the Comdr of the the H G s steamer "Berenice" that in the event of that officer on his arrival at Aden finding that the transit of the overland mail

through Egypt is stopped, he should return to Bombay with the packet on board, unless Captain Haines, the Political Agent at Aden, may from other information which he may possess, direct him to proceed on to Suez If the Comdr of the "Berenice" receive the above intelligence at Suez and be unable to have the mail passed through Egypt he should return to Aden and thence to Bombay, but he must in the first instance endeavour by all possible means to communicate with any British authorities, who may be in Egypt, and in such case to be guided by the information which they may impart to him

FORT ST. GEORGE

It is probable that a Wing of H M's 4th Foot from Bellary one of the strongest regiments on the Madras Establishment may be ordered to Belgaon in the place of the 94th Foot, to stand fast at Cannanore

NEPAL

11th to 24th September The following items of news are extracted from the Diary of the Nepal Residency of dates noted in the margin —

1st Rajah asked in General Council, if Someshwar should be given up Most answered yes Raja rejoined "but it is land and land should never be relinquished" Raja then proposed to give Someshwar up and ask it as a boon from the British Government Rugnath said such a proceeding was unworthy and would raise suspicion The Raja asked if the Resident would relinquish the Collections made since 1792 in the districts close to Someshwar, "possibly" was the general reply

2nd Dalbhanjan said he was a Gooro Pande always averse to causeless rupture with the British Government and that the Kala Pandeys who were the sole advisers of whatever had been done ought to be solely accountable

3rd It is rumoured that the Minister's nephew is to be dispatched forthwith to Lahore

4th Prabhoo Chand advised the protecting and arming of the Oudh dacoits Kashinath hotly abused him and observed that whoever spoke some sense or truth was set down as an ally of the British How then could the Raj be saved?

5th The Chiefs of the Ramnagar aggression have been publicly punished

28th September It is reported that a considerable body of Gurkhas have appeared in Eastern Thibet from Joomla for the alleged purpose of opening a communication with the Sikhs

9th October The Resident reports that the Raja in open Durbar made an amends to the Resident in regard to the conduct of mutinous Nepalese soldiery, and by a direct verbal communication

commanded the Chiefs Futteh Jung and Dulbhanjan to repair to the lines and intimate to the troops that the Resident had not had, nor could have any concern with their grievances in point of pay or otherwise, which was done by those chiefs accordingly

BURMAH

7th September The following is the return of the troops serving on the coast of Tennassarium up to the 1st of September 1840 —

Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers		402
Rank and file		2756
	Total	3158

20th July The following is the return from the Head Quarters of the Brigadier Commanding (Burrell) of the amount of the force, both Naval and Military employed with him in the Eastern Expedition —

Total number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men.		4041
Total number of officers and Companies of H M's ships and vessels forming the Naval force.		4268
	Total	8309

16th October The Military Board state with reference to the four months supply of provisions already in store with the expedition on the 1st July that a further supply of six months provisions have been sent in July and Augus for the whole force both Naval and Military

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

27th August Captain Carless reports that the Planet Steamer made the downward voyage to Tatta in 24½ hours nearly and proceeded at the average rate of 13¾ miles per hour Between Bukhur and Sewan where the current runs with the greater strength and the winds are more moderate than in the lower part of the river her performance was still better having run the distance of 160 miles in 10 hours, 10 minutes at the rate of nearly 15¾ miles per hour

MISCELLANEOUS

The Government of Bombay has made rules regulations and a scale of passage money proposed by Commander Carless for passengers and Packages conveyed by the Vessels of the Flotilla on the Indus which have been sanctioned by the Governor General. They will be shortly published at Bombay

Fort William — J W BAYLEY
The 21st October 1840. — Asstt. Secy to the Govt. of India.

No. 12—From—J W BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Fort William, the 1st November 1840

North West Frontier

Official intelligence has been received from the Governor General's Agent in the N W F to the effect that the Sikh Durbar has acceded to the requisition of the Governor General to allow the British troops a passage through the Punjab

20th October The Governor General's Agent states that the conduct of the Lahore Durbar does not seem to betray any feelings of opposition to the measures which are in progress on the N W F for the relief of the British Troops in H M Shah Shuja's territories The Sikh troops, the Governor General's Agent further states, have at length laid siege to the fort of Kumlah, and the Durbar feels confident as to the successful result of their operations against it

North West Frontier—Nepal

General Ventura in a letter to the Sikh Durbar, states, his having heard that some Nepal troops had arrived at Mutulaee and that agreeably to the requisition of the Court of Lahore he has written to Vazir Kuppoorchand the Sookeit Raja to let no one cross the Sutlej from Nepal

Peshawar

27th September The Peshawar Diary states that Saadut Khan the Ex-Momund chief has at length been prevailed on to renounce his enmity to Shah Shuja and the English Private intelligence from Kujja of the 11th November mentions that he was about to proceed to join the Political Agent at that place

The Governor General's Agent in the Punjab states that Maharaja Khurruck Singh has issued orders to General Avitabile to hold the Sikh troops in readiness to assist Capt Mackeson with a view to punish the head-strong Afghans of the Khyber and its neighbourhood

Bajore

21st September With reference to the unsettled state of the Bajore country the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shujaul Mulk states it as his opinion that the difficulties which oppose themselve to an amicable adjustment appears to have been chiefly owing to the intrigues of Peer Mohammed Khan, but his permanent location at Lahore and the intelligence of Dost Mohammed Khan's recent discomfiture may dispose Ameer Khan to accede to terms more reasonable than those which he has hoped to obtain

Afghanistan

26th September Doctor Lord in a letter from Syghan states that the Meer Wallee of Khooloom and Dost Mohammed Khan have separated and that the latter has fled to Ghoree

The Major General commanding the troops in Afghanistan reports the assault and capture of the fort and town of Tootumdarra by the detachment under the command of Sir Robert Sale.

6th October A private communication from Kabul of date noted in the margins states that the Victory at Bameean has been productive of the most beneficial consequences. It has filled the Wulee of Khoolum with dismay has contributed to procure the release of two of the envoy and Minister s Agents at Bokhara and is likely to facilitate their negotiations for the release of Colonel Stoddart —

Our Jaubuz system," continues the same communication, succeeds admirably The troops serve with fidelity and zeal, and one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with our recent operations is the ardour and alacrity with which the chiefs and their followers who attended the Shahzada showed their devotion to the royal cause. The exhibition of such a feeling at this time was highly salutary

His Majesty Shah Shujaul Mulk is about to confer the 1st class of the Dooranee order on General Sale and the 2nd on Brigadiers Dennie and Wheeler

KHIVA

17th September The Envoy and Minister in a letter dated as per margin states that Lieutenant Shakespear who had been deputed on special duty to Khiva had left that place in charge of the Russian prisoners in the Khan s dominions with a view to restore them to the nearest authority

Lieut. Shakespear will after having thus delivered the Russian Captives use his best endeavours with the Russian Government for the restoration on its part of the Khivan Kaffilahs.

The Khan Hazrat at the representation and request of Lieutenant Shakespear has issued a ferman strictly prohibiting for the future the purchase as slaves of the subjects of Russia or of Herat, throughout the Khiva territory

SCINDE—TEHRAN

The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that he has taken steps secretly to procure information regarding a Scinde Agent already sent to Tehran

SCINDE—MUSCAT—PERSIA

28th September The Political Agent Lower Sinde writes that a special Agent is preparing for despatch to Muscat on the part of the Ameers who is destined it is rumoured to proceed to the court of Persia.

SCINDE UPPER

23rd September The Quarter Master General of the Bombay Army intimates that orders have been sent for the march of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry to Upper Scinde as soon as carriage can be procured.

2nd October The Bombay Government report the arrival at Sukkur on the 14th ultimo from Karachi of a detachment of His Majesty's 40 Regiment under the command of Brevet Capt Adamson, strength as follows —

6 Subaltens, 1 Assistant Surgeon, 6 Sergeants, 2 Drummers and 131 Rank and File

3rd October The Quarter Master General of the Army of Bombay reports the arrival at Verron on the 16th ultimo of the 6th Regiment N I enroute to Upper Sinde

5th October The Brigadier commanding in Lower Sinde reports the despatch of various detachments of troops and 2 lakhs and 10,000 Rupees to Upper Sinde

SINDE-LOWER

5th October The Extracts from letters from the Officers Commanding and conducting the 6th Regiment proceeding from Deossa to Sukkur it appears that the conduct of the officers of the Ameers of Sinde and the demeanour of the people towards the Regiment has been most civil

EGYPT

17th August Her Majesty's Consul General at Alexandria states that in consequence of a convention for the pacification of the Levant signed on the 15th July by Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia, a special Envoy has been sent from the Sublime Porte charged with demands from the Sultan to Mehmet Ali These terms were rejected and it is probable that coercive measures may be adopted against the rebellious Pasha, and as a preliminary step general communications between Egypt, Syria and Candia is already cut off by the British fleet

PERSIA

25th June The Marquis de la Vallette with M Desgranges Secretaries to the Count de Oercey's mission and subsequently M M D'Arshiae and Gerard attaches to the same mission having arrived at Tabreez from Ispahan proceeded thence to Tiflis on their way back to Europe M M de Beaufort and Darn also attaches of the French Mission are gone by way of Shiraz, Busheer, and Bussorah to Bagdad Mons De Oercey himself with the remaining members of the mission quitted Ispahan on the 1st June proceeding by Kermanshah either to Bagdad, or by Mosul to Aleppo, being guided in his choice according to the tranquillity of the roads The French Officers, who arrived with Hussain Khan have been appointed to the Shah's service with 350 Tomans per annum and have been sent up to Tehran to await the Shah's arrival

The Seresker Hafiz Pasha has succeeded in his expedition against the refractory Laz Chief Koor Hussain Beg who after a short skirmish, in which he was severely wounded, was taken prisoner.

PERSIA—BAGDAD

31st July The Governor of Tabreez is rumoured to have said that the Russians will not let the Shah attack Bagdad and that all the demonstration against it and collecting of troops on that frontier is with the view of frightening the Turks and obtaining as large an indemnity as he can for the plunder of Mahammora but not for the purpose of crossing the frontier Her Majesty's charge d' Affairs at Erzeroom states with reference to the above military demonstrations that it is a frequent practice of the Persian Government to assemble troops from various quarters at the season of the year indicated (July to August) without having any fixed intention in view

NEPAL

27th September to 10th October The following items of news are extracted from the Diary of the Nepal Residency of dates noted in the margin —

1st. It is said that Futeh Jung is to have charge of Residency affairs and of Adalats and Juggutbani Pandey and Singbeer Pandey of the Army

2nd The Maharani it is said, had demanded the Guddee for her son

3rd Raja said 'The Resident is the cause of all troubles." Many speakers in Resident's defence and the Kala Pandeys were openly taxed with ruining all a general falling off from them, and refusal to serve with, or under them.

4th It is very generally said Futteh Jung is to have the Premiership after the Dusserah His family rank and character unite to give him weight and he is favourably disposed towards the British All will rally under him, save the Kala Pandays The opinion of the utter incapacity of the Kala Pandeys and the certain ruin of Nepal under their guidance is gathering force.

19th October The Political Agent at Subathao mentions his having learnt that besides a party of 200 men or thereabouts sent by the *Governor of Joomla from that place to Munsurma,* in W Tibet for the purpose of communication with the Sikhs a larger body amounting to from 2 to 3,000 some time back took a nearly similar route. It is alleged and not without some reason that these movements are without the sanction of the Durbar and upon a private adventure merely in search of Military service with the Ruler of the Punjab or some of his great feudatories.

CHINA

12th September The Resident Counsellor of the Straits Settlements reports that the four transports as noted in margin on board of which the 37th Regiment Madras Native Infantry was embarked, have departed thence in prosecution of their voyage to China

Golkunda
Minegoa
Sophia
Thetis

6th October The Commander of the Iron armed Steamer "Nemesis" has reported his arrival at Galle and his intention to proceed as soon as possible to the Canton river and to place the services of the Vessel at the disposal of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

7th September. The Indus Steamer was despatched from Bukkur on the 19th July and arrived Tatta on the 22nd having been 27 hours under steam and proceeded with the Engines going at half power at the rate of 12 1/3 miles per hour She left Tatta on the afternoon of the 10th ultimo with a detachment of H M 40th Regiment consisting of 4 officers, 58 privates and 14 followers with their arms, tents, baggage and provisions, the total weight of the whole being estimated at 11 1/4 tons which brought her draft to 3 feet 9 1/2 inches aft and 3 feet 2 1/2 inches forward, although deeply loaded, her performance during the upward voyage was better than it has ever been before as she accomplished it in 11 days during which time she was 135 hours under steam and ascended the river at the average rate of 2 1/2 miles per hour nearly, her greatest speed at any one time being from 7 1/4 to 7 1/2 knots The "Meteor" left Thikkur on the 7th ultimo and ran down to Tatta with the Engines going at full power in 26 hours, at the average rate of nearly 13 miles per hour without meeting with either difficulty or accident At the latter place she received on board a Detachment of two officers, 32 privates and 9 followers, at H M's 40 Regt with their arms, tents, baggage, and provisions, the weight of which was estimated at about 7 tons, and commenced her upward voyage on the same day as the "Indus" drawing 2 ft 7 1/2 inches aft and 2 ft 2 inches forward She performed it in nearly the same time as that vessel, having been 136 1/4 hours under steam, and advanced at the average rate of rather more than 2 1/3 miles per hour

FINANCE

1st October Captain Bygrave's statement shows that on the 1st October Cash balance in the Military Chest amounted to Company's Rupees 1,169,958-2-8 3/4

MISCELLANEOUS

21st September The Commissioner in the Tenasserium Provinces has taken occasion to express, on the departure of H M's 62nd, the very high sense he entertains of the conduct of that Regiment during the long period of 6 years that it has been serving on those provinces

Fort William J W BAYLEY,
1st November 1840 Asstt Secy to the Govt of India

No 13—From—J W BAYLEY ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, 10th November 1840.

North West Frontier Provinces

7th to 16th October The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Ukhbar of dates noted in the margin —

1st. Orders were issued to 2 Sikh Officers to be ready to attend to the requisition of Shah Shoojah Ool Mulak for troops and to set out on His Majesty s orders with the troops under them.

2nd. Bhya Tulsah Singh was ordered to accompany Noor Mohamed Khan son of Sultan Mohamed to Kohat and to bring in Barukzie and Ghilzie families immediately to Lahore.

3rd. Rajah Dhyan Singh was told to enquire if Vazier Zora war Singh had any negotiations with Garoo on foot, or was sow ing dissensions between Ahmed Shah of Iskardo and his son, for the friendship of the British Government was all the 'Sirkar" desired.

4th. Bhaee Ram Singh and Rajah Dhayan Singh said that with regard to the passage of British Government through the Punjab orders should be issued in accordance to the wishes of the English Government and that the straightest road across the country should be open for the passage of the troops.

5th Orders were likewise issued to all the officers of the districts to assist the British Gomastas in collecting Camels from the Sikh territory and a Bhya (Dhumma) was appointed to superin tend this business.

22nd October With reference to the Lahore Durbar s compliance with the requisition of the British Government to allow its troops a passage through the Punjab to Afghanistan, noted in News Letter No 10 of the 1st inst the Governor General s Agents at Ludhiana states that the Durbar has adopted every friendly measure for facilitating the transit of the troops to their desti nation

The undermentioned force is destined to cross the Punjab under the Command of Brigadier L Shelton for the purpose of reinforcing the troops in Afghanistan —

1st Troop 1st Brigade horse artillery

5th Regiment Light cavalry

Her Majesty s 44th Regiment.

27th Regiment Native Infantry

54th Regiment Native Infantry

A detachment of H Majesty s 13th Light Infantry

KASHMERE INTELLIGENCE

The following table shows at what rates the articles therein indicated are sold in Kashmere —

	Md	Seer	
Paddy	2	6	per Rupee
Rice	1	13	" "
Atta of wheat	1	18	" "
Barley	2	18	" "
Wheat	1	25	" "
Green tea	2	2	" "
Cotton Cloth	12	Yds	" "
Meat	10	Seers	per Rupee

AFGHANISTAN

14th October Official intelligence has been received from the Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan that the Ex-Ruler Dost Mohamed Khan made a night march and passed by Tootin Duria into the Nijron country early in the evening of the 13th instant On Sir Robert Sale having intelligence of this movement, a party was immediately detached for the apprehension of the Ex-Amir but the pursuit was fruitless Letters from Sir Robert Sale of October 17th state that he had occupied unopposed the very strong fort of Durwesh Khan in Kohistan and was about to demolish

26th October Major M Shevry reports that the Hindostani and Goorkha levies destined to form the first despatch to Kabul are now complete and organized into nine Divisions and one hundred men each, viz three divisions of Goorkhas and six of Hindostanis Major M hopes to be able to move the levies from Kurnaul on the 10th November The number of Goorkhas enlisted for the service of H M Shah Shoojah amounts to 812 men and every exertion was being made on the part of Major M to bring that number up to 1000, the quota he was ordered to raise The party of Goorkhas under Captain Marshall are reported in the highest spirits and very well conducted

KHYVA

24th September Her Majesty's Charge d' affairs at Erzeroom in one demi-official letter mentions that Count Nesselrade had informed H M's ambassador at St Petersburgh that the Russians had abandoned their intention of attacking Khyva this year

SINDE-UPPER

2nd October The political Agent at Kandahar reports the despatch from that place on the 3rd October of the 42 Regiment B M I complete with two 18 pounders to Quetta

22nd December A private letter of date noted in the margin states that everything goes on well in Upper Sinde The force under Major Boscawen, N I reached Kandahar on the 18th

and the 25th Bombay N I (nearly 1000 Bayonets) with 2 guns reached full on the same date. On the 19th Major Boscawen heard of an advanced party of the Brahooees being close to him he attacked and repulsed them, killing 50 of the enemy The loss on our side was 2 killed and 5 wounded. Major Boscawen and the 25th were to unite at Gundava and attack the Brahooes at Katrah The 6th Bombay N I. arrived at Sukkar on the evening of the 22nd October and it is mentioned that the Political Agent had a sufficient number of camels to push them on The letter adds that the Regiment referred to is very strong both in men and officers and quite healthy and serviceable.

27th October The 8th Regiment Bo No I. have arrived at Kurachi and considerable number of the Poona Auxiliary horse is under order for Sukkur and two Squadrons of Dragoons have been ordered to proceed to Karachi

The Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana reports the equipment and despatch of 500 camels to Sukkur for service in Upper Sinde.

KURACHI

5th October Agreeably to the suggestion of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy the Governor General has sanctioned the establishment of coal depot at Karachi.

EGYPT

20th October The Bombay Government have issued instructions to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy not to seize any Egyptian vessels in any case without learning of the most precise and authentic information that a declaration of war between England and Egypt had been proclaimed and that British subjects and property were not respected in Egypt.

PERSIAN GULF

18th September The Acting Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that the weather has begun to get cooler in the Gulf and that a decided improvement has taken place in the health of the European portion of the field force.

PERSIA

16th July Her Majesty's Charge d affairs at Erzeroom states that the entire French Mission has left Persia and that no treaty of commerce has been formed between the two nations.

18th September The Acting Resident in the Persian Gulf states that the King of Persia after sending his army in detachments from Kermanshah to Casween has returned to Tehran. The Acting Assistant Resident also states from a rumour that the sum of 1,00 000 Tomauns has been paid by the Pascha of Bagdad as a compensation for the injury inflicted by him in Mahomerah and that the dispute has been amicably settled. The prohibition

on the part of the Shah for the export of horses to India, has it appeared been removed for this year, the number of horses annually shipped from Persia for India is estimated at from 1500 to 1800

PERSIA-BAGHDAD

16th July Her Majesty's Charge d Affairs at Erzeroom states that the Shah had left Ispahan for Hamadan H M had sent pressing orders to Tabreez for troops to assemble at Sultaneah, their destination was not then known but it was supposed they would be kept ready for the purpose of watching the Baghdad Pascha who it was conjectured would make a demonstration on the Sulemaniah frontier in retaliation for the Persian troops having recently entered and plundered that district The latter had returned within their own territory

ADEN

19th October The attack on Lahedge at Aden is for the present ordered to be postponed in consequence of the Government not deeming it expedient to equip a force of the strength considered necessary for the purpose

BUSHIRE

18th September It is stated that the family of Shaik Nasser had left Bushire to proceed to Shiraj, there to remain as security for his conduct, and it is in consequence expected that the Shaik will again soon return as Governor, but it is stated that he will be accompanied by a brother of the Governor of Tars who will reside at Bushire and be vested with general authority and control over the Chiefs in the low country

BAHREIN

18th September The Acting Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf reports that between Shaik Abdullah ben Ahmed the Shaik of Bahrein and his nephew Shaik Mahamed ben Khalifa who claims half of the Island as a hereditary right, a rupture has for some time been threatened and that both parties were strengthening themselves to the utmost of their ability and appeared to be nearly balanced Commander Brucks who lately visited Bahrein in a general cruise along the Arabian coast, said they could not long continue in their present state and Shaikh Mohamed has solicited assistance from, and appears desirous of cultivating the friendship of the British Government but all interference in the dispute has been declined The Resident adds that notwithstanding the disturbed state of affairs in several places on the Arabian coast and their threatening aspect at Bahrein, tranquillity prevails throughout the Gulf, the people being quietly occupied in their traffic

NEJD-LASHA

18th September It is reported that Amir Khalid has been proclaimed Governor of Najd and Lahsa, avowedly connected with Mohamed Alli Pasha and all the appointments to the different situations are now normally from him.

MUSCAT

18th September The Imam of Muscat and his Kinsman Hameed Been Azam although apparently lately reconciled to each other are, it is said not now on the most friendly terms His Highness it is reported visited Bunder Abbass with the intention of soon returning to Muscat and thence to proceed to his possessions on the African coast the French Corvette which not long since went from Zanzibar to Muscat with the view it was supposed of obtaining His Highness's consent to establish a consulate at the former place had been joined by another French man-of war or merchant man with Guns put into her

JALOUN

The Agent to the Lieutenant Governor of the N W province at Bandah reports the death on the 11th October of Govind Rao the minor chief of Jaloun There is no heir to the state. The character of the youth himself is spoken of in high terms and his death deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was enjoying the greatest benefits from the English Education he was receiving The Agent to the Lieutenant Governor has assured all the dependants of the family that whatever may be the eventual disposal of the Jagheer their rights will be fully respected Similar assurances have been given to the residents and Jaghirdars of Ooraee.

JUBUA

15th October The Resident at Indore reports the death of Maharajah Rattan Singh Rajah of Jubua by lightening on the 8th October It has been arranged that the administration of the territory be, for the present, conducted under the Regency of the Majee Ranauutjee in communication with, and under the Superintendence of the Political Agent.

NEPAL

Lieutenant Colonel T Oliver Commanding of the 12th Regiment N I has been directed by Government to proceed to Bettiah there to join the corps named below in Camp of observation under his order upon the Nepal frontier —

12th Regiment

A Squadron 6th light Cavalry

40 and 56 Regiment N I

Detail of Artillery and a Detachment of 5th Local Horse.

DARJEELING

25th October The Superintendent at Darjeeling reports that the work of constructing a new line of road from Darjeeling is progressing rapidly, and that he shortly intends commencing the road leading from Silligori to Kumtabari further that his means in work-men have been considerably increased lately

BURMAH

19th October A private letter from Rangoon contains the following items of intelligence —

1st The foreign merchants paid their devoirs to the new Governor of Rangoon and were well received

2nd The King intends visiting Rangoon

3rd. Another disturbance is rumoured to have broken out among the Shans to the Eastward and Northward

4th A French Barque ("Coromandel") has arrived at Rangoon with a letter and presents said* to be from the King of the French to His Burmese Majesty The bearer of the presents (Mons Sicre) is said to have met with a favourable reception from the Burmese authorities The value of the presents is said to amount to 7000 Rupees Mons Sicre has also letters from the Governor of Bourbon to the King the purport of which is the wish of the French Governor to open a friendly commercial intercourse between the two countries Some of the men of the Barque (all of whom it is said are drafted from Fench men-of-war) report that some French men-of-war are to follow them

20th October Another private communication from Rangoon mentions that the Governor has arrived at that place and that he professes to govern on liberal principles The communication adds, "all is quiet, and every thing indicates a disposition on the part of the Court of Ava to be on friendly terms with us"

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

In reply to a reference made by the Bombay Government to the Superintendant of the Indian Navy on the subject of the Navigation of the Arsut and Nura rivers, that officer states that these rivers are only navigable for boats for about three months during the inundation and that they are dry in some parts from bank to bank as soon as it subsides A further investigation will however be necessary before it can be fully ascertained if steam boats could navigate them during inundation This point will be enquired into next season, by sending the smallest vessel to make the attempt

Fort William
The 10th November 1840

J W BAYLEY,
Asstt Secy to the Govt of India

*It is most probable that the mission has been sent in the name of the King of tho French by the Government Bourbon

No 14.—From—G H. MADDOCK, SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 20th November 1840

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

18th to 23rd October The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar including dates noted in the margin —

1st. On a discussion relative to the confiscation of the Jagheers of the Barakyzes, Raja Dhyan Singh observed that an alliance of so many years as that which had subsisted between the English and the Sikhs, and one which the late Maharaja Ranjeet Singh had so long cultivated might not to be risked on such an account, and that the proper course would be to give the Barakzyes in lieu of Kohat some Jagheer maintained in the territories now formed by Rajahs Gulab Singh and Socheit Singh At another consultation it was determined to confiscate Hussainggur also and a reply accordingly was directed to be written to the Governor General s Agent

2nd On the discovery of a fictitious letter purporting to be written by the Durbar to Dost Mohammed Khan the Kunwar remarked that it is a sign of true friendship of the British Government to send a copy of the forgery in which his name has been abused.

26th October The Governor General s Agent at Ludhiana states that he holds in readiness at the Ferozepore treasury six (6) Lakhs of Rupees for the use of the Military Chest of the Brigade about proceeding to Kabul under the command of Colonel Shelton He also states that the Brigade will be provided with sufficient carriage to enable it to proceed to Afghanistan without at all crippling either of the convoys in the means which are being provided for their transit in due time, and that all the elephants provided from the protected Sikh states had been sent to Karnal for the use of the Brigade. The Governor General s Agent further states with regard to the two British Convoys alluded to with 2,000 Recruits which were to be despatched across the Punjab to Afghanistan in November and December that the Durbar has adopted every measure to facilitate their safe transport.

28th October The Governor General s Agent in the North West Frontier mentions that the Sikh Durbar is attentive to the preparation and reinforcement of its troops at Peshawar simultaneously with the reinforcement which the British Government is sending in that direction

28th October The Governor General s Agent at Ludhiana states that the Sikh Durbar has sent messengers to bring in all the sons and relatives of the Barukzyes from the frontier and that it has issued orders for the confiscation of Hussaingar as well as the other states of its Barakzye feudatories on the Peshawar frontier

3rd November From a private communication from Ferozepore it appears that Rajah Dhyan Singh had declared that Vezeer Zorawar Singh the Agent of Rajah Goolab Singh on the Ludakh frontier had held no friendly communications with any of the authorities in Chinese Territory

A private letter from Ferozepore mentions that the Sikhs are prosecuting a very impolitic warfare in the hills General Ventura has in a manner invested Kamlagarh but he complains to the Durbar that the Rajpoots of Belaspore and Nalaghur are encouraging the rebels.

6th and 7th November The Governor General's Agent at Ludhiana reported on the annexed dates that Maharaja Khurrack Singh, after a protracted illness expired on the 5th inst aged 46 One of the late Maharaja's widow Rani Esur Kunwar the sister of Sardar Mangal Singh, with three of her female attendants, ascended the funeral pile and burnt themselves with the Corps On retiring to perform the prescribed ablutions in the river Ravi, the Kunwar Naunihal Singh, the Ministers, and chiefs were passing under a portal, when, owing to the pressure of their many elephants, or to the crowd standing aloft, a beam fell and struck the Kunwar and Meean Oodeen Singh the son of Rajah Goolab Singh who was seated on the same elephant The latter died in the course of an hour, and the Kunwar, who was severely wounded on the head and rendered senseless, died the same day The Kunwar has left no children and the Ministers have summoned Kunwar Shersingh from Batala, to Lahore Raja Dhyan Singh's influence at the Sikh Court is said to be great, and it is likely that he will hold office, under the present heir to the Guddee, on a more permanent tenure With reference to the present juncture of affairs in the Punjab, the Governor General's Agent has reiterated the injunctions to the Durbar's local officers to facilitate the march of Colonel Shelton's Brigade destined for Afghanistan

PESHAWAR

13th October The Political Agent at Peshawar states that Dost Mohammed Khan has written letters to the Afridee and Amkzye chiefs, trying to drive them-to intrigue and sedition

BAJORE

9th October The Peshawar Akhbar states that Amir Khan has since the receipt of a letter from Dost Mohammed Khan, been endeavouring to raise disturbances in all directions He is not however gone to Bajore himself "Ameer Khan" adds the Akhbar "is an evil disposed person, and thorough rebel"

AFGHANISTAN

Private intelligence states that Sir Robert Sale got possession of the town and position of Kah Durra on the 21st October without firing a shot, as the enemy, on perceiving the Columns of attack advancing, evacuated the town and strong ground they held The

private letter adds that it is a subject of congratulation that Sir Robert Sale had been enabled to occupy this strong position with out the necessity of assaulting it, as from every account it was for midable and would it was apprehended have cost many men to have carried it. In taking possession of Kah Durra, Sir Robert was most ably assisted by Sir Alexander Burnes who by his negotiations managed to distract the Councils of the Chiefs The Town is re ported to have been destroyed by the British troops. The same letter adds that Dost Mohammed is still in Nijrow

4th October The Political Agent at Jelalabad states that on his proceeding to Gundamuck to facilitate the negotiations with the inhabitants of Tootoo of the Sherzad Clan of Khoojeanees among whom originated the attack made on Colonel Orchard's Detachment at Soorkhab when en route to Kabul the offenders commenced sending their women, children and property to the hills and made some warlike preparations such as felling trees for breastworks casting bullets and inviting some of the other tribes to assist them. Finding that they were determined to oppose His Majesty's authority the Political Agent availed himself of the presence of Kamza Khan and the Ghilzye Chiefs who had been sent by His Majesty for the subjugation of some refractory Ghilzyes and proceeded with them against the inhabitants of Tootoo He then sent his ultimatum to the inhabitants offering the following terms to them, viz., to deliver up to him all plundered property to furnish hostage to ensure no repetition of their insubordinate behaviour and to pay a fine of 1,000 Rupees. All these terms were complied with. The Political Agent further states that the Nokur Kheel, a small tribe of Sherzad Khoojuanees had set at defiance the authority of the Governor of Jelalabad by maltreating some of his officers they moreover refused to pay the Revenue and showed other symptoms of rebellion but on perceiving that pre parations were making for their punishment, the Nokul Khel evacuated their forts of which the Governor took possession.

6th October The Political Agent at Kandhar in conformity to instructions received to that effect from the Envoy at Herat, has forwarded to that place treasure in sovereigns as follows —

Sovereigns—4150

Half Sovereigns—190

10th October The Governor General has appointed Major General W Nott, Commanding at Kandhar to conduct the Mili tary operations which may be found necessary above the pass in Upper Scinde. This officer will exercise concurrent Political authority with Mr Ross Bell in matters requiring adjustment above the Pass.

19th October The envoy and Minister state that H. M Shah Shujaul Moolk has expressed a desire, that the Royal family may not be moved from Ludhiana until the spring of the ensuing year

20th October Major McSherry states that he inspected the detachment of Goorkha Series under the charge of Lieut Walsh at Deyrah, and that the condition in which he found them, reflect the highest credit on Lieutenant Walsh's exertions The General management of the portion of the Depot committed to his charge by Lieutenant Walsh, Major MacSherry further reports, seems judicious and calculated to advance the interests of H. M the Shah's service

3rd November A private communication from Ferozepore of date noted in the margin states that Colonel Shelton and his Brigade intended to reinforce the troops in Afghanistan were advancing satisfactorily and were to be on the banks of the Sutlej on the 7th November

KHOOLUM

28th September The following are the provisions of the agreement entered into between the Political Agent at Bameean and Meer Wullee of Khoolum, viz

1st Meer Wullee agrees to give up all connection with Dost Mohammed Khan, to refuse him permission to remain in his country in future, and to withdraw his brother Mohammed Yar Beg and 28 of his Sowars who are with Dost Mohd

2nd Kahmurd and the countries to the North are to remain in the possession of the Wullee, Syghan and the countries to the South are made over to the king

3rd Baba Beg is at liberty to seek an assylum at Kabul or Bokhara, or any where else he pleases.

4th Meer Wullee is to withdraw his troops in the direction of Khoolum, and the British theirs in that of Bameean

5th Meer Wullee will not traffic in slaves inside the king's territories These are defined to extend to all countries which pay the king taxes

11th October The Political Agent at Bameean states that Lieutenant Rattray who had been deputed to negotiate with Meer Wullee was treated with the greatest kindness by that chief and that the presence of Lieutenant Rattray greatly accelerated the departure of Dost Mohammed from Kohistan Meer Wullee has sent a confidential man charged with an Arzee (representation of his wishes) to the king, and another it is said is to follow with presents The Wullee promises that the frontier of Bameean shall be in perfect safety against the king of Bokhara and all other neighbouring states in that direction

RAJPUTANA

31st October· The Governor General's Agent in Rajputana reports that he received intimation from the Nawab of Tonk that his brother Abdul Karim Khan with a party entered and commenced plundering the district of Chuppon He was attacked and

repulsed by the Amil of that place and finally driven from his position The Amil and nine men were killed in the affray and 6 wounded. Measures have been resorted to either for the expulsion of Abdul Karim Khan from the Kotah territory or for his apprehension.

Kishangarh

2nd November The officiating Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana reports that in consequence of the disaffection of most of his chiefs the Maharaja of Kishangarh is about to resort to Military operations to be conducted against 2 of the rebellious chiefs whose resources to resist the Maharaja's aims are not considered great, and if the rest of the Chiefs do not join them to make common cause against the Maharaja the Political Agent thinks there will be no difficulty in reducing them He adds that their thorough subjugation would be attended with good effects in the small principality of Kishangarh In carrying on these measures of coercion against these chiefs the Political Agent has impressed upon the mind of the Maharaja that no injury will be suffered to be done to neighbouring states.

Jaipur

The Raja of Jaipur has issued orders to the proper authorities for the arrest of all Thugs and Dacoits in his territory His Highness has likewise issued orders against infanticide throughout all the pergunnahs of Jaipur it having been reported that instances of the commission of this offence had lately occurred in the Toorwattee tract.

China

29th September The Governor of the Eastern Settlements states that he had forwarded 330 tons of Coal for the use of the China expedition that about 800 tons remained in the Depot and that there was little chance of his being able to forward more on reasonable terms.

Euphrates Flotilla, Indus Steam Navigation

The Governor General is of opinion that so far as may be practicable with a view to efficiency it is on every account desirable to assimilate the establishments of the Euphrates flotilla with those in the river Indus, and the Government of Bombay will accordingly adopt the measures necessary to effect this assimilation of the establishments alluded to.

Miscellaneous

21st October The Government of Bombay report that Lieut. Ball of the Indian Navy has discovered different species of timber in the hills in the course of the Sutlej which would answer well for boat building, etc.

The young Nawab of Murshidabad is now on a visit to the Presidency and has taken up his residence in the Belvedere House at Alipore His Highness had an audience of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General on the 16th October and received a return visit from His Lordship He has likewise been visited by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the members of Council, and the principal officers of Government An officer has been instructed to be in attendance on His Highness to show him the principal edifices in the town The fort, the Asiatic Society's Museum, the different Colleges and Schools, the Botanical Garden, the Shipping, the Races, etc His Highness speaks English with tolerable fluency, and is an intelligent youth He is to remain at the Residency for 2 or 3 months and will it is assumed from his habits and education, derive much pleasure and benefit from his visit

Fort William G H MADDOCK,
The 20th November 1840 Secy to the Govt of India

No 15—From—J W BAYLEY, ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Fort William, the 1st December 1840

North West Frontier

Nepal

29th October The Governor General's Agent on the N W F states, that on conferring with the Agent of the Sikh Durbar, on the subject of Sirdar Uttar Singh's reported visit to Katmandu with designs inimical to the interests of the British Government, the Agent on the part of his Durbar denied the charge most unequivocally

North West Frontier

31st October The Governor General's Agent on the No W F reports that the Sikh Durbar has written to the Court of Nepal in reply to several communications from it, to the effect that the Nepalese should send Khurreetahs to the Durbar, only with the concurrence of the British Government

1st to 9th November. The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Lahore Akhbar including dates noted in the margin.

1st That one of the Kunwar's widows was rumoured to be pregnant, and that therefore the Rani Chand Kunwar wished that the Government of Lahore should for one year be under her charge The Rani also asserted that a lawful son of Maharaja Khurruck Singh named Futteh Singh aged 3 years was alive, and she sent for him on the subject of her resigning the reins of Government into his hands But Raja Dhyan Singh and the ministers wish to continue the administration of affairs on those of Sher Singh In this resolution Rajah Dhyan Singh is particularly firm and upholds the Government of the Khalsa

2nd. The orders to the state officers were issued as yet by the Seal of the late Maharaja Khurruck Singh, and the signature of Rajah Dhyan Singh It is reported that Sher Singh ascended the throne of the Punjab under a promise that he would act in concert with Rajah Dhyan Singh and other Chiefs

3rd General Ventura reported that 4 forts and the entrance of Kamlaghur had been taken possession of by the Khalsa troops.

4th The Durbar continues to afford every facility to the passage of the British Brigade through its territories.

10th November The Governor General s Agent in a private letter dated as per margin from Ferozepore states that Colonel Shelton s Brigade was reviewed on the morning of the 10th instant, and allowed by all the officers viewing the spectacle to be in first rate order He is about to despatch 5 Lakhs of Rupees to the Envoy and Minister at Kabul for the use of the Brigade and will endeavour to increase the sum to 10 Lakhs. The Governor General s Agent at Ludhiana states that Colonel Chait Singh has arrived at Ferozepore to escort Colonel Shelton s Brigade, enroute to Afghanistan and Adjutant Soorajban is also appointed with a party of 50 horse to assist him With reference to the measures taken at Lahore for the administration of public affairs all is reported at present to be quiet.

14th November The Governor General s Agent on the N W F states that Maharaja Sher Singh was alarmed on hearing of the pregnancy of one of Naunihal Singh s widows and that he inclines to reconcile Ranee Chand Kunwar to his being her regent. The Agent further states that the report of the fall of Khumlaghur is not confirmed that Fakeer Uzeezooddin the Agent of the Durbar is reported to be dangerously ill and that Colonel Shelton s Brigade has crossed the Sutlej

HILL INTELLIGENCE

27th to 29th The Governor General s Agent on the N W F reports that several forts in the Mundee territory have surrendered to the Sikh troops and that the Lahore Government have taken possession of the Kooloo districts.

BAJORE

23rd October The Envoy and minister has instructed the Political Agent, Peshawar under the orders of the Governor General to endeavour to effect an amicable adjustment of the existing differences at Bajore in lieu of active operations in that country

AFGHANISTAN

28th October The Major General Commanding the troops in Afghanistan has ordered the establishment of extensive magazines at Jellalabad for the supply of the force under Colonel Shelton destined for Afghanistan which must necessarily remain at that station until the season shall admit of their moving to the North West which will not be before the month of April 1841

4th November The following is an extract from a dispatch received on the 25th November by express from the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shuja announcing the unconditional surrender of the Ex-Chief of Kabul, Dost Mohammed Khan to Sir W H Macnaghten on the 3rd instant "I have the honour to acquaint you for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council, that Dost Mohammed the Ex-Chief of Kabul, surrendered himself to me yesterday evening

"I was returning from my evening ride, and within a few yards of my own residence in the Citadel, when a simple Horseman galloped up to me, and having satisfied himself that I was the envoy and minister, told me that Dost Mohd Khan was arrived and sought my protection"

"Dost Mohammed Khan rode up to me and alighted from his horse After the usual salutations, I begged him to mount again, and we proceeded together to my residence in the compound of which I have pitched a tent for the Ex-Chief, and have provided him with everything necessary to his comfort He assured me that he had not been off his horse for twenty-four hours, yet he showed but little symptom of fatigue, and his self-possession was very remarkable He put his sword into my hand as a token of submission, but I at once returned it to him, and he seemed gratified for this mark of confidence He asked me about his family, and, at his own suggestion and in my presence wrote letters to his son Mohammed Afzal and to his two other sons, whose escape from Ghazni was recently reported, desiring them to come in immediately, as he himself had confided in my protection and been honorably received

"On the day before yesterday the detachment under the command of Major General Sir Robert Sale K C B fell in with Dost Mohammed Khan's Army at Purwur and dispersed it, the particulars of which occurrance will be reported to His Lordship in Council by Major General Gerald Cotton G C B and K C H Dost Mohammed Khan must have come into Kabul direct from the field of battle without the knowledge of any of his adherents

"I have to lament the loss of my Assistant Mr P B Lord, who was unfortunately killed in this affair His Lordship in Council is too well acquainted with the zeal and abilities of the deceased officer to require any eulogium from me"

KANDHAR

19th October With reference to the defective state of the Commissariat Department at Kandhar and the oppression to which many have been subject from the compulsory employment of cattle the Governor General has sanctioned on the recommendation of Major Rawlinson an outlay of between Co's Rs 60 and 70 thousand for the purchase of 1000 Camels, and thus promote the efficiency of the, Commandant in question Major Rawlinson proposes that

these camels shall always be forthcoming at a reasonable rate of hire for the public service, and that the price paid for them by the British authorities shall be repaid by instalments.

SCINDE—UPPER

With reference to the recommendation of the Government of Bombay that the troops serving in Sinde should be considered on foreign service, the Governor General is of opinion that such only of the troops serving in the quarter indicated should be considered on foreign service as shall ascend or pass the mountains of that or the adjoining provinces This construction does not of course interfere with the general rules effecting the Field service of the troops in question but the decision as to what portion will be on foreign service will regulate the grant of pensions, etc.

2nd November The Political Agent in Upper Sinde bears ample testimony to the services rendered by Mook Doom Dost Mohammed Khan to the 6th Regiment in conducting it from Par kur to Sukkur which he was deputed to do by the Ameers of Scinde. The Governor General has been pleased to sanction the offer to Mook Doom Dost Mohammed Khan consisting of presents to the amount of Co s Rupees 399-4 1 in testimony of the services performed by him.

SCINDE—LOWER

The Political Agent in Lower Sinde reports that on the 30th October Meer Noor Mohammed made his will dividing his estates and property nearly equally between his two sons and it is said to be the intention of H. H. when all hope of recovery is past to send for the Political Agent to request the guarantee of the British Government to the arrangement.

NEPAL

20th October to 10th November The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Diary of the Nepal Residency including dates noted on the margin

1st. Futteh Jung was invested and appointed minister after much alleged opposition in the course of which the Pandey Chiefs *tried to stir up the soldiery in their behalf with promise of* immediate war Futteh Jung after his investiture received charge of the Sreenath Leter Kalibux, and Hanumandal Battalions, and made the usual offerings to the colors of each corps. The new *Minister has made no appointments nor given any indications of* an ordinary degree even of power to control the Court

2nd The Durbar has resolved to answer the Resident about the Lahore mission that it went off before the recent pledges were given to him.

3rd Owing to the imbecility of the Raja and the divided state of the Court the New Minister and the great body of the chiefs are alleged to be anxiously looking on and praying for some

such decided manifestation of the anger and power of the British Government as shall awaken the Raja from his delusion and thus enable them to settle things at home and abroad on a sound and just basis, even though it be one of partial subordination to the Government of India, which many chiefs think is the only one calculated to protect their lives and honors in this crisis, or to promise enduring weal and safety to their kingdom

4th China, is said again, to have rebuked the agitators and Viator's failure is considered to have shown decisively that Lahore cannot be got at to any purpose of effective coalition What hope, it is asked, then from abroad? and why madly adhere to an inimical policy towards the Company?

8th November The Resident at Katmandu reports the appointment on the 1st instant of Chounteria Futteh Jung as Premier in the Nepalese Cabinet in succession to Ranjung Pandey

OUDH

11th November The Resident at Lucknow states that the measures adopted by the king of Oudh for the suppression of dacoity in His Majesty's dominions have been attended with great success and have ensured great security both to life and property

JAIPUR

11th November The Council of Regency at Jaipur have made an offer of assistance in troops to the British Government on the supposed exigency of reinforcements being required in Afghanistan In reply the Governor General has communicated to the Council of Regency through the proper channel the high satisfaction which he has derived from their clear manifestation of the fidelity of their attachment to the British Government with the expression of His Lordship s thanks for the offer of the troops of Jaipur to serve when necessary although there is little probability that His Lordship can, under present circumstances, avail himself of such co-operation

CHINA

18th November The Governor General has been pleased to appoint Major General Sir Hugh Gough K C B Commanding the Mysore Division of the Army, to the command of the expeditionary Force serving against the Chinese Empire, and directed the Major General to proceed by the earliest convenient opportunity, either to Singapore or Macao, in progress to Chusan, or such other place as may, for the time being be the Head Quarters of the force now placed under his command

Fort William — J W BAYLEY,
The 1st December 1840 — Asstt Secy to the Govt. of India

No 16—FROM—J W BAYLEY ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, 10th December 1840

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

7th November The Political Agent at Sabathoo reports the rumour of an approach of Sikh troops towards Kunawar and the pergunnas of Sougree and Kangul belonging to the Kooloo Rajah. The latter (viz. the two Pergunnas alluded to) have been solely under the protection of the British Government and are on this side of the Sutlej As a precautionary measure the Political Agent has directed the Nusseeree Battalion under Captain McCousland to move up to Kote-Ghur and has addressed Sirdar Ajit Singh the commandant of the Sikh force, requesting him to prevent any aggressions on the part of his troops. The Political Agent on the North West Frontier has also been requested to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary to secure the tranquillity of those pergunnas.

23rd November Private letters from Rai Kote dated as per margin mention that Colonel Shelton s Brigade had safely crossed the Ravee and reached Shirruckpore, a march beyond it in good condition.

AFGHANISTAN

13th November Major T M Sherry reports that the Arms, Accoutrements and Camp equipage served out from the Delhi magazine, as well as the staff mounting equipments for the recruits destined for service in Afghanistan were in the highest order The Major General commanding the Sirhind Division inspected the Hindustanee Levies lately raised by Lieut. Gerrard and employed under Major McSherry s orders and states that he was much pleased with the appearance of the men and that the great efficiency made in their drill reflects the highest credit upon the former officer The Major General was particularly pleased to see the great pains that had been taken in getting so many men in so short a time almost ready for any duty

23rd November The Governor General s Agent on the North West Frontier intended sending His Majesty Shah Shuja s family to Afghanistan with the first convoy in the first week of the current month He also contemplates removing the Ghilzies to Saharanpore with all possible speed in order to locate Dost Mohammed Khan at Ludhiana

12th November In a letter from the Envoy and Minister of the date noted in the margin it is stated that Dost Mohammed Khan had that morning left Kabul for Hindustan under charge of Captain Nicolson and in company with a column of return troops under the command of Gerald of Cotton. Mohammed Afzul Khan,

Dost Mohammed's eldest son had proceeded to Ghuznee for the Dost's family, with whom he was to proceed with all practicable expedition to join his father at Peshawar The Ex-Chief seemed perfectly resigned to his fate and had expressed a desire that Ludhiana might be fixed on, as his place of residence

AFGHANISTAN

1st November Captain Bygrave's statement shows, that on the 1st November, Cash Balance in the Military Chest amounted to Company's Rupees 9,93 084-15-3¾

KHORASAN

It is reported in a private communication that all is quiet in Khorasan

SCINDE-UPPER

28th October The Secretary to the Military Board at Bombay reports the arrival at Sukkur on the 13th idem of 483 Camels from Nasirabad and Neemuch for service in Upper Scinde.

SCINDE-LOWER

10th November The Political Agent in Lower Sinde states that Meer Noor Mohammed was supposed to be either dying or dead on the morning of the 10th November

INDUS STEAM NAVIGATION

10th October The Commander of the Steam Flotilla on the Indus reports that a change has taken place in the course of the main stream of the Indus in the vicinity of Tatta Bunder About 3 miles above Tatta Bunder, the river has fallen in to the left bank through a jungle and comes out again about 3 miles below Tatta Bunder forming a large Island abreast of Tatta and leaving the original channel nearly dry at the upper part of it, where the river breaks off into the new channel The Acting Master Commanding the steamer "Planet" had examined and sounded through the new channel and found very deep water in it, in some places 5 Fathoms, and the least 8 feet The freshes run very strong in the new channel, and the old one is now impossible for Steamers, there being but 3 feet water right across where the two Streams separate, and Commander Carless fully expects that he shall have to drop down in a few days towards the lower entrance of the new stream, as Tatta Bunder will be dry

20th October The Commander of the steam 'Flotilla' on the Indus reports that the "Comet" left Lodhiana with treasure to the amount of 3 Lacks on the 8th August and arrived at Ferozepur on the 13th having made the downward voyage a distance of 90 miles in 6 days At Ferozepur she was detained until the 6th September at the requisition of the Political Agent in Upper Sinde on which day she left that place for Bukkur with 4 lacks of treasure

and an escort of 1 Officer and 39 men of the 38th N I. drawing 3 feet 1 inch forward and 3 feet 2 inches aft. The Comet performed her whole voyage, excluding stoppages at the average rate of nearly 24 miles per day In the course of her upward voyage from Bukkur and in her subsequent trips to Loodhianah and Rupur the Comet s speed gradually increased to 7 Knots and on her way down was found to be 5 Knots with only one engine at work.

The Meteor" was dispatched from Bukkur at the request of the Political Agent in Upper Sinde on the 8th September and reached Hyderabad on the afternoon of the 9th where she remained at the disposal of the Political Agent in Lower Sinde. On the 2nd instant she was sent down to Tatta which place she reached the same evening having been 28 hours under steam during the whole voyage and ran down with the Engines going generally at full power at the average rate of nearly 12 miles per hour On the 6th the 'Meteor left Tatta with a detachment of Golundauz, and 4 Officers proceeding to join their Regiments and 3½ lacks of treasure, drawing 2 feet 8 inches aft and 2 feet 2 inches forward. She performed the upward voyage to Bukkur in 11½ days during which time she was 123½ hours under steam and advanced at the average rate of nearly 2½ miles per hour The 'Meteor has made her last voyage in less time than any of her former trips, and except at one place between Tatta and Hyderabad where the current confined to one very narrow channel ran with great velocity experienced no difficulty The Commander of the 'Meteor" states that the Pilots have improved greatly of late in their knowledge of the river and that they have now both more confidence in themselves and in what the steam vessels can perform.

7th November The Commander of the steam Flotilla on the Indus reports the arrival of the Planet steam boat at Bukkur on the 1st instant with Major General Brooks Brigadier Valliant K. H three Officers of the staff 80 individuals of the Commissariat department and a guard of 12 Sepoys in charge of treasure amounting to two lacks of rupees. The Planet" left Tatta on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo and arrived at Hyderabad next day where treasure was sent on board which brought her draught to 2 feet forward and 3 feet aft Excluding stoppages she performed the whole voyage in 7½ days was 84 hours under steam and ascended the river at the average rate of 4 miles per hour

PERSIAN GULF

3rd October From extracts from a report from Commander Brucks of the Indian Navy and extracts from letters from the Government Agents at Shargah and Bremi it appears that the whole district in the interior of the Arabian coast from His Highness the Imaum s territories to those of the chief of Bahrein is in a very disturbed state.

MUSCAT

15th October. From previous information from this quarter it appeared that hostilities were contemplated between Shiekh Abdulah Bin Ahmed and the family of Al Khaleefa By news brought by the recent arrivals however it seems that the Shiekh having arrived at Mabreck, and having sent for the family of Al Khaleefa, effected a reconciliation

Suggarbin Shiekh Sultan Bin Suggar it is stated revolted against his father, who proceeded from Ras-Ool-Khyma to Shargah, but could not land and was obliged to return to the former place, as his son armed the people of his territory against him, a temporary reconciliation had however been at the last dates effected and the son had agreed to pay the father a tribute of 1,500 Rupees Sheikh Saeed Bin-Kazeeb had left Singa and was endeavouring to effect a peace between those contending parties, but report says that the son was not inclined to a reconciliation His Highness the Imaum is said to be in good health at Bunder Abbas

MUSCAT-SOHAR

13th October Captain Hamerton the officer on a mission to Muskat intimates that the best understanding possible exists between the Imaum and Hamood-bin-Azan the Chief of Sohar who continues at Bunder Abbas His Highness Hamood mentioned that much good had already been the result of this reconciliation between himself and the Imaum, and that a dispute of old standing between other tribes had been settled from his example

BAGDAD-PERSIA

2nd October The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports, that of the Persian invasion Bagdad had now no further dread, and of the Egyptian influence in Arbia, he hopes from the existing measures of the allied forces, soon to see a close The Political Agent further states that the Mountifick Shaikh has ably sustained the cause of the Pascha by defeating the Beinam and Chab Arabs on the lower Tigris which two clans had inclined to Persia in the late expected invasion of the Pashalic A decree placing the native merchants on an equality with the European, has been published but will, it is said, be evaded by the Bagdad Government as long as possible.

3rd December The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports the arrival of His Royal Highness Prince Ali Shah and his suite at Bagdad The partisans of the Prince affect to style and treat him as a King, and to give the impression of his intended invasion of Persia The Political Agent adds that the Pashalic will not aid His Royal Highness's plans, it makes him a monthly allowance It is added that the Prince was about to proceed shortly to Kerbala to pass the Ramazan

BAGDAD

3rd October Two points of some importance to British merchants having come into doubt and discussion at Bagdad the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia has solicited the discussion of Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople on them for his future guidence. The particulars of the points adverted to are as follows. Two British subjects have each been called upon to pay a duty levied on every laden boat passing up or down the river under the name of *Dagabyah* or mast duty It is levied as the case may require at Bussorah or Bagdad and former Pashas have conceded a similar right on one or two Arab Shaikhs on the Tigris and Euphrates in consideration of their protection of boats on their several portions of territory The two British subjects above mentioned chartered Native boats for the conveyance of their goods instead of sending them on freight and guaranteed freedom of duty to the Owner and then both objected to this levy under the plea that it infringed the treaty as an indirect charge on *British goods* not authorised by that document. The Government persisted in claiming the duty and in reply to the Political Agent's representations, stated that they levied the duty on boats not on goods and that this is not contrary to the treaty The sum in the mean time has been paid and the Officers of this Government have advised an appeal to H. M.'s Ambassador at Constantinople confident of their right to act as they have done.

The next question is whether in the case of bankruptcy British merchants are subjects with other creditors to an average payment on the sale of the bankrupt's effects or entitled to claim the whole amount of their dues from the assets.

SHIRAZ PERSIA

13th October The Officer on a mission to Muscat reports the intelligence of the death of Nasir Ullah Khan the Firman-i-Firman of Shiraz and states that the reports of the Shah's having concluded a peace for 100 000 Tomauns with the Pasha of Bagdad was untrue, but that the King of Persia finding the Pasha too strong for him returned without receiving one Tomaun to Tehran, destroying in his march every place he came to within his own territory

EGYPT

1st October The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia states that the letters by the September steamer for Syria and Bagdad brought by the Beiroot Post had been seized by Sheriff Pasha, that seven more Egyptian Transports had been taken by the allied Fleet, and that a Turkish force was about to be directed on Marash and Aleppo and one on Jaffa

2nd October From a private letter from the Consul General of H M. the King of the Netherlands at Alexandria it appears that His Highness the Pasha has been pleased to say that the

English mails to and from India would be allowed to pass through Egypt as here-to-fore The Deputy Agent to the Company at Alexandria states that he had received H H the Viceroy's assurance to the same effect

5th October The Deputy Agent to the Company at Alexandria states that in consequence of Colonel Hodges Her Majesty's Consul General in Egypt having taken the field in Conjunction with the Allies in Syria against Mohamed Ali, the British subjects at Alexandria have been placed under the protection of the Consul General of H M the King of the Netherlands

BUNDER ABBAS-EGYPT

13th October The Officer on mission to Muscat reports that a large Gooncha (a vessel like a Bugla) arrived at Bunder Abbas on the 13th October from Bairein having on board 120 Turkish soldiers from Khurshid Pasha's army at Lassa *en route* to Jedda under the command of Agha Oman a Turk, who brought a letter to the Imaum of Muscat, from Mohamed Moawan, an Officer of Khoorshid Pasha's army in Nejd, requesting His Highness to afford assistance to the detachment to enable them to proceed on their voyage The Commandant of this detachment mentioned that two large Buglas would shortly arrive at Muscat with men proceeding to Jedda, from Khurshid Pasha's army at Lassa saying that orders had been received for the whole of the men and officers to proceed to Jedda, and that they would have left sometime ago, but that they had no funds, being unable to sell their horses and other articles which they would be obliged to dispose of before preceeding to Jedda, that there were yet at and about Lassa 2,000 men, chiefly cavalry, of Khurshid's army but they were daily leaving as they were able to sell their effects and procure funds, that they were fifty months in arrears of pay

EGYPT—RAS-EL-KHYMA

13th October Commander Bucks of the Indian Navy reports that on the Sultan Bin Suggai the chief of Ras-il-Khyma inviting over the detachment of the Egyptian troops which arrived at Bunder Abbas, he had written to the chief warning him of the consequences of such proceedings This alarmed the Sultan and he prevented the landing of the detachment in question

SYRIA—BEIROOT

1st October From intelligence received from the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia, it appears that Beiroot has been captured by the united Turkish and allied forces, and that Suliman Pacha (Col Selues) who commanded the force at Beiroot had been constrained to fly to Damascus Our fleet before Beiroot consisted of 6 line of battle ships and as many Frigates, sloops and

steamers. There were besides an Austrian Squadron and a Turkish force of 12 vessels and 10 000 troops Additions are now making to this army and the feeling of the Syrian people, and even, it is said, of the Army inclines towards the Sultan.

SYRIA DAMASCUS

19th September From extracts from private letters dated Damascus 19 September it appears that from 2 to 3 000 mountaineers had joined the Sultan s troops and have received arms and ammunition The Turkish troops are reported to have 12 pieces of Cannon

DAMASCUS

1st October The Political Agent in Turkish Arabia reports that he learnt that the residence of H. M s Consul General at Damascus had been surrounded by a guard of Nizam but that the Counsul General was determined not to leave the place until driven from it by force. The Political Agent further states his having learnt from the messengers who carried the post from Bagdad in September last that the said post was taken from them by the soldiers opened by Sheriff Pasha examined and the native letters of consquence delivered and the rest detained

CHINA

25th November The military board state that having left it discretionary with Captain Ramsay to retain or send on to China such surplus supplies as to him might appear expedient, that Officer has dispatched nearly the whole of the stores under his charge for the use of the Expedition But as this step may be attended with inconvenience to H M. ships touching at Singapur they have directed the Commissary General to dispatch two months supplies for 500 Europeans for retention in the Depot to meet such requisitions

Fort William — J W BAYLEY

The 10th December 1840 — Assistant Secy to the Govt. of India.

No 17—FROM —J W BAYLEY ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Fort William, 20th December 1840.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER

16th to 25th November The Lahore Akhbar of dates marginally noted contain the following items of intelligence.

1st Sardar Utter Singh observed that there were certain rights vested in Rani Chand Kunwar but it was indispensable that the Guddee should be occupied for the satisfaction of the people and for receiving the visits of the British officers although the

state business might be carried on by a Council of Chiefs The Bhaee and Raja Dhyan Singh said that it now seemed best and proper that Kunwar Sher Singh should remain for the present only as the head of a Sikh Council till a son should be born in Kunwar Nownihal Singh's house and that in case of its being a daughter he would succeed to the throne and the entire rule of the Punjab Raja Dhyan Singh said that the Council would maintain in particular the regard to the alliance existing with the British power and that thus the integrity of the Kingdom would be best preserved

2nd. The Kunwar it was expected would be installed as the head of the Council after the expiration of a month Raja Dhyan Singh said that he felt for the state and that if all the Sardars did the same, its integrity would be preserved The Chiefs replied that they were ready to be guided by his Counsels and took an oath on the Ganges water and the Geeta book that they would serve the state with loyalty It was proposed that the Council referred to should consist of Kunwar Sher Singh and the Sirdars and that all the public papers should bear the seal of Ranjeet Singh Raja Dhyan Singh requested orders on the reports of the district officers and he was ordered to hear them in concert with the Bhaees Sheikh Gulam Moheeaodeen etc and to issue proper replies though not before showing all of them to the Maee She ordered that 5 officers should always remain in attendance on her, and read the reports and other papers to her, that the papers received from the British Government should first be considered in Council, then, proper replies framed, and issued after her approval

3rd It was reported that no offer had yet been specially appointed to take possession of the Jagirs of the Barakzyes

4th With advertence to the affairs of Soat Boneer the Chiefs observed that they would avoid having any thing to do with them without consulting Mr Clerk

5th The officer at the Attock was ordered to collect boats for crossing the British Brigade either by laying a bridge over the river or otherwise

6th Colonel Socheit Singh having reported the desertion of an European soldier and 2 Natives from the Brigade orders were issued for their apprehension The deserters were discovered in Lahore and sent back to the British Camp

7th The Officer at the Attock was ordered to show the fort to the British officers with the Brigade if they liked to see it

8th. The Kunwar consented to act in concert with Raja Dhyan Singh and others in case of a boy being born to Nao Nihal, and the conditions were sealed and signed by him

17th November The Governor General's Agent states with reference to the differences at the Court of Lahore as to the succession that a plan has been devised which would seem to be in some measure capable of reconciling them, it is the adoption by Ranee

Chand Kunwar of Pratab Singh the son of Kunwar Sher Sing This mode of adjustment has the peculiar recommendation of securing Sher Singh s attachment to the Government in the eleva tion of his family

23rd November The Governor General s Agent on the North West Frontier states that all remains quiet at Lahore and in the provinces and that matters seem approaching between the rival parties to terms of adjustment. He further states that all was quiet in the Sutlej and that Colonel Tapp proposed to withdraw his Regiment in a day or two

30th November The Governor General s Agent on the North West frontier states that Maee Chand Kaour has not succeeded so entirely as she seemed to have anticipated in secur ing the undivided influence of the Sundhun Wallah Chiefs in support of her interest. She had proposed to mary Sardar Uttar Singh and to appoint Ajit Singh Wazeer but they rejected the proposition Both the Maee and Kunwar occupied the fort the Maee the inner apartments the Kunwar Sher Singh the Huzari garden and outer portion. He goes out occasionally in state. It is not yet decided what seal is to be used At present all orders are issued by the Council of Chiefs. Surdar Ajit Singh Sindhan wala on moving up to Cumlah found the fort such as to have warranted general Ventura s caution in advancing against it. The Sardar therefore made a pretext of the affairs of Lahore requiring his presence to depart, and left general Ventura to continue the siege. The Governor General s Agent states that he had received letters from Colonel Shelton to the 25th November reporting favourably of the progress of the Brigade enroute to Afghanistan. The Brigade had crossed the Jhelum.

12th December A news letter just received (5 P.M.) dated 12th December states—

1st. That Kamlaghar had been evacuated by the hill people and taken possession of by the Sikhs.

2nd. That Kunwar Sher Singh had gone off to his residence Patiala.

3rd. That Raja Dhyan Singh was amusing himself in the sports of the field

4th. That some dispersions existed among the Ministers

5th. That in consequence of the country was not so secure as it had been

6th That the Maee was trying to gain over the army

The same news letter dated 12th December from Governor General s Agent N W Frontier mentions that General Avitabile had applied to be removed on account of the expense of entertain-ing British officers (en route to Kabul) from his Government at Peshawar

PESHAWAR

10th and 17th November The following items of intelligence are extracted from the Peshwar Akhbar of dates noted on the margin

1st It is understood that Sultan Mohammed Khan requested permission to go to Peshawar but was told such permission depended upon the British Government

2nd The people of Aootlee have espoused the cause of Meer Allum Khan and many merchants wished for his return

JELALABAD

16th November Major General Sir W Cotton in a private letter to the address of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General states that he had arrived with Dost Mohammed at Jelalabad and that every thing went on well The Major General further states that the ex-Amir gave no trouble that he was in high spirits—very active, excessively amusing on the march and full of information

17th November In another private communication, Sir W. Cotton writes that the Ex-Chief had his mother and one of his wives with him, and that both the ladies had been served with a guard each at Dost Mohammed's requisition The Major General intended giving three halts at Jelalabad to enable the Commissary to make his arrangements The country was perfectly quiet

LUDHIANA-AFGHANISTAN

26th November Lieutenant Gerard, Commanding detachment of His Majesty Shah Shuja s levies reports his arrival at Ludhiana with the detachment under his command consisting of the Hindustani and Gurkha levies as follows —

Hindustani levies	30	Havildars
	30	Naiks
	4	Drummers
	592	Sepoys.
Total .	656	

Gurkha levies	3	Jemadars
	15	Havildars
	15	Naiks
	2	Buglers.
	263	Sepoys
Total	298	
Grand Total	954 Men	

Lieutenant Gerard intended proceeding to Ferozepur on the 28th November

Afghanistan

28th November Captain Nicolson reports his safe arrival at Aleeboogan with Dost Mohammed Khan on the morning of the 28th November after halting two days at Jelalabad Captain Nicolson has taken the necessary steps for obtaining permission to enter the Sikh territories and hoped to enter Jamrood on the 4th December instant.

December 10th The Governor General's Agent on the N W Frontier reports that the first convoy for Afghanistan marched from Ferozepore and crossed the Sutlej on the 8th instant as follows —

Grand Total 954 men.		
Public camels with stores	1430	
Rewaree camels with camp equipage, Baggage and Godown	218	
Public Camels	69	
Rewaroe camels with Private Baggages	454	
	Camels	2171
Elephants with Camp Equipage	15	
	Elephants	15
Store Carts contuinting Ordnance stores	6	
Hackeries with Saddlery	3	
Private Hackeries	10	
	Carts	19
Remount Horses 5th Cavalry		19
Escort—Left Wing 5th Regt. N I	400	Men
9th Companies 35th and 37th N I	200	
Gurkha recruits	310	
Hindustani recruits for Shah and service	640	"
Leave of Absence men 5th Cavalry	114	"
Camp followers	1664	"
Camp followers including Surwans	2400	

Khyva Merve

12th November The Envoy to Herat reports that Captain A. Conolly on deputation to Khyva was to leave Mymouna about the 20th October and expected to reach Merve in 12 days from that date.

Sinde-Upper

15th to 21st November inclusive The following is the precis of intelligence from Upper Sinde—

1st. Major General Nott has left the 42nd Regt Bombay N I to garrison Kelat and having posted the 2nd Shah's Regiment at Moostong has returned with the remainder of his force to Quetta

2nd There is abundance of field Artillery and a sufficient number of horses and artillery men to equip a battery at Sukkur Major General Brooks has directed that whenever a Regiment or detachment exceeding 300 Rank and File should be ordered to march, and no Commissariat officer be available that the Commanding officer should be appointed Commissariat Agent for the march

3rd There are now with the force at Sinde nearly 11,000 Camels

4th Lt Vardon commanding Beeloch levy at Bhog reports marauding parties of Brohees were plundering in every direction save where his horse were stationed

5th The Head Quarter Wing Her Majesty's 40th Regiment about 530 Non-Commissioned Rank and file (including recruits and the 3rd Company 1st Battalion Artillery) arrived at Karachi on the 25th November

6th The necessary arrangements with regard to Commissariat supplies etc being in rapid progress Major General Brooks anticipated with confidence to take the field before the 15th of December against the Belochees

7th The wings of the 1st and 3rd Regiments of Light Cavalry and Colonel Skinner's horse were expected to have arrived at Sukkur on or about the 10th December instant

8th Nusseer Khan it appears along with 1,000 followers is encamped at a place within the hills 4 miles from the post of Kotroo and that some Belooch Chiefs had assembled at a v ge with their followers named Tull situated in the plains y between Dadur and Lehree where they were joined by a of the Jahlawars led by Kumal Khan The number of was stated to be about 3,000 men who intended to with Nasir Khan near Peer-Chutta

6th *December* · The Political Agent Upper S Major General, Commanding the troops in that q report by express received 21st December the co a movement by the Bombay Native Infantry und shall on Nusseer Khan s position

The Major General having received auth that Nusseer Khan, with the garrison of Kelat ab had been encamped in a strong position on the hill of Khatree, and that, reinforcements to the thousands were in the road from Thull to join Lieutenant Smith, 15th Bengal Infantry and ac to the Major General to proceed express to Lie

Marshall s Camp with orders for the Lieutenant Colonel to attack the Khan in his position Lieutenant Smith left Sukkur at 2 O Clock on the 28th and although his progress was greatly impeded by falling in with a large body of the enemy s Cavalry who followed and fired on him for several miles he succeeded in reaching Lt Colonel Marshall s Camp on the morning of the 30th ultimo completing a march of 150 miles in 38 hours. The attack was made the following morning at day light, by Lieutenant Colonel Marshall at the head of 900 Infantry of the 2nd Grenadiers 21st and 25th Regiments commanded by Capts Boyds Innes and Leasdale with 60 Irregular Horse under Lieut. Smith and 2 Guns under Lieutenant Prurunmeer Bohoo Zehree who commanded Nasir Khan s force, his son and 6 powerful chiefs have been made prisoners along with 132 of their bravest followers. The Prisoners state that several chiefs together with upwards of 500 men were left dead in the field

The loss on our side considering the obstinate nature of the conflict was wonderfully small Lieutenant Lodge 25th Regiment 1 Havildar and 9 Rank and file killed and 2 Havildars and 28 Rank and File wounded

From the information the prisoners have given and that communicated by Mohammed Hussain it appears that Gul Mohammed would not permit Nusseer Khan to submit.

Persian Gulf The Mails

28th November The Bombay Government report that no mail was despatched from Bombay via the Persian Gulf during August last, but that the Red Sea line was resumed on the 28th of that month The last overland mail by the Gulf was that of the 23rd July last which passed through Damascus on the 22nd August following

Muscat Zanzibar

4th November Captain Hamerton on a mission to Muscat intimates that His Highness the Imam intended proceeding to Zanzibar on the 14th November (Ramzan) and that during his absence his son Syed Surveena is to govern at Muscat assisted by His Highness s nephew Syed Mohammed bin Salem. His Highness had received authentic information of two towers being built by the French on the island of Nejbee. The People of this place, His Highness declares are his subjects and whom the French emissaries are constantly urging to throw off their allegiance to him and place themselves under the Bourbon Government The Imam says he is constantly receiving accounts of the claims of the French subjects stating themselves to be the heirs of Frenchmen who died at Zanzibar so far back as five six and seven years.

TEDJOURA

28th October The Political Agent at Aden states that Monsr Rochet is daily expected at Tedjoura en route from France to Shoa, with the answer of the French Government relative to French co-operation in that quarter

MOCHA

It is reported that Sheriff Hussain left Mocha on the 23rd October, an event which created a great rejoicing in that country, as the man was very unpopular with the people

ZANZIBAR

20th November A private communication states that a Frenchman of war had arrived at Zanzibar with a French Consul for that place

NIPAL

25th November to 9th December 1st With reference to the Corps of obsevation under Brigadier Oliver at Segowlee, the Ranee's faction affect to say that the Corps are only marching by and are all required and destined for present service beyond the Sutlej

2nd The Raja Goroo Prashad, the Majhila Goroo, and Luchminath being closetted Raja Said, we must explain with the Ranee, if she agrees, well, if not, I will set her aside and adjust with the Resident I would not let her destroy the kingdom They agreed, as also most of the other well affected chiefs The plan is to persuade the Rani to reason or the Raja to firmness, and failing both to consult with the new minister, and in concert with him to decline in a body all further service or counsel to the state The Raja said he would follow the Resident's advice and has officially announced the removal of the Misr Goroo, Karber Pandey and Kulraj Pandey, brother and cousin of the late Minister The new minister and his friends have therefore postponed their resignation, but they and others seem to doubt the Rajah's support being effectual and suspect him of temporising merely There is no semblance of military preparation not even for guarding the Terai, the disorganization and dispute of the Government and Durbar leaving no hands effectually at the helm A growing feeling of indignation against the Ranee and her allies for wantonly provoking the British Government, and at the same time exposing the kingdom nakedly to its wrath, prevails among the respectable and observant classes

BURMA

20th November Private communications from Rangoon of dates marginally noted contain the following items of intelligence

1st The people are proceeding with the erection of a stockade and the militia were employed preparing posts for the same, similar preparations were making at Martaban

23rd November Further intelligence from Burma mentions

1st. There is a rumour afloat that disturbance still exists among the Shans.

2nd Monsr Sicre was at the above date still at Rangoon and his connection with the French Government was believed simply to be this, viz. that the Governor of Bourbon had given him a letter of recommendation as a merchant to the local authorities He had obtained permission to proceed to the capital but was to bear his own expences and that of his people.

RAJPUTANA

Every thing satisfactory and quiet No events of importance.

Fort William
20th December 1840

J W BAYLEY
Asstt. Secy to the Govt of India.

GPN—1744—PNMN—24-3-54—500

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GPN—1744—TMN—19 10-54—500.

these are completed Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm's division will be placed in possession of the Batteries and Pettah and I shall move myself with the rest of the troops to take up such a position as may be best calculated for erecting Batteries to breach the upper fort.

I have the honour to be,
Sir
Your most obedient humble servant
(Sd) J DOVETON
Brigadier General

Camp near Nimbalah
The 19th March 1819

Letter No 36—The letter and its enclosures report the activities of Appa Saheb in the dominions of Ranjit Singh and the latter's attitude to him Appa Saheb maintained a secret communication with Nagpur wanted to raise 30 lacs by permission of Ranjit Singh to enlist troops in Lahore. Ranjit Singh refused permission for all these.

FROM—G SWINTON SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

TO—RICHARD JENKINS RESIDENT AT NAGPUR

Fort William 9th July 1824.

I am directed to transmit to you the annexed copy of a dispatch from the Agent to the Governor General at Delhi containing private intelligence from the Durbar of Raja Ranjit Singh respecting the alleged proceedings of the Raja of Nagpur

2 Your attention will of course be drawn to the report communicated to Mr Elliott that the Ex Raja has established a secret correspondence with his friends at Nagpur from whom he has received considerable supplies in jewels.

TO—GEORGE SWINTON ESQUIRE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT IN THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose copy of a letter from Lieutenant Murray dated the 16th instant, enclosing a paper of private intelligence from the Durbar of Maharaja Ranjit Singh at Deena Nagar

2 The conduct of the Maharaja on this occasion is exactly what I was prepared to expect from him, but there can be little doubt that with so large a sum of money as the Ex Raja of Nagpur possesses he may be able to assemble troops in the part of the

succeed in doing so From Gwalior he proceeded to Kotah, from Kotah to Bhopal, Jhansi and Burhanpur, by which place he was desired to proceed for the purpose of procuring intelligence of a Brahmin who having been sent by Appa Sahib to the late Peshwa with three Lacs of Rupees during the late war absconded therewith, and appropriated it to his own use That he discovered the Brahmin, Balkishan Tirhlea, and reported the same to Sir E Colebrooke by a letter which he dispatched by the English Dak, requesting an order might be sent to the Officer Commanding at Asirgarh to apprehend him. From thence he came to Ellichpur with the Khureeta for the Nawab He states that Appa Sahib is at Pulhar, on the right bank of the Sutlej, about 5 coss from Ludhiana, and that he is now in negotiation with Sir E Colebrooke, to the end that some arrangement might be made regarding him On my enquiring subsequently from a Brahmin who accompanied Walidad Khan the nature of the arrangements, he answered "how should I know", but he immediately recovered himself and said, "to place him on the Musnud at Nagpur to be sure", he further stated that two discussions had already taken place on this point, and that after the third, which was expected in about six months, the Ex-Raja would immediately march for Nagpur

It may be as well to forward to you a copy of the Khureeta to Nawab Namdar Khan, and I therefore enclose one with this letter

It is probable Walidad Khan may be an imposter, at all events there are circumstances of suspicion attached to his appearance here, which induce me to forward him on to you under charge of a Guard, the Havildar of which will deliver to you this letter May I beg that you will permit the guard to return as soon as they have delivered over Walidad Khan, to whom I have returned the Khureeta from Appa Sahib to your address He seems to be a low kind of person, but he professes to be well acquainted with the Gentlemen of the Residency at Delhi He has a Palankeen and a Horse, and has twenty five followers

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Ellichpur
March 24th 1828

N SMITH, MAJOR,
Commanding Ellichpur Division,
Nizam's Troops

Letter to be written to Major Smith for my signature acknowledging the safe delivery of Walidad Khan and returning the guard which the Major very properly sent with him

F WILDER, RESIDENT
31st March 1828

Captain Warde will place a guard of a Havildar and eight Sepahees over Walidad Khan who will remain for the present in a detached building belonging to the Residency office which will be pointed out by the bearer

F WILDER, Resident.

31st March 1828

Leter No 38—The letter gives cover to fifteen enclosures comprising letters from Sir Edward Colebrooke, Resident at Delhi, Mr Cavendish, Political Agent at Ajmer and certain agents of the Ex Raja Appa Saheb and relate to the designs and activities of Appa Saheb who was living in the State of Bikaner His agents Ramchandra Wagh and Rao Gange Singh who is described as a brother of Appa Saheb were trying to recover a deposit of jewels said to be worth three crores from certain Banias in Ajmer They had also tried to influence the Resident at Delhi and the Political Agent at Ajmer by getting letters with the forged signatures of Sir John Malcolm and the Governor of Bombay Ultimately, it is reported they were foiled and Appa Saheb was forced to quit Bikaner

From—G SWINTON CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To—F WILDER, RESIDENT AT NAGPUR.

Fort William, 5th June 1829.

I am directed to transmit to you for your information the annexed copies of two dispatches from the Resident at Delhi dated 16th and 20th ultimo relative to the Ex Raja of Nagpur and of the instructions addressed to that officer in reply under this date.

To—GEORGE SWINTON ESQUIRE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT POLITICAL DEPARTMENT FORT WILLIAM.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council copies of a correspondence with the Political Agent at Ajmer and copies and translations of the documents therein referred to

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd.) Ed. COLEBROOKE

Resident.

Delhi Residency

16th May 1829.

To—SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE, BART, RESIDENT IN RAJPUTANA AND DELHI.

Sir,

It was reported to me some days ago that Appa Saheb, Ex-Raja of Nagpur, was in the vicinity of Bikaner raising troops, but deeming the report undeserving of credit, I thought it unnecessary to mention it to you, as Bikaner is under your immediate Political Superintendence, and you of course would have received the earliest intelligence from the Rule of that country.

This day Ram Ratan Baboo, Agent of Rao Ganga Singh, on the part of Madhojee Bhosla, commonly called Appa Saheb, Ex-Raja of Nagpur, requested permission to call on me to deliver a letter from you to my address, and I of course complied but no letter was forthcoming

The Baboo however produced two Mookhtiar Namas one under the seal of Raja Madhojee Appa Saheb of Nagpur, constituting Rao Ganga Singh's Vakeel to settle his differences with the Hon'ble Company, the other bearing the seal of Rao Ganga Singh, appointing Baboo Ram Ratan his Vakeel to adjust all matters with the Sirkar of the Hon'ble Company and to receive all deposits at Ajmer. These deeds are signed by you and the Baboo holds a Rahdari Parwana signed and sealed by you

This Baboo has a letter in person said to be from Sir John Malcolm and signed "John Malcolm" to the address of Ganga Singh, copy of which with transcript of a letter in English to my address herewith forwarded for your information

The Baboo informs me that Appa Saheb is in the Bikaner country intends to write to me in a few days, and that he has almost settled his differences with the British Government by promising to pay, on his restoration to his throne, 6 annas in the rupee to the British Government which information I totally discredit and should consider the Baboo an impostor, had he not a Rahdaree Purwana and two Mukhtiar Namas under your seal and signature

His pretext or ostensible reason for remaining here is to claim a deposit, but in my opinion his real object is to open a communication with Appa Saheb's friends in the Nagpur Country, and I therefore consider his residence at Ajmer by no means desirable and likely to encourage the hopes of Appa Saheb and of any disaffected to the defacto Ruler of Nagpur

The claim of an Outlaw to a deposit of 3 Crores of Rupees even if established, appears to me invalid and if such a deposit ever took place, I consider the British Government or the reigning Prince of Nagpur the rightful and only claimant.

The favour of your instructions on the several subjects contained in this dispatch is solicited

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

Ajmer
The 19th March 1829

(Sd.) R. CAVENDISH,
Superintendent and Political Agent Delhi.

Delhi the 1st March 1828.

Sir

I take the liberty to inform you that at the time of Maha Raja Appa Sahib's flight from Nagpur Chouthmal Goldsmith, and Surat Ram and Hukam Chanda, Seths of Reivree, received in charge from me jewels etc. to the amount of Three Crores of Rupees belonging to the Maha Raja. Chouthmal and Surat Ram being inhabitants of Ajmer and refusing to restore the property I complained to Mr Wilder who certified the parties. Mr Moore Magistrate, succeeded in obtaining some of the property which is in the treasury But I have heard to my sorrow that the men have lately been released without the restoration of the Maharaja's property Therefore the Maharaja having an opportunity of sending a Persian arzee to you and a list of the jewels with a trusty servant who is well acquainted with the affair I write these few lines in English to apprize you beforehand and the Maharaj sincerely hopes to obtain from your justice the restoration of his property

I have deemed it necessary to write these few lines in English lest those wicked men should be informed through the Umlahs of my application and send away the property

Should you be pleased to write me any thing in reply tending to afford hope to the Maharaj I should have much pleasure in forwarding it to him

I am etc. etc.,
(Sd) GANGARAO
Brother of Maharaj Appa Saheb.

To—HON'BLE R. CAVENDISH, RESIDENT AT AJMER.

(A true copy)
(Sd.) R. CAVENDISH,
Superintendent and Political Agent.

FROM—SIR JOHN MALCOLM, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

After compliments

I have derived much pleasure from the receipt of a Persian and Hindi letter from you, and have understood the affairs treated of in them I immediately addressed Mr Metcalfe on the subject who, please God, will settle every thing satisfactorily, and, whenever I shall receive intelligence of the business having been brought to a satisfactory conclusion I will not delay to inform you Do not alarm yourself, but feel confidence and consider me in the light you always did With regard to the Vakeel, send one provided with full powers by all means As far as I am able I use every endeavour to promote the views of the Sirkar (I suppose he refers to the Ex-Raja) and shall continue to do so What you wrote regarding Ram Chandra Wagh is true, but he is a disloyal person do not trouble yourself hereafter regarding his affairs I have no concern with him There can be no doubt that I shall shortly receive intelligence of a satisfactory settlement of your affairs Take courage therefore and if you can send some men of parts to Calcutta, it will be advisable for you to do so, whatever expense will be incurred in do so I will defray as far as I am able, and, even if you incur any expense on account of the Governor, I will myself defray it I have written this for your information and beg that you will continue to inform me of your welfare

TO—THE HON'BLE R CAVENDISH, SUPERINTENDENT AND POLITICAL AGENT, AJMER.

SIR,

I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant with its enclosures

2 When I first came to this office I found Rao Ganga Singh here He had, on his originally coming here, been detained as a State Prisoner but had been subsequently released with the permission to reside at Delhi on my submitting to Government the letters which he produced as coming from Appa Saheb I was told that no reply was to be given to them, but that I was at liberty to receive any communications which Ganga Singh might have to make During this interval the papers which have been produced to you and some others which have been since resumed from him were attested by me with a view to the proceedings which he proposed to institute before you for the discovery of certain alleged deposits within the province of Ajmer

3 In consequence of some papers by him having been detected at Nagpur, I was subsequently directed by Government to prohibit his further attendance at the Residency and he was accordingly ordered to quit Delhi nor did I afterwards hear of him, till

a short time ago during a short stay at Agra when I found that he had been mortgaging the papers which I have abovementioned to have been resumed from him as security to a Banker who was to have advanced money to him under pretence of prosecuting his search after the alleged deposits

4. Copies of the correspondence with Government in regard to Ganga Singh are annexed and I have only to add and request that you will secure the papers which have been produced to you by Ramratan Baboo and order the latter person to quit Ajmer

Delhi Residency (Sd) J E COLEBROOKE
The 27th March 1829 Resident.

To—SIR EDWARD COLEBROOKE, BART., RESIDENT IN RAJPUTANA AND DELHI.

SIR

In continuation of my letter dated the 19th ultimo I have the honour to report that I have just been informed of Baboo Ram Rattan s departure on Monday last for Delhi under the ostensible object of calling a Baboo in your office to account for having deceived him by giving him a letter to my address said to have been written by you to me which proved to be from Rao Ganga Singh or a forgery in his name.

2 Several other charges have been made against the Baboo but it is unnecessary to trouble you with a relation of them for most probably Baboo Ram Rattan is an impostor and has fled.

3. About twenty five of his attendants are still at Ajmer and I have desired that Kotwal to keep them under surveillance until favoured with a communication from you in reply to my former letter

4. Fortunately I have kept the letter said to be by Sir John Malcolm, and the two Mukhtiyar Namahs and Rahdari Parwanah signed by you and it strikes me that your signature on the Mukhtiyar Namahs is a forgery

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

Ajmer (Sd) R. CAVENDISH
The 26th March 1829 Superintendent and Political Agent.

To—SIR E COLEBROOKE, BART, RESIDENT IN RAJPUTANA AND DELHI

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you that Sepahees (foot soldiers) are continually passing through this province to join the Ex-Raja of Nagpur and some jewels belonging to the said Appa Saheb are reported to have been sold at Jaipur

2 It is said that Appa Saheb is residing in the Bikaner State and that he intends to ask permission of Maharaja Man Singh of Jodhpur to reside at Nagpur

3 Should he move down on Marwar, I shall for reasons explained in my dispatches to you under date March 19 and 26 request Maharaja Man Singh to apprehend or detain him under strict surveillance unless otherwise directed by you

4 It appears to me unadvisable to countenance in any way the said Appa Saheb, on Outlaw, and I have therefore refused to return the Khureetah signed "John Malcolm" which then (para 4 of my letter dated March 19th) appeared to me a forgery but which is said to have been really written to his Agent by the Governor of Bombay

5 From contents of para 5th of my letter under date the 19th it is evident that either Appa Saheb or his Agent have been deceived by our holding a communication with Rao Ganga Singh or that he wished to deceive me by the bold assertion reported in that paragraph I must acknowledge however that in my opinion Appa Saheb has been deceived by his Agent Rao Ganga Singh and has squandered away, it seems, in the vain and groundless expectation of being again placed on the Musnud of Nagpur

6 In the paragraph above alluded to I did not report half the conversation of the Agent who called on me because it appeared to me ridiculous One observation was to this effect "You know the present person on the Nagpur Musnad has no right to it He is the son of Raghuji's daughter My master is Raghuji's son's son By the Hindu law females and their descendants cannot claim the throne My master's case has been reported to the authorities in London and an early and favourable reply is expected

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd) R CAVENDISH,
Superintendent and Political Agent

Ajmer
The 8th May 1829

To—THE HON'BLE R. CAVENDISH POLITICAL AGENT AND SUPERINTENDENT AJMER.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 6th March and 8th instant, and to observe that the letter said to be from Sir John Malcolm to Ganga Singh referred to in your s under date 19th March appears to be a gross forgery It at first occurred to me that it might be one which I knew the latter had received from Sir J Malcolm in the month of May last but on reference to a copy of that letter which has been retained in the office I find the one which has been delivered to you to be entirely different and if we may judge by its contents an evident forgery Copies of the letter from the Persian Secretary at Bombay and of the above mentioned letter to Rao Ganga Singh and of two more received at the same time to Ramchandra Wagh and the Ex Raja himself are annexed for your information.

2 There seems to be no doubt of the Ex Raja of Nagpur being actually at Bikaner or in the neighbourhood and the Bikaner Raja's Vakeels when I questioned them on the subject, were not able to contradict the fact though they expressed their surprise at the assertion and said that if Appa Saheb is really in the Bikaner Territory he must have taken refuge in a common asylum situated a few miles from Bikaner where many murderers and other fellows already reside under the protection which the sanctity of the place affords

3 I pointed out to the Vakeels in the strongest terms, the great impropriety of their master s conduct in harbouring an Outlaw and enemy of the British Government and the certainty of his incurring the displeasure of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council for his misconduct in this respect. They did not attempt to deny the justice of my remarks and assured me that they would lose no time to write to their master on the subject, who on the receipt of their communication, would immediately expel Appa Saheb from his dominions by the way he came on the side of Behawalpore and Lahore for I particularly cautioned them not to let him pass on into the adjoining territories of Jodhpore or Jaipur The course you propose to follow in case of Appa Saheb s entering the Jodhpore territory or making an application to Raja Man Singh to be allowed to do so is entirely approved

I have the honour to be,

Sir

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd) J E COLEBROOKE,

Resident.

Delhi Residency

The 16th May 1829

To—THE RESIDENT AT DELHI.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit to you the accompanying letters to Raja Madhojee Rao, Ganga Singh and Ramchandra Wagh and to request that you will have the goodness to cause them to be delivered to their respective addresses

Copies of the letters received from these persons and of their replies are sent for your information.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Sd) W CLERK,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay,

Persian Secy's Office.

The 2nd May 1828

Copy of a letter from Raja Madhojee Bhonsla sent to the Governor of Bombay, 15th Jumadoo Sanee 1243

After respects Previous to this I have sent a letter to you enquiring after your health I am extremely desirous of an interview with you but remembering that the nightingale visits not the garden till the flower has opened her lips to invite her, I relinquish the thought Fate is still unpropitious to me, nevertheless the knowledge of your goodness towards men of rank in Hindustan has afforded me much consolation Separated from my family and an exile from my kingdom I have seen myself a wanderer in the valley of sorrow, but knowing that the acknowledgment of just rights and forgiveness of injuries is the established practice of your Government I still had hopes that the wishes of my heart would some day be gratified And now the day is arrived for your justice and mercy have gladdened the hearts of all people and left me in confident expectation that my claims will be satisfied The love of one's country is instilled into the bosom of every man and I proportionally to the length of my separation feel that passion more acutely, surely you will relieve me from this ceaseless pain and so render your name renowned throughout all nations

I now therefore pray that you will abandon those angry feelings which you have entertained towards me and reinstate me in my wealth and dignity Rao Ganga Singh is now at Delhi with the Resident through whom I hope to be favoured with an answer from your conveying the happy tidings of the adjustment of my claims So shall I rest and happiness remain secure under your protection

Answer to the above—dated 9th Shawal 1243

After compliments I was happy to receive your letter sent by Rao Ganga Singh from Delhi I perfectly understood your application for redress and proposal of paying me a visit My answer is this that it is not advisable for you to accomplish your project, for it is not the province of this Government to interfere in the affairs of the country to which your application relates and your arrival would be attended with much trouble and inconvenience without any advantage

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Letter of Rao Ganga Singh to the Governor of Bombay dated 8th February 1828

After compliments You have most probably received a letter sent through me to your address from Maha Raja Sena Sahib Souba Appa Madhojee Sahib I have now forwarded another to you by Dak which came accompanied by a letter to me in which I was instructed to wait upon you which I shall be prepared to do should your answer prove favourable. I am now in attendance to the Resident at Delhi for the purpose of settling the Maharaja's affairs.

Answer to the above—9th Shawal 1243

After compliments Your letter of the 8th February accompanied by a Khureeta of the Maharaja has been received and it afforded me much pleasure to hear of your good health. With regard to your proposal to come to me after the receipt of my answer it is useless to give yourself so much annoyance for no possible advantage can accrue from it.

Letter from Ramchandra Wagh to the Governor of Bombay, dated 7th February 1828

After compliments. When you went from Hyderabad to the frontier of Nagpur I was deputed by Maharaja Sena Sahib to wait on you and perform the ceremony of meeting Then I who am now unfortunate was honoured by marks of your particular favour Remembering these instances of your kindness I am particularly anxious to wait upon you In consequence of my not having gained your permission to do so and also my being destitute of means I have written to you in order that Government who show so much kindness to every chief, may be graciously pleased to assist me and settle the affairs of the Maha Raja. By these means will your name be far celebrated for according to the word of the poet, "He is a friend who seizes the hand of him who is in danger and trouble"

The Maharaja lives in seclusion at Umritsar but having represented his situation to Government through Sir C Metcalfe and Sir E Colebrooke he is in hopes that you will relieve him You are acquainted with the contents of the letters which the Maharaja and Rao Ganga Singh sent you from the abovementioned place They will inform you in detail of our situation

Answer to the above—9th Shawal 1243

After compliments Your letter as well as those of the Maharaja and Ganga Singh arrived safe and I was much gratified at receiving them With regard to your project of coming here I would recommend you to abandon it as fruitless, for I can exercise no authoritative interference in the country to which your application relates

(True copies and translations)

(Sd) C J TREVELYAN,
Assistant Resident

To—GEORGE SWINTON, ESQUIRE, CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FORT WILLIAM

SIR,

In continuation of my dispatch under date the 16th instant, I have the honour to transmit for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council copies of further correspondence with the Political Agent at Ajmer and the Resident at Nagpur on the same subject

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

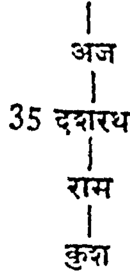
Delhi Residency. (Sd) E COLEBROOKE,
The 20th May 1829 Resident.

To—SIR J E COLEBROOKE, BART, RESIDENT IN RAJPUTANA AND DELHI

SIR,

With reference to my letter, dated the 8th instant, I have the honour to inform you that the day before yesterday about 60 Mahrattas and yesterday small parties of Mahrattas passed through Ajmer for Bikaner with the view it is reported of joining Appa Saheb.

These Mahrattas stated that they had come from Muttra and as their arrival and departure have only just been reported to me, I have not been able to collect any very accurate information



(3) तै. ब्रा. रोहिण्यामग्निमादधीत...स्व एव योनौ अन्ततः प्रतिष्ठापयति and also myth of रोहिणी.

श. ब्रा. एता ह वै कृत्तिकाः प्राच्यै दिशो नच्यवन्ते सर्वाणि ह वा नक्षत्राणि प्राच्यै दिशश्च्यवन्ति.

(4) Cf. Civilization in Ancient India Vol. II.

(5) Cf. Ancient Sanskrit literature.

(6) Das Mahābhārata.

(7) Frazer quoted in Cambridge History 'कुरुक्षेत्र was already sacred during the days of ताण्डयब्राह्मण.'

(8) See No. 2 विदेह Genealogy.

(9) Cf. अनुशासन, म-भा. The account is partly corroborated by तै. ब्रा. 15. 3. 7. दिवोदासं वै भरद्वाजपुरोहितं नानाजनाः पर्ययतन्त स उपासीददपे गातुम्मो विन्देति तस्मा एतेन साम्ना गातुमविन्दत्।

(10) Cf. अथर्वसंहिता. The Geneological tree given in सभा॰ puts परीक्षित् very much low in the line. जनमेजय of शतपथ and जनमेजय the grandson of अभिमन्यु are quite different personages.

(11) The complexion of Draupadī is dark as her name, viz. कृष्णा, suggests.

(12) See note 2, the line of जन्हु kings. रा. बाल. gives a different list—कुश → कुशनाभ → गाधि → विश्वामित्र. ताण्डय and ऐ. ब्रा. connect विश्वामित्र with the same family (जन्हुs).

(13) श. ब्रा. refers to नड (नल) as a famous king of the tribe (निषधs). भीम the king of विदर्भs is also mentioned there. This shows that Vedic culture has travelled south of Vindhya mountain. नल and भीम are the same as those described in म. भा — वन.

(14) ऐ. ब्रा. viii. 23. When the priest of a certain king demanded his दक्षिणा the former replied 'When I conquer the उत्तरकुरुs thou wouldst be the king of the earth and I thy general'.

(15) श. ब्रा. तां ब्राह्मणा न पुरा तरन्ति अनतिदग्धानि वैश्वानरेणेति The order of colonization was कोसल, विदेह, मगध, अङ्ग, वङ्ग and कामरूप.

(16) Cf. Rv. किं ते कृण्वन्ति कीकटेषु गावो नाशिरं दुहे न तपन्ति घर्मम्।

(17) तां. ब्रा. 25. 10. 17. King Nami (रामायण, निमि) appears as a sacrificer on the bank of सरस्वती. He is the founder of विदेह dynasty.

(18) सिंधुक्षित् राजन्यर्षि is the author of a hymn of Rv. तां. ब्रा. mentions another King of Sind, दीर्घश्रवस् (12. 12-6).

(19) Cf. रा. याल.

(20) म. भा. मले पृथिव्या वाह्लीका: etc.

(21) ऐ. ब्रा. पुलिन्द, मूतिब, बर्बर शक.

म. भा. आदि. gives a longer list of Non-Aryan tribes that were sprung from the body of the cow of वसिष्ठ along with their habitations.

सहदेव conquered some of them (सभा०).

(22) श. ब्रा. *i.* 4. 13.

(23) म. भा. Arjuna married उलूपी the Nāga princess for political advantage. ऋक्ष of चन्द्रवंश had contracted a similar match with the daughter of तक्षक, a नागी (Cf. [illegible]

The Nāgas lived in Southern India also [illegible] a सर्पसत्र *performed* by Sarpas where [illegible] (काद्रवेय) and others acted the part of [illegible] described in म. भा. is different from [illegible] possible that परीक्षित् might have been [illegible] as a victim to the Gods by Nāgas [illegible] his father's death by offering hundreds of [illegible] He must have made them captives [illegible] hold viz. Taxilā. पाताल [illegible] Sarpa colony (cf. म. भा. [illegible]

(24) रा. iv. 41. [illegible] south [illegible] .ive of Ceylon. Vāsuki was their [illegible] They appear to be the [illegible] The earlier settlers of India [illegible] नैमिषारण्य [illegible] king. on गोमतीतीर was [illegible] ime of

(25) Cf. [illegible] etc...... [illegible] नाभिदिष्टं

(26) ऐ. ब्रा. [illegible] [illegible] न्यग्रोधास्ते

(27) अश्वमेध [illegible] performed by a great king [illegible] feudatory princes [illegible] contributions to defray [illegible] rangement expenses and [illegible] ऐ. ब्रा. viii. 21. [illegible] As regards

(28) When [illegible] gave a piece of land [illegible] title स्थपति (his priest) [illegible] 'No man [illegible] five officers

give me...I shall plunge into the middle of the water. Vain was this thy pact with काश्यप.' Cf. श. ब्रा. xiii. 7. 1. 15.

(29) अथर्ववेद vii. 12. 1. सभा च समितिश्चावतां प्रजापतेर्दुहितरौ संविदाने ।

श. ब्रा. xii. 9. 3. records that पौंसायन was expelled from the throne owing to his misrule. In xiii. 22. An oppressive king is denounced राष्ट्रीविशमत्ति...विशंघातुकः ।

(30) ऐ. ब्रा. viii. 15, श. ब्रा. (iii. 3. 3) describes तानूनप्त्र ceremony. It was a sacred covenant between various individuals or groups who accepted the rule of one chief. The five groups of gods take mutual oath to stand by each other and accept Indra as their overlord. वायु (तनूनप्त्र=*vital breath*) is a witness to this holy transaction. The sacrificer-king represents Indra and the priests represent the remaining deities. Cf. अथातः समस्पृशन्ति एव एतद्ध देवा भूयः समामिरे इत्थं नः सोऽमुथासत् यो न एतदतिक्रामात्. A curse is pronounced against any one who would turn a traitor. The ceremony is called सत्यं साम and देवजं साम.

(31) जै. ब्रा. iii. शार्यातो मानवो ग्रामेणाध्यवास्यत् म. भा. सभा. सिन्धुकूलश्रिता ये च ग्रामणीया महाबलाः । Megasthenes mentions small republics as well as bigger ones. Sabarcae a powerful tribe (गण) had an army of 60000 soldiers, 6000 horses and 500 chariots. कौटिल्य अर्थशास्त्र (xi. 1) enumerates the following people who enjoyed a republican form of Government : लिच्छिविक, वृजिक, मल्लक, मद्रक, कुक्कुर, कुरुपाञ्चाल. म. भा. शल्य० शाल्व is called म्लेच्छगणाधिप.

(32) Muzumdar's corporate life in Ancient India.

(33) म. भा. शां. भेदाद्विनाशः संघानां संघमुख्योऽसि केशव Another hint given to the Gaṇas is न गणाः कृत्स्नशो मन्त्रं श्रोतुमर्हन्ति भारत.

(34) म. भा. आदि. आचार्यस्त्रिविधा योनी राज्ञां शास्त्रविनिश्चये ।
सत्कुलीनश्च शूरश्च यश्च सेनां प्रकर्षति ॥

देवापि the elder brother of शन्तनु was disqualified for his leprosy and his coronation was cancelled. धृतराष्ट्र was set aside for his blindness. Cf. Rv. iii, 5-7, श. ब्रा. iii. 4. 17 and xiii. 2-2-18.

(35) After the death of दशरथ, it was proposed by some that कौसल्या should be invested with regal powers. Nobody paid any attention to this, thinking that it would be only a temporary measure (रा. अयो०). म. भा. makes a reference to स्त्रीराज्य, but it was not an Aryan kingdom.

(36) There are exceptions to this rule. ययाति deprived his elder sons of the right to the throne and appointed पुरु the youngest son as his successor. See also note (34).

(37) Out of this list of twelve, 3, 4 and 5 are the wives of the King. What functions were exercised by them in the body politic is not clear. The remaining nine are concerned with the various departments of the State.

(38) कैकयी and कौसल्या in Rāmāyaṇa and Draupadī in Mahābhārata wield indirect influence over the course of State affairs. नारद warns धर्म against the danger of स्त्रीबल. The influence worked through subterranean channels and as such it was difficult to withstand or resist it.

(39) रा. ii. 100. The chief minister, Purohita and the Crown-prince are to be excluded from surveillance

The other officers (eleven) are

1 The Door-keeper, 2 Superintendent of the harem, 3 Inspector of prisons, 4 Pay-master (civil), 5 Pay-master (military), 6 Officer in-charge of the Assembly (सभ्य), 7 Chief Justice, 8 Superintendent of Police, 9 Officer in-charge of forts, 10 Officer in charge of frontier stations, 11 Officer in charge of internal defence.

Cf. कौ. अर्थ. where he makes no exception against the Crown-prince.

(40) म. भा. शा. 85. The eight ministers may be identical with the cabinet-members mentioned on page 11. Or it may be a different body acting as the standing committee of the Legislative Council.

(41) According to कौ. अर्थ. The strength of the Legislative Council varied with the size and population of any State. The The decision of the majority was to be accepted by the king. रा. vi. 63 advises the kings to be on their guard at the time of selecting men for ministerships. Cf. अशास्त्रविदुषां तेषां कार्यं नाभिहितं वचः। अर्थशास्त्रानभिज्ञानां विपुलां श्रियमिच्छता ॥......अवश्यं मन्त्रबाह्यास्ते कर्तव्याः कृत्यदूषकाः।

(42) मनु vii. 116–117. म. भा. शा. gives the same arrangement with the addition of नागरिक to look after the city. As regards the duties of a नागरिक cf. का. अर्थ. नागरिकप्रणिधि. The title स्थपति may refer to the ruler of 1000 villages, cf. शा. मा. The five officers

in the villages are प्रशास्तृ (Headman), समाहर्तृ (messenger), संविधाता (Accountant), लेखक (Scribe), साक्षी (Public prosecutor), cf. म. भा. i. 113.

(43) Local customs had the force of law and they were upheld by the king. A man accepted the bride's money (शुल्क) the village court fined him. On appeal to the higher court the fine was refunded and the plea of the accused viz. it was a custom in his family (to accept शुल्क) was accepted as valid.

(44) Cf. Corporate life in Ancient India.

(45) वा. धर्मसूत्र. iii. 4.

(46) रा. वाल. म. भा. सभा. cf. छान्दोग्य v. 11 'न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कदर्यो न मद्यपः नानाहिताग्निर्नाविद्वान्न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः।' The ideal State in the epic is more luxurious because of its greater prosperity. Drink and women (courtezans and harlots) stand out prominently in this period. Cf. कौ. अर्थ० on Prostitutes and drinking saloons.

म. भा. शा. न केनचिद्याचितव्यं कश्चित्कस्यांचिदापदि ।
इति व्यवस्था भूतानां पुरस्तान्मनुना कृता ॥

(47) म. भा. सगर deserts his own son for his wickedness.

(48) मनु, कौटिल्य and the epics (in fact all Brahmanical writers) lay special emphasis on चातुर्वर्ण्यरक्षण and चतुराश्रमरक्षण. Together they form the keystone in the arch of social life.

(49) रा. vii. 45 कीर्त्यर्थं तु समारम्भः सर्वेषां सुमहात्मनाम् अप्येतं जीवितं जह्याम्...म. भा. स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां स विष्ठायां कृमिर्भूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते॥ षष्टिवर्षसहस्राणि...आच्छेताचानुमन्ता च तान्येव नरके वसेत्।

(50) म. भा. शा. तस्मान्मिश्रेण सततं वर्तितव्यं युधिष्ठिर। कौटिल्य recommends त्रयीसंवरण for actions of the king; the object is to disarm all opposition. शान्ति० advises him to placate people by performance of sacrifices and other charitable acts (दम्भनार्थं हि लोकस्य धर्मिष्ठामाचरेत्क्रियाम्।).

(51) म. भा. सभा see नारद's questionaire कच्चिन्न श्रद्धास्यासां कच्चिद्गुह्यं न भाषसे। The exemption originally applied to learned Brahmins only. कौटि. अर्थ. धर्मार्थयोरविरोधेन कामं सेवेन।

(52) म. भा. वन. Three kings present their budgets to अगस्त्य to convince him of their inability to spend more money for a charitable purpose. They seem to consider themselves as

fiduciaries (not the owners as some Indian princes think) of the State property. In उद्योग० गरुड remarks to गालव "अपीड्य राजा पौरान्हि यो नौ कुर्यात्कृतार्थिनां।"

(53) म. भा. गृध्रदृष्टिर्बकालीनः श्वचेष्टः सिंहविक्रमः।

अनुद्विग्नः काकशङ्की भुजङ्गचरितं चरेत्॥

(54) ऐ. ब्रा. Cf. ऐन्द्रमहाभिषेक श. ब्रा. (note 30). मनु, नाविष्णुः पृथिवीपतिः। रा. महती देवता ह्येष नररूपेण तिष्ठति।

(55) King वेन's incident is older than the epic.

(56) During the Brāhmaṇa period the kings were entirely dependent on the support of their clan. Cf. Feudal system in Europe. A standing army, paid regularly, considerably strengthened the hands of the rulers.

(57) ऐ. ब्रा. शुनःशेपकथा. ता. ब्रा. 16. 1. 12. वीरहा वा एष देवानां यः सोममभिषुणोति याः (गावः) शतं वैरं तद्देवानवदयते। म. भा. अश्वमेध. वीरं हि क्षत्रियं हित्वा गोशतेन प्रमुच्यते। This practice persists down to this day in Afganistan, a country where Aryan culture and traditions flourished in ancient times.

(58) म. भा. अश्व०. Patricide was severely dealt with.

The murderer covered himself in father's skin and wore the skull round his neck. Twelve years had to be spent in asceticism in this fashion. बोधायनसूत्र recommends 1000 cows for the murder of a क्षत्रिय, 100 for a वैश्य and 10 for a शूद्र. One bull was given to the State (King) for breach of peace.

(59) तै. ब्रा. iii. 2. 8. तद् ब्रह्महणे नात्यच्यवत। Cf. the effect of ब्रह्महत्या on इन्द्र. म. भा. उद्योग. तै. ब्रा. and ऐ. ब्रा.

म. भा. शा. विधीयते न शारीरं दण्डमेषां कथं चन।

A Brahman thief was considered to be a serious reflection on the King's Government.

(60) प्रजापति's incest with his daughter (ऐ. ब्रा. श. ब्रा.) रा. (iv.18) adds intercourse with younger brother's wife to the list.—

औरसीं भगिनीं भार्यां वाप्यनुजस्य यः प्रचरेत नरः कामात्तस्य दण्डो वधः स्मृतः। Cf. Rv. x. the dialogue between यम and यमी. This was looked upon as a heinous sin yet there is no mention of capital punishment for it in Rv. or ब्राह्मणs.

(61) म. भा. शा. लिखित was punished with amputation of his arm which plucked the fruit of a tree owned by his brother in his absence without permission.

पारस्करगृह्यसूत्र prescribes a curious penance for adultery, the culprit kills an ass and puts on his skin. He then goes about declaring his sin to every person he meets. A गुरुतल्पग cut off his genital organ and wandered as a recluse for life.

(62) In the case of a prince adultery and stealing Brahman's wealth are punished with exile (रा. ii. 72). म. भा, शा. prescribes penance for two years for the former offence. Another form of punishment during the epic period was to keep an adulterer in a dry pit or well for a year. Cf. The etymology of the word कौपिन. Polyandry is declared unlawful and it is a thing to be abhorred. It is on the same footing as adultery. म. भा. सभा. कर्ण declares द्रौपदी a harlot (बन्धकी) in the eye of the law. Cf. The protest of धृष्टद्युम्न and his father द्रुपद before द्रौपदी's marriage.

Among unnatural offences आस्यमैथुन is noted in म भा. Throughout Vedie and epic literature there is no reference to sodomy, a fact worthy of notice. Masterbation is alluded to in स्मृतिs (अवकीर्णी) indirectly and directly in वात्स्यायनकामसूत्र.

(63) Cf. The episode of ब्रह्मजाया who was kidnapped. (Rv.) The same story is repeated in म. भा. Cf. तारा's unlawful intimacy with the moon. श. ब्रा. ii. 4. 3. The wife of a sacrificer is to declare her guilt so that the burden of sin may be light (निरुक्तं वा एनः कनीयो भवति ।). याज्ञवल्क्य shows the same leniency to women (Cf. आचाराध्याय).

(64) रा. उत्तर० शम्बूक's punishment for practising penance. ऐ. ब्रा. ii. 19 Exile of कवषऐलूष for his participation at a sacrifice. The death of यतिs on whom hyenas were let loose by इन्द्र (इन्द्रो यतीन् सालावृकेभ्यः प्रायच्छत् repeated frequently in ता. ब्रा.). They were punished for their heresy (or atheism ?) To disguise oneself as a man belonging to a higher caste, concealing one's true caste, is also a serious crime. Such crimes must have been frequently committed by ambitious men of low birth as the society afforded them little scope in their own sphere. Cf. The dishonour to which कर्ण was subjected at the time of द्रौपदी's स्वयंवर and the tournaments of हस्तिनापुर simply owing to his alleged low status in society. The evil was less pernicious so long as the three castes married frequently amongst themselves and formed a compact body. Only Shūdras suffered from social disabilities. The growth of the evil led to Budhistic Revolution

which tried to break down the social structure based on prerogatives of birth.

(65) कौषीतकि ब्रा. The mutual oath at the time of coronation Cf. श. ब्रा. तानूनप्त्र म भा. व पुष्कर issued a proclamation prohibiting citizens and other subjects from having any dealing whatsoever (of a friendly or sympathetic character) towards their ex-king नल who was exiled.

(66) कौ. अर्थ.

(67) बृह. स्मृति and गौतमधर्मसूत्र.

(68) Cf. The conviction of कवषऐलूष ऐ. ब्रा.

(69) मनु xii. 110-113 the compos tion is as follows 3 वैदिक, 1 नैयायिक, 1 मीमांसक, 1 नैरुक्त, 1 स्मार्त, 1 ब्रह्मचारिन् (नैष्ठिक?), 1 गृहस्थ and 1 वानप्रस्थ = (10).

(70) Cf. The Supreme Court of U. S. A. as a parallel.

(71) म. भा. वन.

(i) अबुद्धिमाश्रितानां तु क्षन्तव्यमपराधिनाम् (This covers accidental injury or death. Cf. The case of the of a Brahman boy in ब्राह्मण lit.)

(ii) सर्वस्यैकोऽपराधस्ते क्षन्तव्यः द्वितीये सति वध्यस्तु स्वल्पेप्यपकृते भवेत्।

(iii) जानता तु कृतं पापं गुरु सर्वं भवत्युत etc.

शान्ति (iv) आततायी हि यो हन्यादाततायिनमागतम् न तेन भ्रूणहा न स्यात्। Cf. मनु. गुरुं वा बालवृद्धं वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहुश्रुतम् आततायिनमायान्तं हन्यादेवाविचारयन्।

(72) जैनकल्पसूत्र लिच्छविs and शाक्यs had such a Judicial System. It afforded the maximum safety and fairness [illegible] the accused person.

(73) रा. ii. 80. Geologists, diggers, guides, engineers, builders, woodcutters etc. go ahead of troops to prepare the [illegible] army when the way lies through a Jungle or hilly [illegible]

(74) Axe was the favourite weapon of [illegible] Rv. in the fight of ten kings. म. भा. उद्योग. [illegible] गदा, असि etc. were used by the infantry. [illegible] poisoned.

(75) म. भा. ii. 61.

(76) Each अक्षौहिणी contains 21870 [illegible] It is divided into ten divisions. [illegible] split up into 3 parts until the lowest [illegible]

कौ. अर्थ॰ gives different kinds of armies and discusses th relative utility. Cf. मित्रबल, कुप्यबल, अटवीबल, भृतबल and श्रेणी भृत(paid)बल is the best. श्रेणीबल comes next. It is better th मित्रबल which stands third.

(77) रा. ii. 100. Besides pay they received rations.

(78) म. भा. उद्योग. Cf. The proportion of कौरव-पाण्डवसेना.

(79) म. भा. शान्ति.

(80) रघुवंश iv. The Añgas had a strong fleet.

(नौसाधनोद्यतान् अङ्गान्।) In ब्राह्मण literature we hardly me with any reference to a naval force. Here and there we fir boats mentioned (ऐत्रा. यज्ञो वै सुतर्मा नौ वाग्वै etc.). Ṛgvedic peri was more active in sea-faring than the ब्राह्मणs. Cf. वसिष्ट's pray to वरुण (Rv. vii.). Also the hymn to Uṣas (Rv. i) ये अस्या आचरणे दध्रिरे समुद्रं न श्रवस्यवः। There is a distinct reference here to merchant fleet. The Indian sea-board was mostly occupied b Non-Aryan kingdoms. It is curious that राम did not think using ships to cross the sea, but built a colossal bridge instead We may infer that the art of navigation received a set-back afte Vedic (early) age.

(81) मनु vii. 114.

(82) मनु vii. 130, 137 & 138.

(83) See note (82). Corvée was current in the epic perio रा. ii. 127. विष्टिरनेकसाहस्त्री चोदयामास पार्थिवः।

(84) म. भा. ii. 5.

(85) See note 58. The coins came into vogue during th later part of the epic. During ब्राह्मण period the cow served as th measure of wealth. Cf. कौ. अर्थ. on different grades of fine : पूर्व साहस, उत्तमसाहस, मध्यमसाहस according to the gravity of offence

(86) म. भा. वि. cf. गोधन of king विराट also वन॰ स्मारणे समय प्राप्तो वत्सानामपि चाङ्कनम्। कौ. अर्थ. gives minute details about th management of a cattle farm owned by the State. The profession was looked upon as a monopoly of वैश्यs.

For a set of six cows that he managed he received milk o one cow. *In addition to this he got two per cent* of the total increment of the live-stock per annum. कौ. अर्थ. gives further details about the distribution of skin, hide, horns and hoof of the dead animals.

८ म. भा. शान्ति. प्रजापतिर्हि वैश्याय सृष्ट्वा परिददौ पशून् the Brāhmaṇas also agree with this.

(87) शान्ति. They were licensed and kept under strict surveillance by the state. अक्षावाप shows that gambling was controlled during the Brāhmaṇa period by state. Control on liquor was not in vogue in preepic days, cf. कौटिल्य. also.

(88) Brāhmaṇs are excluded शान्ति. अब्राह्मणानां वित्तस्य स्वामी राजेति वैदिकम् ।

(89) सभा. (म. भा.) प्रत्येकं च शतं वृद्ध्या ददामि ऋणं...

(90) See note 52. So also Indra's share Money spent on gambling, sport, drink and women was to be kept confidential (सभा.).

(91) Cf. वेन's administration.

(92) This is the maximum 4 : I is the minimum (सभा. नारदप्रश्न), कौटिल्य recognises the value of money as the basis of state : यन्विदं धर्ममित्याहुः धनादेव प्रवर्तते ।

(93) आदि म. भा. cf. कौटिल्य cf. defence of कृष्ण in गदापर्व where he quotes इन्द्र's policy towards वृत्र. Women used as instruments of destruction cf. death of मय (रा. ir). तै. ब्रा. 1. 7. 1. नमुचि's death (आदि. म. भा.) दुर्योधन talks of secret assasination [illegible] भीम, use of beautiful women to decoy पाण्डवs away from द्रौपदी आश्रम. (म. भा.) सर्वं बलवतां धर्मः ।

For home Policy पौरसंघातभेदन was essential and hypocrisy प्रहरिष्यन् प्रियं ब्रूयात्... ।

(94) नाराजके जनपदे etc रा. ii. 67; [illegible] 65, 67.

(95) शत. vi. 1. 1. 8 तै. [illegible] 20. 15. 2; प्रजापति was alone. [illegible] to Him. He wanted to give a [illegible] cosmos. He sent out [illegible] into three divisions. Each [illegible] and earth the three syllables [illegible] मा. divides the mystic syllable [illegible] four syllabic instantes. [illegible] worlds, desires and [illegible]

1st मात्रा = [illegible]

2nd मात्रा = [illegible]

3rd मात्रा = सामवेद, आदित्य, दर्शन et

4th अथर्व०...

cf. भग. गीता ॐ मित्येकाक्षरं ब्रह्म ।

(96) शत. ii 1. 5

(97) शत. See मनु. अप एव ससर्जादौ तासु बीजम वासृजत् तदण्डम थवद्धैमम्... (i. 8, 9)

म. भा. शान्ति. अव्यक्त (मानसेश्वर →महत्→अहंकार →आकाश→वा etc... विष्णु is identified with महत् who is described like पुरुष i R. V. शैलास्तस्यास्थिसंज्ञास्तु मेदोमांसश्च मेदिनी समुद्रास्तस्य रुधिरमाकाश मुदरं तथा... ।

Cf. R. V. (x. 129. 4) कामस्तदग्रेसमवर्तताधि मनसो रेतः प्रथमं य आसीत

Cf. उप. आत्मनः आकाशः संभूतः आकाशाद्वायुः etc. cf. Genesis (old Testament),

(98) Cf. गीता–सहयज्ञाः प्रजाः सृष्ट्वा पुरोवाच प्रजापतिः

(99) विष्णुर्वैयज्ञः others are अग्नि, प्रजापति, संवत्सर.

(100) Literary History of India, traces of totemism are discovered in the Brāhmaṇas. यजमान puts on कृष्णाजिन covering and rubs himself with the horn of the antelope. He puts on a head-dress of grass. अथ कृष्ण विषाणाँ सिचि बध्नीते iii. 1, 5. 18. 31. तस्माद्दीक्षितः कृष्णविषाणयैवकण्डूयेत ।

(101) अग्नि = होतृ, अश्विनs = अध्वर्यु, गो. ब्रा. gives वायु = अध्वर्यु, सूर्य = उद्गातृ, चन्द्रमा = ब्रह्मा, पर्जन्य = सदस्य, विश्वेदेवाः = होत्रकाः, ऐ. ब्रा. makes अग्नि = पशु.

(102) रथचक्रं प्रवर्तयति मनुष्यरथेनैव देवरथं प्रत्यवरोहति (तै. ब्रा. i. 6) देवान्भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयन्तु वः (गीता.); cf. यज्ञेन यज्ञमयजन्त देवा: R. V. (x. 90. 16) ब्रह्मा finding he could not attain to infinitude resolved to offer up himself in created things and thus attained self effulgence and supreme dominion (शत. xiii. 7. 1. 1) महादेवः सर्वं यज्ञो महात्मा हुत्वात्मानं देवदेवो बभूव (शान्ति.).

(103) उच्छेषणाद्वा अदिती रेतो धत्त (तै. ब्रा.); cf. पुत्रकामेष्टि in रामायण and the birth of परशुराम (म. भा.) उच्छिष्ट contains all gods, men, animals, Vedas ete (अथर्व.). यज्ञशिष्टाशिनःसन्तो मुच्यन्ते सर्वं किल्बिषैः गीता (3. 13).

(104) तै. ब्रा. 1. 1. 10 Five is a mystic number, cf. पांक्तोहविः पांक्तोयज्ञः पांक्तः पशुः पंचाग्नयः पंचव्याहृतयः ।

(105) प्राण = आहवनीय, उदान = गार्हपत्य, व्यान = अन्वाहार्यपचन (शत. ii. 1. 6. 18).

(106) आत्मा = यजमानः, शरीर = इध्म, उरस् = वेदि, श्रद्धा = पत्नी लोमानि = बर्हिः, काम = आज्यं etc.

(107) ज्ञानेन दुर्गं न तरन्ति यज्ञैः, किं ते धनं बान्धवैर्वा किंते दारैर्ब्राह्मण यो मरिष्यसि, किं प्रजया करिष्यामः ।

(108) श्रेयान् द्रव्यमया यज्ञाज्ज्ञानयज्ञः परंतप also अपाने जुह्वति प्राणं प्राणेऽपानं तथापरे.... अपरे नियताहाराः प्राणान्प्राणेषु जुह्वति । (गीता) (iv. 33, 29, 30)

(109) The clue is already furnished by ब्राह्मण. cf. ऐ. ब्रा. पुरुषेभ्यो वै मेधा उदक्रामत् ।

(110) शान्ति अनु.

(111) अनु. (म. भा.)

(112) ऐ. ब्रा. & ताण्ड्य. ब्रा.

(113) Cf. तीर्थयात्रा of बलराम with a retinue, also वनपर्व.

(114) तै. ब्रा. iii. 9. 6. द्रौपदी and कौसल्या perform this duty (म. भा. अश्व. & रा. बाल.). This revolting ceremony is not found in ऐ. ब्रा. and may be attributed to Dravidian influence along with the worship of Phallus.

(115) द्वादशरत्नहविरिष्टि.

(116) ताण्ड्य a शत.

(117) तै. ब्रा. iii. 9. 14 ऐ. आ. describes how sixteen young ladies surround the priest, seated on a swing and sing songs. cf. christmas festival.

(118) तै. ब्रा. 1. 2. 6 also ताण्ड्य. The conversation between the bachelor and the prostitute indicates the presence of sexual orgy (तै. आ.).

+ (119) शुनःशेप legend (ऐ. ब्रा.). तै. ब्रा. gives the test of human victims.

(119) Deities are fond of special victims (ताण्ड्य. ब्रा.) वरुण = अश्व, रुद्र = गो, अग्नि = अज, त्वष्टृ = अवि, पूषन् = उष्ट्र + (later discarded), वायु = मृग, प्रजापति = पुरुष, हस्तिन् +, वराह +, मीढि, क्षेत्रपति = तिल, माया =, सवितृ = अश्वतर +

(120) शत, ऐ. ब्रा. यजमानो ह वा एष निदानेन यत्पशुः ।

(121) सांख्य philosophy & Pessimism of Upanishad.

(122) यं द्विष्यात्तं ध्यायेत्, ब्रह्मणः परिमरः (ऐ. ब्रा. viii. 27).

(123) श. गदा. (म. भा.) also श्येनयाग & द्रुपद's यज्ञ.

(124) Cf. नवान्नेष्टि, शुनासीरीय, अयज्ञो वा एष योऽपत्नीकः, cf. the golden image of Sita in रामायण. तद्धस्मैतत्पुरा जायैव हविष्कृदुपोत्तिष्ठति श. i. 1. 4. 13.

(125) ऋतस्य नाभिः, Cf. the construction of the alter in तै. ब्रा. where all measures of time are represented by bricks 179 in number, शत. gives another method which includes all deities.

(126) R. Smith 'History of Semites'.

(127) शत. on रुद्र, कुबेर, वैश्रवण (king of राक्षसs).

(128) शत. xiv.

(129) मा शिस्नदेवा अपि गु ऋतं नः Rv म. भा. द्रोण., रामा.

(130) न च मेध्यतरं किञ्चित्स्मशानादिह लक्ष्यते (शान्ति.)।

(131) शत. 6. 1. 3. etc.

(132) द्रोण. (म. भा.) य एष रुद्रभक्तश्च केशवो रुद्रसंभवः।

(133) तै. ब्रा. i. 7. 1 प्रल्हाद कायाधव is mentioned (i. 5. 10.) शत. vii. 4. 1. 5. कश्यपो वै कूर्मः

(134) मन्मनाभव मद्भक्तो मद्याजी मां नमस्कुरु, सर्वधर्मान्परित्यज्य मामेकं शरणं व्रज. (गीता) cf. बुद्धं शरणं गच्छामि etc. of Budhism.

(135) द्विभाग इन्द्रस्तृतीयो विष्णुः (तै. ब्रा.) उभा जिग्यथुः... त्रेधा सहस्रं (R. V.).

(136) रा. बा. अयोध्या See शत. यजमान has to sleep in the अग्न्यागार for a night.

(137) Cf. राधा, अहल्या; दक्षक्रतुध्वंस.

(138) Cf. षष्ठीपूजन (कादम्बरी).

(139) Cf. हनूमत् worship in Deccan.

(140) सीधुमांसपशुप्रिये, कौशिकी.

(141) रामा iii. 12 कुबेर, अनन्तनाग, कार्तिकेय with vedic gods.

(142) शत ii. 5. 3 त्र्यंबकयाग.

(143) गणानां पतये: नमः (रुद्राध्याय) शान्ति. म. भा. गणाधिप रक्तमाल्यांबरधर.

(144) शान्ति. याज्ञ.

(145) तज्जलानिति शान्त उपासीत (छां. उ.)

(146) Cf. वाज. संहिता.

(147) अथर्ववेद 5. 7. 1, 5 cf. the initiation of a pagan to christianity when liquor is used. cf. Fidessa and Duessa of Spencer's fairy queen' अश्रद्धानश्च संशयात्मा विनश्यति अश्रद्धया हुतं दत्तं तपस्तप्तं कृतं च यत् असत् इत्युच्यते गीता (४. ४० and: १७. २८)

(148) गीता, cf. श्रद्धयाग्निः समिध्यते श्रद्धया हूयते हविः R. V. (x. 151) लोभो धर्मस्य नाशाय (सभा. म. भा.)

(149) म. भा. शान्ति. इन्द्र & वरुण as adulterers and vicious gods.

(150) आश्रम० म. भा. सर्वं बलवतां शुचि सर्वं बलवतां धर्मः

(151) तै. ब्रा. iii. 10.

(152) शत. x. 1. 5.

(153) तै. ब्रा. & शत. vi. 5. 4. 8 रामा v. 9 याश्चयवन्तेऽम्बरात्ताराः पुण्यशेष समावृता :

(154) Cf. modern practices cf. पञ्चामृतस्नान in daily worship. अ. वे. xii. 3. 17 सेजायसहपुत्रैः स्याम् vi. 120 शत. x. 4. 4. 4.

(155) म. भा. अनु०

(156) पितृभि : सहसालोक्यं मास्मगच्छेद्वृकोदर: (सभा. मभा.), धर्मराज. यमेन ये सधमादं मदन्ति R. V. (x. 14. 8.)

(157) रामा. i. 45, 46 म. भा. वन. रामा. उ. vii. 25 cf. Houris of Kuran.

(158) शत. xi. 4. 4. 1 cf. कौषीतकि उप. the travel of the spirit.

(159) म. भा. द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ ...सूर्यमण्डलभेदिनौ परिव्राड्योग युक्तश्च रणेचाभिमुखो हतः मुण्डक सूर्यद्वारेण ते विरजाः प्रयान्ति.

(160) सभा. वन. शत. x. 5. 4. 15, xi. 2. 6. 13, कर्मणा बध्यते जन्तु र्विद्यया च प्रमुच्यते.

(161) Cf. स्वर्गारोहण. सभा.

(162) बृहदार. उप. शत. xi. 6. 1.

(163) Cf. सूर्यं चक्षुर्गच्छतु वात आत्मा Rv. (x. 16. 3)

(164) अनूर्त तमसो रूपं (सभा. शा.) अन्धंतमः प्रविशन्ति ये अविद्यामुपासते (ईश)

(165) स्वर्गा. सभा. & कौषीतकी.

(166) ऐ. ब्रा. ii. 17 ताण्ड्य. 21. 1, 9 शान्ति, म. भा.

(167) शान्ति. न विशेषोऽस्ति वर्णानां सर्वं ब्राह्ममिदं जगत्....कर्मभिर्वर्णतां गतम्। There is no suggestion made that the system is divinely ordained cf. गीता चातुर्वर्ण्यं मया सृष्टं गुणकर्म विभागशः (iv. 13)

(168) शत. ii.1.6 द्वयाचेदेवा देवाः आहुतिभिरेवदेवान्प्रीणाति दक्षिणाभिर्मनुष्य देवान्. शान्ति. ब्राम्हणो ...ईश्वरः सर्व भूतानां धर्मकोपस्य गुप्तये. मनु०i. 99

(169) अनु. पत्यभावे यथैव स्त्री देवरं कुरुतेपतिं आनन्तर्यात्तथाक्षत्रं पृथिवी कुरुते पतिं Cf. The claim put forth by the Papal power in Medieval Europe.

(170) ऐ. ब्रा. vii. 22.

(171) ऐ. ब्रा. Cf. युधिष्ठिर in सभा.

(172) अनु. सभा. आदि. आसीनं च शयानं च पिता ते पितरं मम। स्तौति चन्द्रीव चाभीक्ष्णं नीचैःस्थित्वा विनीतवत्.

(173) गोपथब्रा. 1. 2. 21, 23 cf. शान्ति. वृषलीपति, नर्तक, ग्रामप्रेष्य पिशुन are shūdra like अनु. क्षत्रियापति, मृत निर्यातक etc. cf. ऐ. ब्रा. father of. शुनः शेप. दासनीयाश्च सर्वशः (सभा०)

(174) ऐ. ब्रा.

(175) शान्ति. a आश्रम. (सभा.)

(176) वैश्यस्तोम ताण्डय. ब्रा.

(177) Cf. कवषऐलूष's story in ऐत. ब्रा. मनु. रा. उत्तर. शम्बूक.

(178) कात्या. श्रौ. सू & आश्व. गृह्य.

(179) वाज. सं. refers to a rich Shûdra. शान्ति. पैजवन is a charitable शूद्र giving alms in thousands.

(180) शान्ति.

(181) Cf. white civilization in relation to Negroes, Africans and others.

(182) कवष ऐलूष (ऐ. ब्रा.) रैक्व (छान्दो.) of. सभा. आदि. अविवाह्याहि राजानो देवंयानि पितुस्तव but क्षत्रं ब्रह्मेण संसृष्टं...is the old custom.

(183) Cf. सभा. शा. आर्यवर्णेषु शूद्राश्चापि तपोधनाः, अनु.

(184) सभा वर्णोत्कर्षमवाप्नोति नरः पुण्येन कर्मणा cf. मनु. A क्षत्रिय lost his caste after three generations by following agriculture etc. cf. गोपथ.

(185) ऐ. ब्रा. v. 14 नाभानेदिष्ट मानव.

(186) (2) Condemnation of शुल्क in स्मृतिs and सभा. shows the strength of the usage.

Cf. अश्रवं हि भूरिदावत्तरा वां विजामातुरुत वाघा स्यालात् (R. V.) cf. आर्ष विवाह (आ. गृह्य. माधवीकन्या (मभा. उद्योग).

(1) मभा. अनु., ताण्ड्य. तस्माद्यः पुत्राणां दायं धनतम मिवौपैति शूद्रापुत्र received the minimum share, during father's life time and maintenance after his death.

(187) एकस्मै एव पुंसे जुहोति यह्वीभ्यः इव स्त्रीभ्यः तस्मादपि एकस्य पुंसो यह्वो जाया भवन्ति. cf. रशना & यूप. शत. ix. 1.

(188) को वां शयुत्रा विधवेव देवरं मर्यंन योषा कृणुते सधस्थ आ (R. V.) पत्यभावे यथैव स्त्री देवरं कुरुते पतिं अनु. मभा. cf. the birth of धृतराष्ट्र पाण्डु and विदुर, देवर (द्वितीयोवरः) यास्क (निरुक्त)

(189) सनत्कुमार's simile of Fire and wind मभा. क्षेत्रज is however mentioned in M. Bharata & मनु. मै. सं. 4. 6. 4 and 1. 10. 11.

(190) तस्मात्पुमान्दायादोऽदायादास्त्रीति विज्ञायते तस्मात्स्त्रियं जातां परास्यन्ति न पुमांसं निरुक्त (अ० 3. 4) अनृतं वा एष करोति या पत्युः क्रीता सत्यन्यथान्यैश्चरति

शासद्वह्निर्दुहितुर्नप्त्यं गात् etc. R. V.

मनु. अविशेषेण पुत्राणां दायो भवति धर्मतः मिथुनानां...दत्त क्रीतक कृत्रिम क्षेत्रजौरसाः पुत्राः.

(191) गर्तारुगिव सनये धनानाम् (R. V.) cf. स्त्रीधनकल्प (कौटिल्य अर्थ.)

(192) कौटिल्य. अर्थ.

(193) + याज्ञ ii. 180 मनु. viii. 41 + मभा. शान्ति. विनय पीटक iv. 226.

(194) मभा. वन. also कौटिल्य. मृच्छकटिक mentions स्कन्द as a god of thieves.

(195) ताण्ड्य ब्रा. 17. 14. 2

10 सहस्र = अयुत	रामा. युद्ध. 28 gives another
10 अयुत = प्रयुत	system based on
10 प्रयुत = नियुत	100 (centinal)
10 नियुत = अर्बुद	the highest term being महौघ
10 अर्बुद = न्यर्बुद	Modern terminology
10 न्यर्बुद = निखर्व	is a combination of two
10 निखर्व = पद्म (पद्द)	निखर्व ?
10 पद्म = अक्षित	सहस्र and decimal
10 अक्षित = गौ	system is from Tā.

(221) क्रतुमयः पुरुषः यथाक्रतु ... छान्दोग्य.

(222) रा. अयो. कश्च दैवेन सौमित्रे योद्धुमुत्सहते पुमान् नेशोऽयं सततं देही नृपते पुण्यपापयोः (शान्ति.) २३ वीराः संभावितात्मानो न दैवं पर्युपासते ।

(223) कलानां पृथगर्थानां प्रतिभेदः क्षणेक्षणे + वर्तते सर्वभूतेषु सौक्ष्म्यात्तु न विभाव्यते न चैषामत्ययो राजन् प्रभवो नच लक्ष्यते अवस्थायामवस्थायां दीपस्यैवार्चिषो गतिः cf. सप्तभङ्गीन्याय of जैनs & क्षणिकवाद of बुद्धs cf. Creative evolution. Bergson cf. आत्मा हि जज्ञे आत्मनः The original seed persists though individuals perish बीजाद्बीजं प्रवर्तते ।

(224) न प्रेत्य संज्ञास्ति, cf. स्थितो मनसि यो भावः स वै क्षेत्रज्ञ उच्यते, एवं सति क उच्छेदः शाश्वतो वा कथं भवेत् ।

(225) R.V. द्वा सुपर्णा सयुजा सखाया समानं वृक्षं परिषस्वजाते तयोरन्यः पिप्पलं स्वाद्वत्त्यनश्नन्नन्यो अभिचाकशीति, for प्रकृति & गुणs अजामेकां लोहितां etc. श्वेताश्व० चतुर्व्यूह is सांख्य made Deistic.

+ (226) Cf. उभयं वै प्रजापतिः निरुक्तश्च अनिरुक्तश्च परिमितश्चापरिमितश्च, cf. गीता. He entered beings and gave them name and form (तै.ब्रा. 2. 2. 7.), cf. त्रिवृत्करण.

(226) God is finite, Highest Principle is infinite. Gitā sharply distinguishes them, though immutability of the Highest principle is stressed still from a higher point of view Brahman is incomprehensibe cf नेति नेति.

(227) रा. ii. 109, Vedic bards had to win such fellows with persuasion, cf. श्रदस्मै धत्त सजनास इन्द्रः ।

(228) वन. dialogue between धर्म & नहुष शान्ति. सभा.

(229) Cf. प्रल्हाद's legend:धर्म, सत्य. वृत्त etc. depart when शील is gone.

(230) Cf. शत. ii. 4. 20, ब्रह्मकपालवन्दन for ब्रह्महत्या in म. भा. cf. पारस्करगृह्यसूत्र on atonement. A गुरुतल्पी had to cut of his organ and wander begging for years.

(231) वैश्यतुलाधारकथा (शान्ति.) As the caste rules hardened क्षत्रिययाजक and ब्राह्मणयोद्धृ were condemned, cf. द्रोण. (म. भा.)

(232) राजदण्डभयादेके ...पापाः पापं न कुर्वते यमदण्डपरस्परभयादेके... शान्ति).

(233)Cf. कौषीतकि उपनिषद् , ब्रह्मणः परिमर. (ऐ. ब्रा.)

(233) Cf. the priest seething in a hell pit because he advised Somaka king to sacrific his son. सभा वन.

(234) 'Gita' aims at creating such men.

(235) रा. vii.78. स्वशरीरं त्वयापुष्टं कुर्वता तप मुत्तमम्। दत्तं न तेऽस्ति सूक्ष्मोऽपि ... बाध्यसे क्षुत्पिपासया, cf. श्रद्धयाग्निः समिध्यते...।

(236) Cf. म. भा. अश्व. नकुल's legend.

(237) यद्यदात्मनि चेच्छेत तत्परस्यापि चिन्तयेत् शान्ति. म. भा. but यं द्विष्यात्तं ध्यायेत् (तै. ब्रा.)।

(238) गुरुतल्पंहि गुर्वर्थे न दूषयति मानवं is an older view later disapproved. भिक्षिते परदार्थे च तद्धर्मस्य न दूषकम्।

(239) अश्व. मभा. The dispute about the priority of mind to words is quoted from Tait. San. cf. शत. मन एव स्वच्छ्रेयो मनसो वै स्वं कृतानुकरानुवर्त्मास्ति cf. शिक्षा, आत्मा बुद्धया समेत्यार्थान्मनो युंक्ते विवक्षया...

(240) This is suggested by a similar dispute between organs in which आत्मन् is proved to be a king as body would fall without it (छां.).

(241) Cf. सुलभाजनकसंवाद, prattle of गृतश ऐ. ब्रा. vi. 33. wife of पतंचल काप्य सुलभा enumerates the defects of speech. Speech is defective (i) when it is not उपेतार्थ, अभिन्नार्थ, न्यायवृत्त (ii) when it is अधिक सन्दिग्ध, गुर्वक्षरसंयुक्त, अनृत, त्रिवर्गविरुद्ध, असंस्कृत, न्यून, त्रिवर्गविरुद्ध, कष्टशब्द, सशेष, निष्कारण अहेतुक, दोष्s are (i) cf. words (ii) and sense (म. भा.) five fold syllogism पंचावयवयुक्तस्य वाक्यस्य गुणदोषवित्. रा. iv. 3 सीता praises हनूमत् for his perfect speech.

(242) Cf. गोपथब्रा. बृह.

(243) गो. ब्रा. ॐ √आप् आ undergoes प्रसारण प् = म् पुरिशय
शत. ii. 2. 2. 2. अग्नि = अग्रि. इन्ध = इन्द्र इन्धनात्सर्वेषां प्राणानाम्.
त्र्यंबक = स्त्री + अम्बिका = त्र्यंबक.
रा. vii. 30 अहल्या न विद्यते हल्यं यस्याः हल = वैरूप्य।
मभा. वन. नारा (आपोदेहादिरूपाः) + अयन (स्थान) = नारायण, शान्ति.

(244) मभा. शान्ति भवन्ति सुदुरावर्ता हेतुमन्तोऽपि पण्डिताः यकारो जनसंसदि चरन्ति वसुधां कृत्स्नां वावदूका बहुश्रुताः।

Cf. Rv. X नीहारेण प्रावृता जल्प्या चासुतृप उक्थशासश्चरन्ति. cf. उपमन्यु धाकायण of उपनिषद्s.

(245) तै. ब्रा. iii. 9. 14 ब्राह्मणौ or ब्राह्मणक्षत्रियौ वीणागाथिनौ गायतः Musical profession was not yet disgraceful, but see [illegible]. cf. R. V. X. 18. 3 प्राञ्चो अगाम नृतये हसाय द्राघीय आयुः प्रतरं दधानाः।

(246) ऐ. आ. (v. 1) महाव्रत six or three women [illegible]

dance round the fire ; the wives of the sacrificer play on lutes ताण्डय ब्रा. 5. 6. 8.

Musical instruments अपघाटिला (flutes), बाण (with 100 strings),

रा. V. ii. वीणा, पड्डुक, पटह, वंश, विपञ्ची (सप्ततन्त्री वीणा) मृदङ्ग पणव, आडम्बर डिण्डिभ, शंख, दुन्दुभि. सभा. अश्व. musical scale is discovered.

(247) रा. V. ii.

(248) Cf. शान्ति. & साम्ब incident, विक्रमोर्वशीय.

(249) भीष्म & द्रोणपर्व Ancient Aryans very likely used fire as their emblem, cf. शत. विष्णुमेव पुरस्कृत्य... a (विष्णुर्वै यज्ञः).

(250) सूचिव्यूह, अर्धचन्द्र, चक्र, मकर, श्येन etc. ताण्डय ब्रा. (वाजपेय-यज्ञ) mentions chariots of one, two, three and four horses स्थूरि and अस्थूरि.

(251) कर्ण. सभा., आश्व गृ., ऐ. ब्रा. इन्द्रो वै वृत्रं हनिष्यन् सर्वा देवता अब्रवीत्...

(252) भीष्म. भा. आश्व. ऐ. ब्रा. वृत्रस्यत्वाश्वसथा......विश्वेदेवा अजहुर्ये सखायः

(253) Cf. वसिष्ठs in दाशराज्ञ fight also सभा.

(254) शान्ति.

(255) सभा. : भीष्म observed additional rules personally. Temples, cemetaries हविःशेष & अग्निसाधन were not molested.

Maidens captured in war were not to be touched for a year, cf. रा. iii. 5.

(256) सभा. शान्ति. याश्च तत्रस्त्रियाः काचिद्धतवीरा हतात्मजाः also सभा.

(257) सभा. वन. attack on द्वारका by शाल्व, शान्ति. cf. कौटिल्य.

(258) 6 258 रा. v. 52 न दूतवध्यां प्रवदन्ति सन्तो.दूतस्य दृष्टा बहवो हि दण्डाः वैरूमप्यङ्गेषु कशाभिघातो मौण्ड्यं तथा लक्षणसन्निपातः हनूमत्'s case.

(259) Cf. धृष्टद्युम्न's request to द्रौणि to save him from such a death. सौ. मर्भा. cf. Death by disease for a क्षत्रिय.

(260) विषमग्निं जलं रज्जुमास्थास्ये तव कारणात् (सभा. वन. रा. अयो.) cf. दुर्योधन at घोषयात्रा and भरत's सत्याग्रह ; cf. अङ्गद, द्रोण etc. cf. modern Japanese practice of Harikari and Johár by Rajput ladies. शूद्रक's entrance in fire, cf. हर्षचरित. cf. उदीर्ष्व नार्यभिजीवलोक R.V. x

(261) अनुगमन did not exist in Rigvedic period. The widow sat near the pyre, but soon retired. असूर्या नाम ते लोका अन्धेन तमसा वृताः तांस्ते प्रेत्याभिगच्छन्ति ये के चात्महनो जनाः ईश. expressly forbids suicide, cf. मनु. who extols it. मभा. मौसल च्यालग्राही यथा।

(262) Four wives of वसुदेव enter the funeral pyre; उलूपी entered the stream : आ. गृह्य. The bier is carried in a cart drawn by bullocks. People showered gold coins and garments on the bier as the procession marched. Vedic funeral was more solemn. Women were similarly decked, but they were not to weep इमा नारी अनश्रवो अनमीवाः सुरत्ना, आरोहन्तु जनयो. R. V. X. 18.7 मभा, omits reference to अनुस्तरणी owing to its humanitarian tendency. रा. mentions it in the case of रावण. cf. R. V. x. अग्नेर्वर्मपरिगोभिर्व्ययस्व x.16 7. Note that none performs Sati at दशरथ's and रावण's funeral,

Burial also existed in Rigvedic period. cf. उर्णम्रदायुवति दक्षिणावत पृषा त्वा पातु निर्ऋतेरुपस्थात् (R. V. x. 18. 10)

(263) Cf. विदुर.

(264) शत. ब्रा. पुरा इतिथ्यै मरिष्यसि न ते अस्थीनि च न गृहन्मा-स्यन्ति।

(265) Cf. the phrase आदहन स्मशान आ. गृह्य.

(266) मभा. विराट, The corpse on शमीवृक्ष शान्ति. [illegible] शालाप्रात्पतितस्य च अग्निना घोपभुक्तस्य कुतः संजीवनं पुनः [illegible] S. 8. 22 Dogs were let loos to devour a man, cf. नृमेधसं [illegible] श्वभिरभ्यादयन्।

(267) कीचक's brothers were allowed to [illegible] सैरन्ध्री whom his heart was fixed. cf. ग्रीपर्व धनुभिः [illegible] कुर्वन्ति च चितामेते. cf. R. V. x. funeral hymn [illegible]

Cf. Egytipan & Chinese custom of [illegible] male and female along with the dead [illegible]

(268) भीम protested against [illegible] gifts and perform श्राद्ध in memory [illegible] sinner. cf. Egyptian and Chinese [illegible] of food and furiture to the deceased [illegible]

(269) शत. तस्मात्समानात् [illegible] पुरुषे तृतीये वा cf. R.V. x. 10 [illegible] मातुरसगोत्रा च या पितुः शान्ति. [illegible]

The dictum [illegible]

force later, legality of the marriage on grounds of सापिण्डय is not questioned in अर्जुन-सुभद्रा or वत्सला-अभिमन्यु marriage.

(270) अर्जुन's marriage with चित्राङ्गदा princes of Manipur and with उलूपी for a day,

with स्नुषा (widow) of ऐरावत नाग chief for a day. ऐ. ब्रा. vi. i. अर्बुद काद्रवेय, cf. ताण्डय.

(270) पुलोमा was promised to रक्षस् सभा. आदित्य. सोमश्रवा was born of Nâga mother and made a पुरोहित of जनमेजय. सभा. सभा.

(271) See genealogy Note 2. connection with गन्धर्व and यक्षs is also noted elsewhere.

(272) मनु lays down 12 & 30 or 8 & 24. त्रिंशद्वर्षो वहेत्कन्यां हृद्यां द्वादशवार्षिकीम्...... (मनु. 2. 94) as the standard age of the bride and the bridegroom. This is explained on the ground that Hindus wanted to stop conversion from their ranks to Budhism. They might have been influenced by 'mystery of numbers' आश्वः गृह्य त्रिरात्रं द्वादशरात्रं सवत्सरं वा ब्रह्मचारिणौ स्याताम् is in favour of post puberty marriage. Medical authorities recomend 16 & 25 as the right age.

(273) भवन्ति गेहे वन्धक्यः कितवानां युधिष्ठिर. अनु. A Brahman begetting a son on a Shúdrá was abhorred. Contraceptive methods must have been used in such cases.

(274) In the Vedic period also the widow had to choose the close relative of her husband if she wanted to get a son or marry again. Her freedom was gone for ever along with the right of her father's family upon her, मनु. सभा. वन. सकृत्कन्या प्रदीयते.

(275) अघासु हन्यन्ते गावोऽर्जुन्योः पर्युह्यते RV. X. 85. 13 and 41 सोमोददद्गन्धर्वायगन्धर्वोददद्ग्नये...cf. आ.गृह्य. marriage hymn. रामा. बाल. 71 मघाह्यद्य महाबाहो तृतीये दिवसे विभो फल्गुन्यामुत्तरे राजंस्तस्मिन्वैवाहिकं कुरु. अस्मिन्गृहे गार्हपत्याय जागृहि द्रोण. the seven stages complete the ceremony सप्तपदी being the last which made it irrevocable.

(276) सभा. वनपर्व–भेरुंडा वामनाः कुब्जाः स्थूलशीर्षास्तथैव च क्लीबाश्चान्धाश्च वधिरा जायन्ते त्युच्चलोचनाः " शान्ति. अपुमांसोऽङ्गहीनाश्च स्थूलजिह्वा विचेतसः। the science of eugenics was thoroughly studied because there was ample material. In the Brahmanas such marriages were rare as the Aryan Society was more compact. वर्णसंकर was also considered non-Eugenic.

(277) मभा. अनु. women. of. उत्तरकुरुs enjoyed equality of freedom with men. आदिपर्व. अनावृताः किल पुरा स्त्रिया आसन्...

(278) वाक् विश्पला.

(279) Cf. सुलभाजनकसंवाद-शान्ति. याज्ञवल्क्य, गार्गि, (बृह. iii. 6) पतंचल काप्य's wife as a medium रा. अ. सीता mentions women prophets.

(280) सुलभा did not marry because of the difficulty of getting a suitable husband (भर्तरि असति मद्विधे) she was the daughter of a क्षत्रिय prince.

शत ब्रा. अर्धं वा एष आत्मनः यत्पत्नी also यूपारोहण विधि R. V. V. 61. 8. पतिः पत्न्यार्धभागः.

मभा. श. ग. नारद says असंस्कृतायाः कन्यायाः कुतो लोकस्तवानघे.

(281) Cf. Daughter of शाण्डिल्य.

(282) मभा. अनु. cf. मनु. यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते...Cf. the marriage hymn. Rv. x. सम्राज्ञी श्वशुरे भव....

(283) मभा. शान्ति. स्त्रियाम्नथापचारिण्या निष्कृतिस्याददूषका milder punishment is also prescribed रजसा ता विशुध्यन्ते भस्मना भाजनं यथा cf. याज्ञ. & मनु. भार्यां घाप्रियवादिनीम्.

(284) मभा. वन. मनु. अनु. न सूर्याचंद्रौ न तम्न् पुरुषग्नो वा निरीक्षते मभा. उद्यो. कौतूहलमला साध्वी cf. रा. युद्ध. व्यसने चैव युद्धेषु न कृच्छ्रेषु स्वयंवरे न क्रतौ न विवाहे वा दर्शनं दूष्यते स्त्रियः।

(285) Cf. कैकेयी कौसल्या & सुमित्रा. and वावाता, महिषी & परिवृक्ति.

(286) The number of slave women and independent women servants in the employ of the queens is fabulous, they numbered several thousands.

(287) रा. अयो. कौटिल्य अर्थ., मभा.

(288) (b) नार्वाह् संवत्सरात् कन्या प्रदव्या विक्रमादता-शान्ति. रावण allows the same period to सीता. This shows a higher degree of civilization than one found among other conquering races.

(289) मभा. वन. प्रायशः कृपणानां हि तथा बन्धुमतामपि विधवानां च वित्तानि हरिष्यन्ति...They had to go to the law court to get their share गार्हपत्य सनये धनानां. Rv. In case of misconduct or remarriage they forfeited it. Cf. कौटि. अपुत्रा पतिशयनं पालयन्ती।

A school of jurists claims that widows are entitled to have

maintenance. Cf. तै. सं. अनिम्द्रिया अदायादाः मनु. & बौधायन follow this view.

(288) (a) द्रोण. हैरण्यास्तत्रवाहिन्यः स्वैरिण्यो व्यवहन्पुरा cf मुद्राराक्षस कौटिल्य. विषकन्या, दुर्योधन once thought of dividing पाण्डवs by using women. In the Brahmana period the institution is not legalised. The class existed Cf. पुंश्चलू साधारणी Cf. वात्स्याकामसूत्र शत. iii. 2. 3 योषित्कामावै गन्धर्वा वाच मेवैभ्यः प्राहिणुवाम Cf. सुन्दोपसुन्द.

(290) शैलूष इव रामोऽद्य परेभ्यो दातुमिच्छसि रामा, अकालज्ञासि सैरन्ध्रि शैलूषीव विरोदिषि विरा. भा. Cf. Gambler's hymn R. V. X. 34 दमयन्ती & द्रौपदी.

(291) रा. v. 9 वैडूर्य & मुक्ता-हार, नूपुर, रशना, कुण्डल शत vi. 3. 6. 10 कुरीर ((crownlet) 2. 4. 15 किंकिणी, iv केयूर, वलय, v. 15 श्वदंष्ट्र, अङ्गुलीयक men were not behind women रा. बाल. 6 they used कुण्डल, मुकुट, स्रक्, अङ्गुलीयक कटक, अङ्गद निष्क, The king was privileged to wear रुक्म on one ankle (शत० coronation) (रशना) रास्ना Girdle of gold set with jewels was put round the waist by priest. हार छान्दोग्य० (जानश्रुति's gift), निष्क (ताण्डय.)

(292) शत. v. 1. 6. 8. चण्डातक was worn at the time of sports also.

(293) हंसाङ्कितेन क्षौमेण किंचित्पीतेन संवृतां श. बा. 73 At menses, only the lower garment was worn. Cf. द्रौपदी at the gambling hall, तै. ब्रा. 2. 3. 10.

(294) सीता सावित्री loved सोम who was fond of श्रध्दा. सावित्री's father gave her स्थागर (a fragrant substance) with which she decorated her person. Approaching her lover she repeated charms and won his love. Cf. अम्लान माला तिलकौ as the secret art of वासवदत्ता कथा सरित्सागर गौग्गुलवेन प्रातः सवने सौगन्धिकेन माध्यन्दिने अक्ष्णोरञ्जनं ता. ब्रा. 24. 13. 4., आञ्जनेन सर्पिषा R. V. x. Cf. मभा. & रामा. Cf. आ. गृह्य. समावर्तन

(295) रा. v. 15 त्रिकपर्दा, शत. vi. 3. 6. 10 सिनीवाली सुकपर्दा, चतुष्कपर्दा युवतिः R. V. In husband's absence एकवेणी.

(296) मभा. आदि,. Cf. देवयानी शर्मिष्ठा dispute अवभृथस्नान on the banks of Jumna etc. are holy water picnics, held at the end of sacrifices Cf. ताण्डय, शत..

(297) रा. ii. 67 नाराजके जनपदे - सायान्हे क्रीडितुं यान्ति कुमार्यो हेम भूषिताः

(298) Cf. बृहन्नडा at विराट's court.

शत. iii. 2. 3. 6 तस्मादपि एतर्हि मोघसंहिता एवयोषा एवं हि वागुपावर्तत तामुहान्या अनु योषास्तस्माद्य एव नृत्यति यो गायति तस्मिन्नेवैता निमिश्लतमा इव.

Cf. उदयन वासवदत्ता episode.

(299) सभा. अनु. The dialogue between पञ्चचूडा and नारद; कामभ्चारि विधः स्मृतः, काठक उप. न वैस्त्रैणानि सख्यानि सन्ति R. v. x. It is recognised that if men are well-governed there cannot exist a vicious woman cf. न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः छान्दो० and शान्ति.

(300) तस्मान्मलवद्वाससा न संवदेत न सहासीत तै सं. also शत. All decoration, oil bath, out door sports etc. were prohibited cf. मनु. सभा.

(301) तै. ब्रा 3. 4 पुरुषमेध cf. रा. सुन्दर. रावण's Court.

(302) सभा. कर्ण. हे हते, सूक्ष्म कम्बल वासिनी, laws of inheritance suggest Dravidian origin cf. modern Kerala system.

(303) ता. ब्रा. 17. 1. 9 Four types of व्रात्यs are given, one type consists of exiled people who live among व्रात्यs. They are accepted into the Anyan fold if they give beasts in charity. Another type covers people who live with व्रात्यs since boyhood (1 ये नृशंसा निन्दिताः सन्तो व्रात्यां प्रवसेयुः, 2 ये कनिष्ठाः सन्तः व्रात्यां प्रवसेयु 3 ये ज्येष्ठाः सन्तो...4 अदुरुक्तवाक्यं दुरुक्तमाहुः

अदण्ड्यं दण्डेन घ्नन्तश्चरन्ति etc....12. 1. 2, 5, 14 न हि ब्रह्मचर्यं चरन्ति न कृषिं न वाणिज्यां. व्रात्य is used for any heterodox people cf. किं ते कृण्वन्ति कीकटेषुगावो नाशिरं दुह्रे न तपन्ति घर्मम् R. V. iii. 53. 14 कौषीतकीs are so called in ताण्ड्य ब्रा.

रा. V. 22 + 309. The Engineering feat of नल is remarkable they used pulleys to lift and carry heavy stones.

(304) सभा. द्रोण. काकवर्णा दुराचारा स्त्रीलोला कलहप्रियाः द्राविडाः, सर्वज्ञा यवनाराजन् शूराश्चैव Dr. R. Mitra holds that यवन originally denoted the country and the people to the West of Kandahar, Arabia, Persia, Medea or Assyria. At a later date the term included Arabs, Asiatic Greeks and Egyptians. यवन is not found in ब्राह्मण lit. सभा कर्ण स्त्रीणां मद्रस्त्रियो मलं

आतुराणां त्यागः स्वदारसुत विक्रय : Cf. ऐ. ब्रा. शुनः शेपकथा.

(305) सभा. भीष्म० also म्लेच्छराय मापपः शक द्रविड & यवनs are classified with म्लेच्छ Cf. तस्माद् ब्राह्मणो न म्लेच्छेत्.

(306) अपहतासुररक्षांसि वेदिषदः Rākshasas are the aborigines

of South India. The Brahmana period is a record of struggle between देव & असुर mainly; रामायण deals with the struggle between the descendants of देवs (now a mixed race) and राक्षस्s रा. iv. 51. मय is the chief architect of दानव King of Vindhya Mt. भा. सभा. मय is आसुर.

(307) कुबेर is worshipped by Asuras. Cf. रा. iv. मय's death भा. सुन्दोपसुन्द, Cf. योषित्कामावै गन्धर्वाः शत०.

(308) Music, Drama, architecture, medicine etc. Cf. ता, ब्रा. 7. 5. 20 उशनावै काव्योऽसुराणां पुरोहित आसीत् तं देवाः कामदुघाभिरुपामन्त्रयन्त Cf. संजीवनी विद्या their vices are exaggerated रा. v. 20 Cf. स्वधर्मो रक्षसां भीरु...गमनंवा परस्त्रीणां हरणं love of Luxury & ease ruined them.

(309) रा. iv. 22 तारा, iv. 33 रा. v. 1 It was a swimming feat.

(310) This ignorance is deliberate in some cases.

(311) प्राकृत's influence कुटस्य (कृतस्य R. V.) तस्माद् ब्राह्मणा उभयीं वाचं वदन्ति या च देवानां या च मनुष्याणां. मै सं. i. 11. 5 quoted by यास्क.

(312) श्यापर्णs are censured in ऐ. ब्रा. for foul pronunciations (पूतायै वाचो वदितारः)

(312) हेलवो हेलिव : for हेऽरयः शत. ब्रा. iii. 1. 5. 24 also उपही for उपधेहि, आही for आदेहि.

(313) अल = अनल शिशिर = अग्नि, शस्र = प्रासाद मभा. आदि कुन्ती did not understand this dialect.

(314) पैशाची is phonetically in the same state as पाली spoken by a tribe in गान्धार, नेपाळ & बाल्क.

(315) रा. V. 30 वानरश्च विशेषतः वाचं चोदाहरिष्यामि मानुषीमिह संस्कृतां यदि वाचं प्रदास्यामि द्विजाति रिव संस्कृतां रावणं मन्यमानां मा सीता भीता भविष्यति According to Genealogy रावण had Aryan blood in his veins.

The language of Vànaras was unintelligible to Aryans. Sita could not have understood a syllable of it. लक्ष्मण does not understand the report of मधुवनभङ्ग by दधिमुख. v. 63 रा. vii. 36 हनूमत् was a linguist and ritualist Cf. High German & low German.

(316) शवति गंति कर्मा कम्बोजेष्वेव भाष्यते विकामरयार्येषु भाषन्ते शव इति, दातिर्लवनार्थे प्राच्येषु दात्रमुदीच्येषु — निरुक्त ii. 2.

(317) Cf. कद्रू सुपर्णी Humour in च्यवन's story in different ब्राह्मणs. वृत्र legends मनु and the fish, शुनः शेप etc.

(318) Cf. गीतगोविन्द of जयदेव.

(319) सभा. आदि, नारद gives a list of sciences he had mastered in बृहदा॰ ? cf. Budhistic universities at Nalanda & Taxila where hunting and archery were also taught.

(320) Cf. वृत्रइन्द्र fight and Nature of Ashvins.

(321) Cf. नारद in बृह, इन्द्र & विरोचन as students of philosophy, कच going to शुक्र for medicine ? सभा. and ताण्ड्य.

(322) At Nalanda nobles and princes sent their sons for education, they richly endowed the institution.

(323) Cf बृहस्पति's wife and चन्द्र, Frequent ref. to गुरुतल्पग in the epic period. For discipline see धौम्य & his disciples सभा. music was tabooed at later date cf. सभा. आदि आ. पौष्य. कच देवयानि.

(324) Princes had an elementary knowledge of Vedic culture and learnt the following subjects आश्वारोह, गजारोह, रथचर्या, धनुर्वेद, गान्धर्व, विविध भाषा, etc. cf. the exhaustive list in कादम्बरी ref. चन्द्रापीड's education & कौटि. विद्यासुमुद्देश परशुराम an independent teacher द्रोण a servant of state.

Prohibition against music during the student life is of late origin. Cf. कच देवयानि, & मनु. वर्जयेन्मधुमांसं [illegible] (2. 173)

(325) नैष्ठिको ब्रह्मचारी तु वसेदाचार्य [illegible].

(326) मान्धातृ punished a [illegible] for adultery with younger brother's wife रा. iv. [illegible]

(327) सुलभा वडवा, गार्गी are exceptions, [illegible] lost [illegible] prestige when they began to [illegible]

(328) सभा. अश्व. [illegible] श्रमणाः (दिगम्बराः?)

रा. ii. 102 iii. 6 पत्राहारा [illegible] पटयासमः, V. 13 वृक्षमूलिक.

(329) न पुरा भाषुरे [illegible]

(330) सभा. शान्ति [illegible] पुत्रपौत्रान्देवर्षीन्नतिथीन्पितॄन् [illegible] महायान & हीनयान schools.

(331.) सभा. विरा. ततो व्याघ्रैश्च सिंहैश्च द्विरदैश्चाप्ययोधयत्.

(332) बलराम's तीर्थयात्रा cf. ऐ. ब्रा. चराति चरतोभगः पुष्पिण्यौ चरतो जङ्घे भूष्णुरात्मा फलग्रहिः शेरेऽस्य सर्वे पाप्मानः

(333) रा. vii 43 They are absent in ब्राह्मणs

(334) Cf रा. ii. 6, 14 Lamp-trees were erected in minor streets, flags were hoisted on all trees in the town.

A chariot of 4 horses (with 8 maidens a palanquin, white bull and fine horse.) marched..

(335) Cf. षोडशदानानि-

(336) This is a symbol of world conquest.

(337) This is opposed to upanishadic and epic tradition where कृत is the highest Throw cf. छान्दोग्य. कृताय विजितायाधरेयाः संयन्ति. also सभा. शत. कलिरेपहि सर्वानभिभवति :(v. 4. 1. 6) when all five gold couries have their faces upwards then it is कलि with which he conquers five quarters.

(338) Cf. the two swords in the Bible.

(339) Cf. शान्ति. पिण्ड पितृयज्ञ on every अमावास्या. शत. divides the manes into सोमपs and असोमपs.

(340) Even a grown up man had to approach a wise man for higher learning with formality cf. समित्पाणिः श्रोत्रियं ब्रह्मनिष्ठं. also गीता iv. 34 तद्विद्धि प्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया

for पुंसवन सीमन्तोन्नयन अन्नप्राशन etc. see आश्व. गृह्य. Many of them do not belong to Brahmana period. e. g. the worship of सर्पs & नागs the Totem of the two non Aryan tribes.

मधुपर्क was offered to a distinguished guest. A heifer, bull, or a goat was presented to him and killed for food. With the growth of humanitarian feeling the guest simply touched and released it. (cf. पारस्कर गृह्य.) ऐ. ब्रा. a barren cow was offered. नवान्नेष्टि was modified. (339 cf. रा. iii. श्राद्ध & सपिण्डीकरण by राम) into इन्द्र ध्वजारोपण on आश्विनपौर्णिमा in the epic रामा० iv 16.

वास्तुशमन is very old cf. RV. वास्तोष्पते प्रतिजानी ह्यस्मान् स्वावेशो अनमीवो भवानः etc राम performs it on चित्रकूट offering venison to विश्वेदेवs रुद्र. विष्णु. cf. मयसभा सभा.

(341) मनु allows all seekers after knowledge to receive education from any inferior person. It includes both secular

and spiritual learning. When a Brahman teacher is not available, he allows Brahmanas to get education from a क्षत्रिय or वैश्य.

cf. मनु. २. २४०, २४१, २३८

> स्त्रियो रत्नान्यथो विद्या धर्मः शौचं सुभाषितम् ।
> विविधानि च शिल्पानि समादेयानि सर्वतः ॥ २४० ॥
> अब्राह्मणादध्ययनमापत्काले विधीयते ।
> अनुव्रज्या च शुश्रूषा यावदध्ययनं गुरोः ॥ २४१ ॥
> श्रद्दधानः शुभां विद्यामाददीतावरादपि ।
> अन्त्यादपि परं धर्मं स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि ॥ २३८ ॥

We have already noted how कवष ऐलूष a non-Brahmana was at first cursed and driven out of the sacrificial hall on account of his inferior caste, but later welcomed as a respectable priest by other sacrificers (ऐ. ब्रा.) In छान्दोग्य बृहदारण्यक there are instances of Brahmanas approaching a क्षत्रिय to get spiritual knowledge.

As the barriers of caste became more tight the process of assimilating men of learning into the highest class disappeared. The attitude of मनु is different from that of the author of ऐतरेय ब्राह्मण in this respect.

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APPENDIX A

The rise of the new philosophy which gradually kills Vedic religion in which sacrifice through अग्नि to the various vedic gods is the principal mode of religious worship शान्तिः अ. २२६ इन्द्र-नमुचि dialogue. नमुचि lost his wealth and power. He is defeated by gods and bound with ropes. But नमुचि acquired the highest philosophical knowledge. He was perfectly calm and peaceful. इन्द्र puts him the same question that he had done to बलि & प्रल्हाद before. नमुचि gives a similar answer. He delivers a similar philosophical sermon to इन्द्र. Therein he propounds the theory of predestination. Since all things are predetermined by the creator—(God) why should one be sorry or gleeful ? A philosopher should be quite indifferent and neutral amidst all changes of fortune. He is never angry, never afflicted with grief but is always unruffled in spirit and steady like the Himalayas. It is a key to happiness.

In the Upanisadic period इन्द्र and विरोचन—father of बलि—go to प्रजापति to obtain the knowledge of आत्मन्. विरोचन misunderstands the teaching and goes away satisfied. इन्द्र returns again and again with doubt until he gets the correct knowledge of आत्मन्.

In the epic period the situation is changed. विरोचन's son बलि becomes the greatest philosopher and saint and इन्द्र approaches him for the highest knowledge. What metamorphosis ? इन्द्र riding his favourite elephant begins his search for बलि. He finds बलि in a deserted house in the form of an ass, eating chaff as described by ब्रह्मदेव (इन्द्र having defeated all असुर's and inquired the whereabouts of बलि whose wealth is inexhaustible inspite of his eternal gift-making).

इन्द्र asks him " Are you not unhappy in your present position, considering your magnificent and flourishing past ? " बलि reprimands इन्द्र for his unchivalrous remarks and says " your mind is vulgar therefore you are talking in that strain. इन्द्र repeats his question.

बलि gives him a long lecture. Its purport is. Everything in the world is dependent on Time. All creatures have to submit to it. My present state is not the result of my previous evil कर्मन्; it is entirely due to Time. As I have secured आत्मज्ञान why should I be jubilant or sorry for the good or evil that I experience? That all-pervading force-Time—will also dethrone you (इन्द्र) in due course. (Note the Upanishadic law of Karman is out right rejected) (शान्ति. अ. २२७).

इन्द्र meets बलि a second time in a mountain cave. इन्द्र is riding ऐरावत and he is followed by other gods. बलि is a prisoner, but he is neither sorry for himself nor *jealous of* इन्द्र's pomp in his captivity. He delivers another sermon to इन्द्र who applauds बलि's spirit of complete resignation and tranquillity and spares his life. शान्ति. अ. २७९ शुक्रवृत्रासुर संवाद. वृत्र becomes a saint and philosopher after his defeat.

शान्ति. अ. २२२ इन्द्र-प्रल्हाद संवाद. प्रल्हाद had obtained आत्मज्ञान. He was leading the life of an ascetic in a desolate house (the same as बलि's). इन्द्र admits प्रल्हाद has all possible virtues and he is leading a peaceful and calm life. इन्द्र inquires the cause. प्रल्हाद explains to इन्द्र how and why he is not miserable and unhappy even though he has lost all his wealth, status, *grandeur and is* vanquished by the enemies (gods).

The object of the story in the Upanishad is *to exalt the* importance of आत्मज्ञान even the great god *of Vedic and* Brâhmana period is imperfect unless he *possesses* आत्मज्ञान. Thus indirectly इन्द्र is reduced to the level of an *ignorant man.*

महाभारत goes a step ahead. In it *demons like* प्रल्हाद, बलि, नमुचि and वृत्र play the part of saints and philosophers. They impart spiritual knowledge to the principal vedic god इन्द्र. इन्द्र inspite of his heavenly empire and grandeur is *painted* as an impudent blustering philistine. His downtrodden *adversaries* assume the function of preceptors and enlighten him. In the Upanishadic period इन्द्र goes to another god—प्रजापति who instructs him. That is not as degrading as his going to his *defeated* foes for आत्मज्ञान.

शान्ति. अ. २७२ हिंस्रयज्ञनिन्दा

A devout Brāhmana named सत्य loses the merit of his life long penance the moment he thinks of offering a deer as victim in the sacrifice. *Non-killing is declared to be the highes* religion (अहिंसा परमोधर्मः)

Direct condemnation of sacrifice is found in several place in महाभारत because it entails killing.

Vedic gods are utterly discredited. विष्णु-कृष्णभक्ति is put in the forefront. Vedic gods and sacrifice are inseparable. Then vedic sacrificial system has to be overthrown. This is achieved in various ways. गीता does it mildly by changing the meaning of यज्ञ and assigning a lower place to sacrificers of vedic type Vedic इन्द्र, like Nietzsche's superman, is beyond good and evil This ideal is no longer of service to combat the influence of Budhism. Following the clue of Budha's previous births a system of विष्णु's avataras is evolved and presented to the people in an attractive form. The process of कृष्ण's deification is clear from the following episodes.

१ कृष्णदौत्य at the court of कौरव's.

२ विश्वरूपदर्शन in गीता.

३ कृष्णपूजा at the close of राजसूय performed by युधिष्ठिर.

४ कृष्ण reviving the life of *still-born son of* उत्तरा-अभिमन्यु.

५ The famous declaration भगवान् वासुदेवोऽत्र कीर्त्यतेऽयं सनातनः.

६ Addition of हरिवंश as a 19th पर्व to महाभारत makes it complete.

इन्द्र	विष्णु
(10) इन्द्र's weapon is वज्र which has many sharp points. With वज्र he kills his enemies.	(10) कृष्ण (विष्णु) has a सुदर्शनचक्र which has many sharp points. कृष्ण kills शिशुपाल and others with this weapon.
(11) इन्द्र is गोपति गवामसि गोपतिरेक इन्द्रः (Rv.).	(11) कृष्ण is गोपाल, the lord of cows.
(12) इन्द्र enjoys the company of nymphs in नन्दन garden.	(12) कृष्ण sports with गोपी's in the grove along the Yamunā river.
(13) इन्द्र is the paramour of अहल्या. He enjoys her fraudulently.	(13) कृष्ण is the paramour of राधा. विष्णु violates the chastity of वृन्दा by using fraud like इन्द्र.
(14) इन्द्र assumes various forms by his miraculous powers (इन्द्रोमायाभिः पुरुरूप ईयते (Rv.).	(14) Epic विष्णु takes various forms to destroy demons e. g. मोहिनी, नरसिंह, वामन. दुर्योधन censures कृष्ण because he uses माया to deceive the enemies.
(15) Formerly people prayed to इन्द्र for victory in battle against enemies त्वां हवन्त उभयास आजिषु (Rv.). दासा च वृत्रा हतमार्याणि च (Rv.).	(15) The world when harrassed by Demous and राक्षस's approaches epic विष्णु for relief with prayer.
(16) इन्द्र's love for his sister is well known.	(16) कृष्ण loves कृष्णा (द्रौपदी) his adopted sister.

Note that कृष्ण has to assimilate all the qualities of his old rival.

In order to facilitate the succession of इन्द्र by विष्णु कृष्ण, कृष्ण stopped the age-old worship of इन्द्र and replaced it by the new worship of गोवर्धनगिरि (हरिवंश). This in effect means कृष्ण (his devotees) discards Vedic sacrifice in which इन्द्र figures prominently and starts the school of भक्तिमार्ग in which he himself (कृष्ण-विष्णु) is the highest god.

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